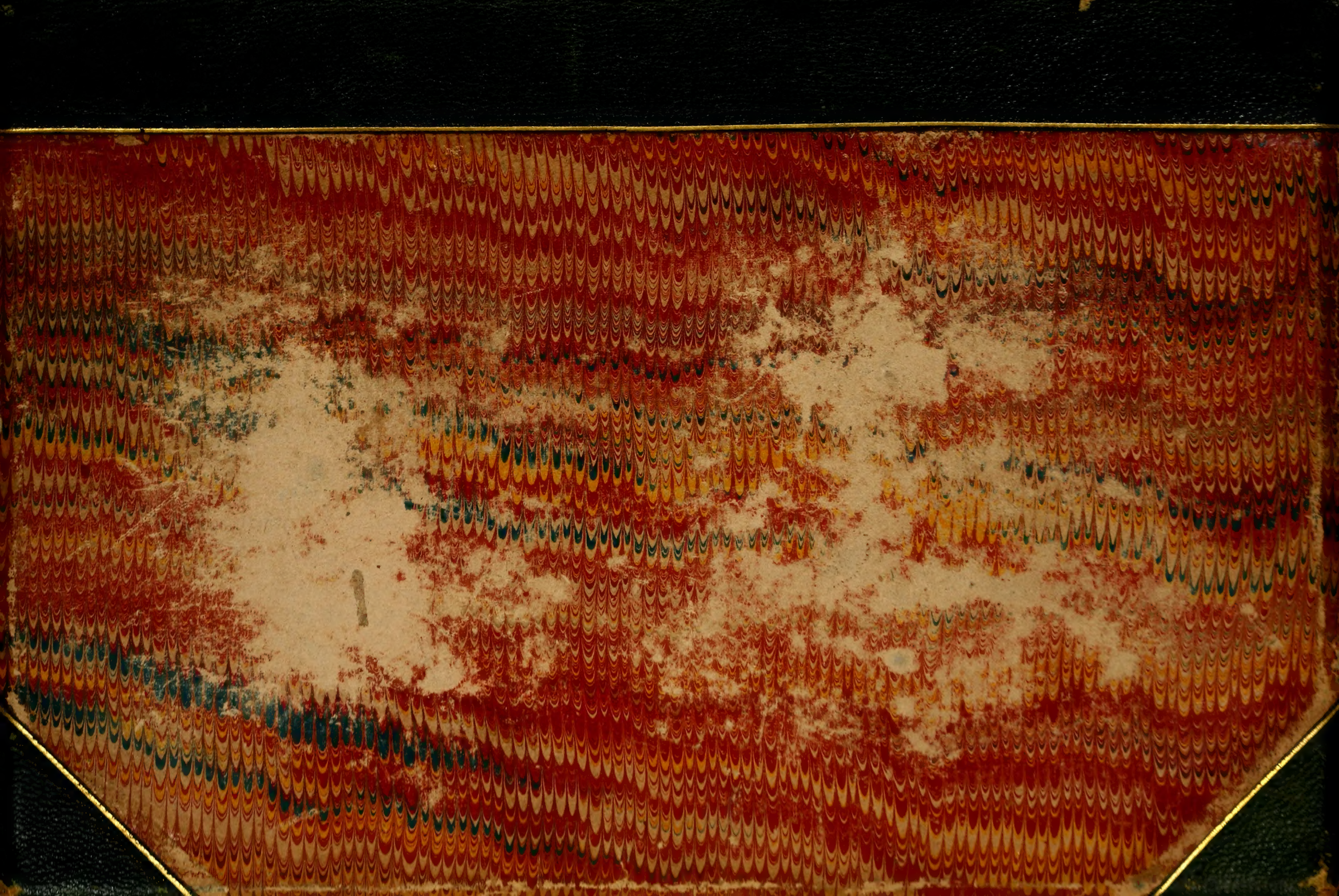


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THE

FORTIETH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

BY

William H. Barnes



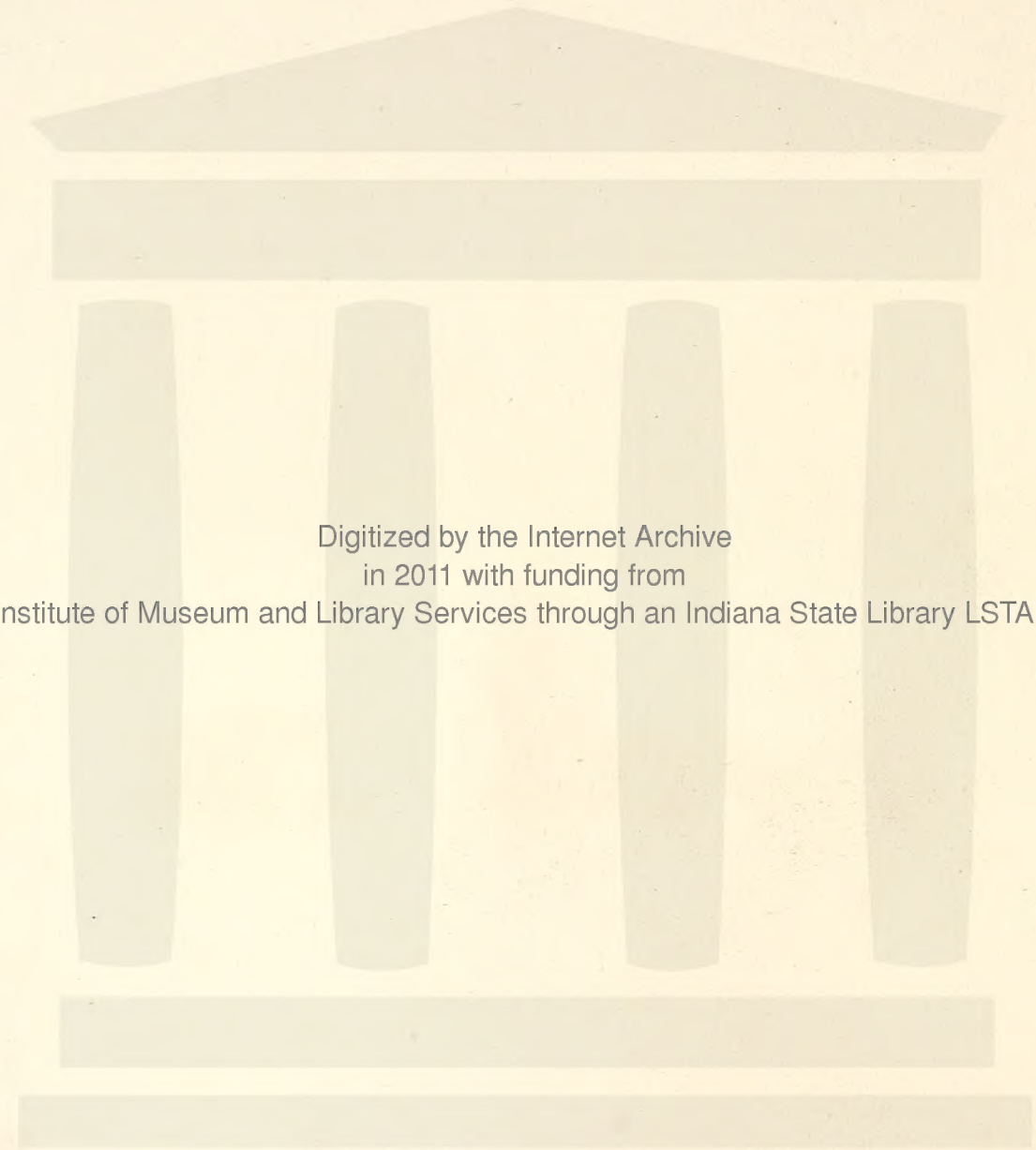
PORTRAITS ON STEEL,

BY

George E. Perine

NEW YORK:

1870.



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HISTORY OF CONGRESS

THE

FORTIETH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

1867–1869.

VOLUME II.

By WILLIAM HORATIO BARNES, A.M.,

WITH PORTRAITS ON STEEL.

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Ignatius Donnell

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY was born in Philadelphia, November 3, 1831. He received an academical education, graduating at the Central High School of his native city. In 1849, he commenced the study of law with the Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, who in a recently published letter describes his former pupil as "a man of uncommon energy, skill, and strict integrity." Having completed his law studies, in 1853, Mr. Donnelly devoted much time and attention to furthering the interests of the Union Land and Homestead Association, of which he was Secretary. Upon Mr. Donnelly's removal from Philadelphia, a card was published in the daily papers by order of the Association attributing its success to his exertions, and expressing the best wishes of the members for his prosperity.

In 1857, Mr. Donnelly emigrated to Minnesota. Just before his removal to the West he left the Democratic party, with which he had been identified, and became a Republican. As the State of Minnesota was at that time Democratic, and the County where he went to reside was two to one Democratic, his change of party seemed unfavorable to any political aspirations he might have possessed. The result, however, proved more fortunate than the most sanguine hope could have anticipated. So favorable an impression did he make, that in 1859, two years after his arrival in the State, he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Minnesota. In 1861, he was re-elected to the same office. In 1862, he was elected a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. In 1868, Mr. Donnelly was nominated for re-election to the Forty-first Congress, but another Republican candidate entering

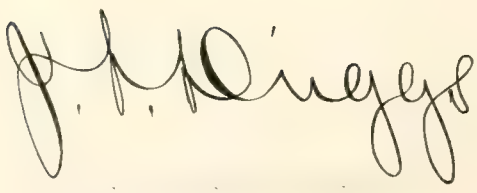
the field, both were beaten by a Democrat. The independant Republican candidate gave as one reason for opposing the re-election of Mr. Donnelly that he was "a candidate for the United States Senate, and surely had no good demand on the party to elect him to the House of Representatives merely as a stepping stone to the Senate, and to enable him the better to control votes in the contest."

Mr. Donnelly has been an active and able member of the House, and his acts and speeches evince not only ability and energy, but are strongly marked by patriotic and philanthropic views. Among other speeches of his delivered in the Thirty-eighth Congress, was one on the "Reform in the Indian System," from which we present one or two brief selections:

"Let it not be said that the nation shall advance in its career of greatness regardless of the destruction of the red man. There is room enough in the world, thank God, for all the races he has created to inhabit it. Thirty million white people can certainly find space somewhere on this broad continent for a third of a million of those who originally possessed the whole of it. While we are inviting to our shores the oppressed races of mankind, let us at least deal justly by those whose rights ante-date our own by countless centuries. It is the destiny of the white man to overrun this world; but it is as plainly his destiny to carry in his train the great forces which constitute his superiority, civilization, and Christianity. We are exhibiting, to-day, the unequaled spectacle of a superior race sharing its noblest privileges with the humblest of mankind, and lifting up to the condition of freedom and happiness those who, from the date of time, have been either barbarians or slaves. * *

"How shall the Indian—a nomad, a hunter, a barbarian—compete on the same soil, and under the same circumstances, in the great struggle for life with the civilized white man? Civilization means energy, industry, acuteness, skill, perseverance. Barbarism means indolence, torpidity, ignorance, and irresolution. How can the two be brought together, and the inferior not fall at once a sacrifice to the rapacity of the superior? This is the problem before us.





JOHN F. DRIGGS.

BOTH the grandfathers of John F. Driggs were soldiers of the Revolution. His ancestors were residents of Connecticut, whence his parents removed to Kinderhook, New York. Here John F. Driggs was born March 8, 1814.

In the year 1817 his father emigrated to the banks of the Susquehanna river; and after a brief residence there, moved to Fort Montgomery in the Highlands of the Hudson, near West Point. Here he resided until his son was fourteen years of age, when he again moved to the village of Tarrytown; and after remaining there two years, he settled in New York City. Here the father and mother both died, leaving a large family of sons and daughters, who inherited nothing except a moral and religious training, and limited education.

At the age of sixteen John F. Driggs was apprenticed to learn the sash, blind, and door-making business. Having finished his apprenticeship, and worked as a journeyman for two years, he commenced business as a master mechanic.

Mr. Driggs received strong anti-slavery convictions at a very early period of his life. When a boy, residing among the Highlands of New York, he had for neighbors many of the men who had been soldiers during the Revolution, and from them he frequently heard the story of the war. Such influences, together with the teachings of religious and patriotic parents, implanted within him a hatred of oppression and slavery which has been his cardinal principle of action in every phase of life.

After his removal to New York, he became vice-president of an anti-slavery society, organized among the young men attached to

the Bedford-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. This infant organization was strongly opposed by the old and leading members of the church, who considered it their duty to stop all anti-slavery agitation. Extreme measures were resorted to by the church authorities. To show how utterly futile would be their efforts to stifle the liberty of speech and the dictates of conscience, Mr. Driggs wrote the following lines:

While life's blood circles through my veins,
And of the man one drop remains,
My voice shall aid to part the chains
That bind the slave.
While Southern tyrants wield the rod
O'er half-starved images of God,
And Northern dupes obey each nod
They choose to give;

I neither seek nor ask applause
From men engaged in such a cause;
I'd rather suffer by their laws
Than have their praise.
Go kiss the feet of tyranny,
Ye cowards, bend the trembling knee,
Nor dare on bleeding Liberty
Your eyes to raise.

With fiendish passions uncontrolled,
The man who man as slave would hold,
Would buy and sell his God for gold
Had he the power.
So would the man in Christian guise
Who feels no pangs, nor pity rise,
Where fetter'd slaves, with pleading eyes,
Trembling cower.

So would the man who claims to be
The friend of human liberty,
Yet for the wrongs of slavery
Will find excuse.
So Northern dupes and Southern knaves,
Who are yourselves the meanest slaves,
No fairer title merit craves
Than your abuse.

Opposition to slavery is no new thing with Mr. Driggs, but has been a deeply felt and openly avowed conviction from his early years.

Mr. Driggs, being an ardent admirer of Jefferson and the Declaration of Independence, was a Democrat, but took no part in politics, except to vote, until 1844, when he actively participated in the reform movement by which James Harper was elected mayor of New York. Mr. Driggs was appointed by the Common Council Superintendent of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, and held the office two years, discharging its duties with fidelity and to the satisfaction of the people.

In 1856 Mr. Driggs removed to East Saginaw, in the State of Michigan, where he now resides. On his removal to the West, he immediately identified himself with the Republican party just organizing. Two years after his settlement in Michigan, he was elected President of the Village of East Saginaw, by a large majority over an old resident and popular Democratic lawyer.

In 1859 he was elected a member of the Michigan Legislature, receiving three hundred and twenty-seven majority out of five hundred votes cast in his village, and thirty-one majority in the district, which gave three hundred Democratic majority on the remainder of the ticket.

Upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Driggs was appointed Register of the United States Land Office for the Saginaw District.

In 1862 Mr. Driggs received the Republican nomination for Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress from the Sixth District of Michigan. This district is very large, embracing all the Upper Peninsula, including the entire Lake Superior region, with its vast copper, iron, salt, and lumber interests. In this district, which was claimed by the Democrats, and regarded by the Republicans as doubtful, Mr. Driggs received a majority of eight hundred and fifty-seven votes. He has since been twice re-elected, receiving in 1864 a majority of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and in 1866 a majority of four thousand and forty-six.

Soon after the commencement of the war, Mr. Driggs aided his eldest son in raising a company of volunteers for the first regiment of sharpshooters, which he commanded, and which did gallant service until the close of the rebellion.

During the war, Mr. Driggs devoted all his time, when not in Congress, to the work of raising men for the army. When he returned home from the long session of 1864, he met Governor Blair in Detroit, who requested him to raise one of the six regiments allotted to his State under the last call for three hundred thousand men. Mr. Driggs replied that he had been absent from his family for eight months, and could not undertake the work. "If we do not save our country," replied the Governor, "what will become of our families?" Mr. Driggs promptly responded, "I will try." He went immediately to work, and in sixty days the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Michigan infantry was ready for the field.

While in Washington, Mr. Driggs was untiring in his attentions to sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital. When an Indian lieutenant in his son's company, and his uncle, a former chief, died of their wounds in the hospital, Mr. Driggs had their bodies embalmed and sent home to their friends at his own expense.

In Congress, Mr. Driggs has been laborious and faithful to the country at large and to the interests of his widely-extended district. He has been very successful in securing grants of assistance to public improvements, greatly needed in his new and undeveloped district.

Since he took his seat in Congress he has never been absent at the commencement or close of any session. He has laboriously and faithfully served on the Committees of Public Lands, Pensions, and Mines and Mining, rarely missing a meeting of his committees or a vote in the House.



J. A. GARFIELD.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM OHIO.

EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY.

EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, December 9, 1812, and received such education as could be acquired in the common schools of the West at that early day. He studied and practised law, but was early drawn aside from the pursuit of his profession by the demands of official duty. From 1843 to 1850, for the most of the time, he held a seat in the State Senate. In 1853 he was a Representative in the Ohio Legislature. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he went into the army as colonel of the 26th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and subsequently commanded the 80th Regiment. He served in several battles and at Corinth had command of a brigade. In the fall of 1862 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and in the following March resigned his position in the army to take his seat, serving during his first term on the Committee on Private Land Claims and the Committee on Roads and Canals. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Accounts. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, receiving 13,917 votes, against 9,275 for a Democratic candidate, and served on the Committee on Public Lands and the Committee on Accounts. He was a delegate to the "Loyalists' Convention," which met in Philadelphia in 1866. Mr. Eckley was watchful of business, both in the Committees of which he was a member and on the floor of the House. He introduced several bills and resolutions of a private nature, but took no part in the public debates. He was a candidate for Clerk of the House, before the Republican caucus, at the organization of the Forty-first Congress, but failed to receive the nomination and retired to private life.

BENJAMIN EGGLESTON.

BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, the father of the subject of this sketch, served ten years in the war of 1812, as a Captain, under General Winfield Scott. At the close of the war he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in Saratoga County, New York, where his son, Benjamin Eggleston, the subject of this sketch, was born, January 3, 1816. In 1831, the family emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Athens County. Remaining there one year, they removed to Hocking County, where the elder Eggleston continued to reside, an enterprising farmer, a respected citizen, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church until his death, in 1855.

Soon after settling in the wilds of Hocking County, Mr. Eggleston and his sons took a contract for making rails at thirty-one cents per hundred. When this work was completed, the subject of this sketch, in company with his brother, walked fifty-four miles to the Ohio Canal, six miles below Chillicothe, and worked on "Arthington's job" at thirteen dollars per month. The next summer, notwithstanding the kind admonition of his father that a "rolling stone gathers no moss," he joined the caravan of Gregory and Co., and was assigned to the duty of driving one of the cages, containing the "White Bear." The caravan traveled over nearly all the State, and arrived in Cleveland about the first of October. The Menagerie being now destined for Philadelphia for winter quarters, he determined to accompany it no further.

Inclined toward commercial life by what he observed among the boats and shipping in the harbor of Cleveland, he determined to devote himself to canal-boating. Whereupon, he hired to Capt. Gear



E. Eggleston

of the canal boat *Oneida*, with whom he made three trips to Fulton, Stark County, for wheat, when the boat was laid up, and the crew discharged. Nothing daunted in his determination to prosecute his new business, he hired to service on the boat *Oswego*, commanded by Captain Ritter of Chillicothe, and made one trip to Massillon, and returned. The Captain was taken sick, and died at Cleveland, kindly attended by Mr. Eggleston to the last. He then hired to Captain Warren of the canal boat *Aurora*, and made one trip to Newark, where the boat was laid up, and the crew discharged. Persevering amid all discouragements in his new pursuit, Mr. Eggleston next hired to Capt. Hull of the *Miami*, on which he continued until it reached New Baltimore, where he left, and reached home the first of December. He had saved about eighty dollars, his father acknowledging that his predictions concerning the "rolling stone" had not been verified. In the spring, Mr. Eggleston returned to Cleveland under a previous engagement with Captain Warren, with whom he remained until the following August, when the proprietors of the Ohio Troy and Erie line having noticed his ability, faithfulness, and industry, promoted him to the command of the boat *Monticello.* He continued aboard this boat till the close of the season, and the next year was tendered his choice of all the boats of that line. The next spring, the proprietors made him their general agent to buy produce in Southern Ohio, and to superintend their boats. He continued in their service until 1845, when he bought an interest in one-half the boats of the line, and took them to the new canal for operation under his sole control. He made his residence in Cincinnati, and established the first successful line of boats from that city to Toledo. After running the boats two years in company with the original proprietors, he purchased their interest, and took his brother as a partner.

In 1851, he sold out his entire interest in the canal line to his brother, and formed partnership with James Wilson, a wealthy commission merchant of Cincinnati, under the style of "Wilson, Eggleston & Co.," one of the largest and most successful business firms in the West.

Mr. Eggleston took an early interest in the municipal affairs of the city, and in 1853 was chosen a member of the City Council. He held the positions of President of the City Council, and Chairman of the Financial Committee. He has taken an active interest in all the public improvements of the city. The citizens of Cincinnati highly appreciated and acknowledged his services in devising a plan to save them from an impending calamity caused by the short supply of fuel in 1857.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, large numbers of volunteers had entered the army, leaving their families destitute in Cincinnati. In 1861, Mr. Eggleston introduced in the City Council a resolution providing for the distribution from the city treasury of $90,000 among the needy families of soldiers. He personally superintended the distribution of this fund weekly, to the worthy recipients of the relief.

In 1861, Mr. Eggleston was elected a State Senator for the County of Hamilton. He was a member of the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860, and was one of the Presidential Electors of that year.

In 1864, Mr. Eggleston was elected a Representative from Ohio in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected in 1866 to the Fortieth Congress. In October, 1868, he was a candidate for re-election. After a canvass of extraordinary excitement, the official returns indicated his defeat by a majority of two hundred and eleven votes. Evidences of fraud were so numerous as, in the opinion of his friends, to render it the duty of Mr. Eggleston to contest the seat.

In Congress, Mr. Eggleston has been particularly active in promoting the improvement of Western rivers and harbors. He has labored in behalf of those important interests not only by vote and speech on the floor of the House, but by his efforts in the Committee of Commerce, of which he is a member. He has not limited his Congressional labors for the promotion of measures for the advantage of his own city alone. Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities have shared in the benefits of important measures proposed by him.

JACOB H. ELA.

JACOB H. ELA was born at Rochester, New Hampshire, July 18, 1820. At fourteen he entered a woolen mill, in which he worked three years, and then went to Concord for the purpose of learning the printing business in the office of the "New Hampshire Statesman," of which he was afterwards one of the publishers. As early as 1835 he entered actively into the anti-slavery movement; was for several years one of the Board of Managers of the New Hampshire Anti-slavery Society, and the publisher of its organ, "The Herald of Freedom." He aided actively in the movement against the annexation of Texas, which resulted in the defeat of the Democrats in New Hampshire, and the election of John P. Hale to the United States Senate. He assisted in establishing the "Independent Democrat," at Concord, and was one of its publishers. In 1847 he returned to his native town, where he held various local offices. On the repeal of the Missouri compromise he again actively engaged in politics. In 1857 he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature, and in 1861 was appointed United States Marshal, serving until 1866, when he was removed by President Johnson. In 1867 he was elected a Representative for New Hampshire to the Fortieth Congress, in which he was a member of the Committee on Printing and the Committee on Freedman's Affairs. He spoke briefly and forcibly on several important subjects of legislation; for example, in a speech, December 3, 1867, he opposed the repeal of the tax on cotton because it would "take from the internal revenue of the country one-fifteenth part of the whole amount derived from excise, without making any provision for decreasing the expenses of the government." A few days later he ably reviewed the President's Message, asserting "that it was full of the spirit of the rebellion, wicked in its assumptions and reckless in its statements." Mr. Ela was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress by a majority of seventeen hundred votes over the Democratic candidate.

CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE.

CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE was born in Bridport, Vermont, February 27, 1821. When a child he removed with his parents to the State of New York, and settled in St. Lawrence County. Here he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846. In 1848 he removed to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he practised successfully in the circuit and supreme courts of the State, doing a very large business for the place in which he lived.

His first appearance in public office was in 1854, when he was a member of the State Senate of Wisconsin. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Wisconsin to the Thirty-eighth Congress as a Democrat, and served on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. His first speech in Congress was against the censure and expulsion of Hon. Alexander Long of Ohio, for words spoken in debate. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. During the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses to which he was re-elected, he served on the Committee on the Judiciary.

Being one of the ablest members on the Democratic side of the House, he had occasion frequently to defend the principles and policy of his party, which he invariably did to the satisfaction of his friends. One of the most memorable of his speeches was that against confiscation, in answer to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Another important speech was his reply to Mr. Boutwell against the regulation of suffrage by the Federal government. He made several speeches against the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and in favor of the immediate restoration of the recently rebellious States. Commencing one of these speeches Mr. Eldridge remarked: "I cannot now stop to argue

that the States to which this bill is intended to apply, are still of right, legally and constitutionally, States in this Union. That they are, is undeniable as that the Union itself is still in existence. If they are not living States in the Union, saved and preserved to it by the war, then all the blood shed and treasure spent within the last six years was in vain." He proceeded to insist that the bill was at war with every principle underlying the Government, and with every principle of civil liberty intended to be secured by the Constitution.

He was on the Committee appointed to make the preliminary investigation with a view to impeaching President Johnson, and with Mr. Marshall of Illinois, made a minority report against impeachment and censure. During the discussion of the resolution for the impeachment of the President, reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, Mr. Eldridge addressed the House in a speech of which the following is an extract:

"This proceeding to impeach the President is another wave of the war, of the surging passions it evolved. It is the third time it has threatened to overwhelm and submerge the present Executive in an effort to impeach him. It is an effort no more hostile to him and to his honor than to the exercise of the executive power as one of the constitutional powers of this government. The President and the power will go down together. It is a war upon the government itself, and it does seem as though these oft-repeated assaults will ultimately be successful. . . . Sir, I believe that this is a part of a great and organized plan to get rid of the Executive and to invest Congress with all the powers of government. It is the execution of a great and determined purpose to subvert and overthrow the Constitution and destroy all the constitutional departments of the government. It is the carrying out of a purpose long since formed by the most radical portion of this Congress to retain power, right or wrong—to hold on to the offices heretofore subject to the disposition of the Executive, even if by such holding the government of the Constitution and all the great interests of the people shall be involved in one common ruin."

THOMAS D. ELIOT.

THOMAS D. ELIOT was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1808, but spent the years of his early life in the city of Washington, where his father, William G. Eliot, held an important position connected with the Treasury Department. Young Eliot graduated at Columbia College, Washington, in 1825, studied law, and settled in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He served in both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, and was elected a Representative to the Thirty-third Congress for the unexpired term of Zeno Scudder. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses, serving throughout on the Committee on Commerce, of which, during his last term, he was the chairman. He was also chairman of the Special Committee on Confiscation of the Property of Rebels, of the Special Committee on Emancipation, and on Freedmen. He drew several important bills relating to the colored people, for whose benefit he secured much important legislation. His interest in this oppressed people began very early. He used to tell with special satisfaction the story of a colored woman whom his father rescued from slavery when she was quite young. As a member of Congress he bore a leading part, and exercised an important influence on the legislation of the country. His integrity was unquestioned, and his fidelity to principle undoubted. At the close of the Fortieth Congress it was found that his exhausting labors had impaired his health. It was hoped, however, that rest would restore his wonted energies, but in this he was disappointed. He daily grew weaker, until in March, 1870, he sought relief by a visit to Savannah, but without any benefit from the change. After about a month's sojourn there he returned, and gradually sank until he died, June 14, 1870, from a malignant tumor within the abdomen.

JAMES T. ELLIOTT.

JAMES T. ELLIOTT was born in Monroe County, Georgia, April 22, 1823. He received a common school education; studied law, and commenced practice in 1854. He was chosen president of the Mississippi, Ouachita, and Red River Railroad in 1858; established the "South Arkansas Journal," a Republican paper, at Camden in 1867, and was its editor and proprietor. He was chosen judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Arkansas in 1866; and was elected a Representative from Arkansas to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the assassination of James Hinds.

Having been admitted to his seat, on the 22d of January, 1869, he addressed the House on the life, character, and tragic death of his predecessor. On the 2d of February, 1869, he spoke on the joint resolution proposing the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, making statements relating to his own life, as follows: "You are now being addressed by a truly and thoroughly reconstructed rebel . . . Though for nearly three years a rebel against our Government, I can declare with entire truth and sincerity that I have always been at heart a Union man. I was always opposed to secession, and always thought it was wrong in principle as well as policy to break up or attempt to break up that glorious Union which was devised by the wisdom and cemented by the blood of our brave old revolutionary sires. I fought against secession with all the energy I could put forth. But I could not stop the frantic current of revolution that seemed to be borne along by the irresistible hand of destiny, carrying, like the besom of destruction, every thing before it. Arkansas, by a majority of five thousand votes, decided against secession; but the members of our convention, exhibiting a fatal weakness, allowed themselves to be shorn of their locks, and thus Arkansas fell from her loyalty."

JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

JOHN F. FARNSWORTH is a native of Eaton, Lower Canada, and was born March 27, 1820. He was of New England parentage, and his father, though poor, was well educated. In 1834 the family removed to Michigan, then a territory. Here the father engaged in farming and land surveying; his son John assisted him in both occupations, at the same time going to school at intervals, pursuing among other things the study of surveying, that by practising it he might secure means for further study, and especially for his contemplated study of the law.

In 1843 Mr. Farnsworth, now a young man of twenty-three, went to St. Charles, Illinois, and made his permanent residence there. Having previously been admitted to the bar, he now engaged in the practice of law, "having, at that time," to use his own words, "neither money, friends, or library, and but little knowledge or experience."

Mr. Farnsworth was, by education, a Democrat; and in the campaign of 1844 engaged heartily in advocating the Democratic ticket, and in promoting the election of Polk to the Presidency. In 1846, however, upon the annexation of Texas, he left the Democratic ranks, allied himself with the Liberty party, and assisted in the nomination of Owen Lovejoy for Congress. Since that time he has constantly given his influence and support to the cause of anti-slavery. In 1856, and again in 1858, he was elected to Congress by very large majorities, from what was then known as the Chicago District. He assisted in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln in 1860, leaving his seat in Congress and making a journey to Chicago for that purpose, and he seems to have been the only member of Congress from Illinois, at that time, who believed in the possibility of Mr. Lincoln's nomination.

In the spring of 1861 the war came on, and, in the following October, Mr. Farnsworth raised the 8th Illinois Cavalry Regiment, nearly 1200 strong, and proceeded with it to Washington. For about thirteen months he commanded this regiment as its colonel; and, during this time, he participated, together with his regiment, in most of the battles under McClellan, upon the Peninsula, and those of South Mountain, and of Antietam in Maryland. In these battles his regiment was almost invariably in advance when approaching the enemy, and in the rear when retreating from him. In November, 1862, he received the appointment of brigadier-general, and was assigned to the 1st Cavalry Brigade, which he continued to command till after the battle of Fredericksburg. At this time, owing to a severe lameness caused by being constantly in the saddle, Gen. Farnsworth was obliged to request leave of absence for medical treatment; and having, in the fall of 1862, been re-elected to Congress, he, on the 4th of March following, resigned his commission in the army. In the succeeding autumn, however, he was authorized to raise another regiment of cavalry, the 67th Illinois, officering it chiefly from his old regiment.

In 1864 Gen. Farnsworth was again elected to Congress, and was also honored with a fourth election in 1866, the two last nominations being by acclamation, and on both of these occasions he received the largest majority, at his election, given by any district in the United States. During the Fortieth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and a member of the Committee on Reconstruction. He took an important part in legislation, and was a frequent and forcible speaker on the floor of the House.

In the Forty-first Congress, as chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, he reported and advocated a bill abolishing the franking privilege, and, as a member of the Reconstruction Committee, he favored the readmission of Virginia, Georgia, and other States on terms of great liberality to those who participated in the Rebellion.

ORANGE FERRISS.

ORANGE FERRISS was born at Glen's Falls, Warren County, New York, November 26, 1814. His father, John A. Ferriss, was one of the early settlers of the town, having moved there from Dutchess County in the year 1794. His paternal ancestors were from Wales, emigrating to this country before the Revolutionary war. His mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Alden, was a lineal descendant of John Alden, of the *Mayflower*, there being but four generations between them.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the University of Vermont. He studied law in his native place, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was appointed Surrogate of Warren County in 1841, by Governor William H. Seward, and served four years. In 1845 he was a candidate of the Whig party for Member of Assembly, but was defeated, the county being largely Democratic.

In 1851 he was elected County Judge and Surrogate by a majority of more than two hundred over his Democratic competitor, while the remainder of the Democratic ticket had five hundred majority. He was re-elected Judge and Surrogate in 1855, and again in 1859, thus serving in that capacity for twelve years.

In 1866 he was elected a Representative from the sixteenth district of New York to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected. He served on the Committees on Revision of Laws, Mines and Mining, Coinage, and Weights and Measures. He opposed the purchase of Alaska, and made an able speech against the acquisition of that territory.

He earnestly advocated the Impeachment of President Johnson, and delivered an effective speech in support of this movement March 2, 1868. The following extract, which is the closing paragraph of



O. Ferriss

HON. ORANGE FERRISS,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK.

that speech, indicates the earnestness of his Radicalism, and his admiration of New England and her institutions:

"The contest in our country has been between republican ideas on one side and aristocracy on the other—the Pilgrims and the Cavaliers. Jamestown typifies the one, and Plymouth Rock the other. Weeds and thistles have overgrown the site of the first settlements on the banks of the James, but Plymouth Rock remains; and ages after the waves of the ocean shall have worn away the last vestige of that rock, the free civilization and social ideas of New England will be doing their work of Christianizing the races, and inculcating a love for liberty which is as broad in its philanthropy as the universe and knows no distinction of race or color."

Mr. Ferriss possesses an eminently practical order of statesmanship. He is prone to take common sense rather than sentimental views of the subjects of legislation, as is evinced by the following extract from his speech in opposition to the purchase of Alaska:

"I implore the members of this House to remember that the nation is groaning under a debt of more than two thousand five hundred million dollars; that the acquisition of these Russian possessions involves an expense of ten million dollars in currency now called for, with an enormous prospective cost and outlay for their government and protection, perhaps equal to the interest on fifty millions more; that we do not need the territory, and then determine whether they will heap this additional burden upon their constituents. It is a responsibility I do not crave and shall not take. Gentlemen talk about the honor of the nation being involved, and good faith to a friendly Power requiring the carrying out of this treaty. This is the argument that is expected to win, the sentimental argument cunningly provided and made to hand by the manipulators of the negotiations. The boldness with which this treaty was sought to be forced upon this House has no parallel in our history. For the first time possession was surrendered and taken of the territory acquired before provision was made by legislation for carrying into effect those provisions that required legislative aid. It was a trick of diplomacy, and I hope no one here will be deceived by any such shallow device."

THOMAS W. FERRY.

MICHIGAN is eminent among her sister States for the enterprise and intelligence of her people. Her enviable position is partly due to the energetic character of the emigrants from New England who formed many of the early settlements.

In 1822 Rev. William M. Ferry emigrated from Massachusetts to Michigan, and established the Mackinaw Mission, which was very successful under his management, until it was terminated by the removal of the Indians further west.

Thomas W. Ferry, son of the pioneer missionary, was born at Mackinaw, June 1st, 1827.

The father, on the termination of his mission at Mackinaw, made an extended tour of observation to determine where he should make his future home. He visited Chicago, then only a military outpost, and many other places, and finally determined to locate at Grand Haven, Michigan. He established his family in the first frame-house built in that now large and prosperous city.

Possessed of great physical power, energy of mind, and strength of will, the pioneer preacher turned his attention to developing the material resources of the region. He immediately began operations in the lumber business, which before his death reached great proportions. With the aid of his four sons, he erected a number of mills, built vessels for transportation, and made Grand Haven an important source of the lumber trade for Chicago and vicinity.

A business partnership with a father so energetic, successful, and thorough, had a tendency to develop noble traits of character in his sons.



T. H. Ferry

When the war broke out two of them entered the army, one of whom, Major N. H. Ferry of the Fifth Michigan Cavalry, fell at Gettysburg shot through the head while bravely leading his command.

Thomas W. Ferry's first political associations were with the Whigs, by whom he was elected to the Legislature of Michigan in 1857.

After the disintegration of the Whig party he became a Republican, and as such was elected to the State Senate in 1857, serving two years. He soon became an active and influential member of the Republican party. For a period of eight years he served on the Republican State Central Committee of Michigan. In 1860 he was a member and one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency.

In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Michigan to the Thirty-Ninth Congress. In this Congress he was appointed upon three Committees: Post Offices and Post Roads, Militia, and the War Debts of the Loyal States. During the Thirty-Ninth Congress he was successful in originating and securing the passage of important measures for developing the resources and promoting the commerce of his State.

Mr. Ferry was re-elected to Congress for his second term by a majority of more than seven thousand votes. In the Fortieth Congress Mr. Ferry was re-appointed to the Post-Office Committee, and was placed on the important committee of Naval Affairs.

A Washington correspondent says: "Mr. Ferry is the hardest worker in the Post-Office Committee. The Department places him next to Colfax in connection with our mail system."

He has done a great deal to increase mail facilities for the region which he represents. When he entered Congress, in 1864, there was only a weekly mail from Grand Haven to Traverse City. Now there is a daily lake-shore mail, a daily mail by steamer, and a tri-weekly interior mail from Grand Rapids *via* Newaygo to Traverse City; a daily mail to Milwaukee and Chicago, and tri-weekly to St. Joseph.

Mr. Ferry was chairman of a sub-committee to visit New York to examine the old Post-Office, and report upon the necessity of a new

one. Speaking of the result of this investigation as laid before the House by Mr. Ferry, the New York *Herald* said: "The report is an interesting and instructive document. Mr. Ferry takes a broad and statesmanlike view of the wonderful progress and future grandeur of this metropolis, and urges the erection of an edifice which in point of architecture and completeness will do honor to the Republic and to her greatest city."

Mr. Ferry was influential in defeating the passage of a bill establishing low rates of tariff on lumber coming from Canada. In a speech on this measure, Mr. Ferry said: "Are we under any obligation to pursue so generous a policy as is proposed by the committee toward Canada? What has she done to merit this liberal treatment? What has been the experience of the past years of our sanguinary war? Did she lend the aid of her sympathy and good will, most cheaply given, which would have been gladly received? No, sir; she preferred to offer her soil as an asylum for plotters, conspirators, and traitors against the life of this Government. The treatment we had given Canada deserved her encouragement in the hour of our peril. Her press and voices should have been raised to conciliate England, to remind her that in the veins of this great people, battling for life and liberty, there ran the blood of her own sons, and that her hand should be stayed against a contest so righteous as putting down a rebellion founded on human slavery. We fought alone, under the sneers and jeers of both England and Canada, and crowned our victory with universal liberty, and vindicated the rights of humanity."

When the tax-bill was under consideration Mr. Ferry made a successful argument in favor of exempting breadstuffs and lumber from the tax. "It harmonizes," said he, "with the theory of that legislation which generously grants a free homestead to the poor settler who, for want of means, would otherwise roam homeless and a wanderer throughout the land. Freeing lumber from taxation lessens its cost and cheapens the shelter of the homestead. Releasing breadstuffs from taxation reduces the cost of the primal food of the primal poverty-stricken settler. With a free home, a free shelter, and free food,

the staple and necessary conditions of livelihood are protected, and the poorer classes of the community befriended by a considerate Government. With such protection and such a start in life, failure to rise above the misfortunes which hover around the more dependent classes of citizenship must be chargeable to personal inefficiency rather than to legislative authority."

Mr. Ferry is ready and sometimes even eloquent in speech. He never consumes time with displays of prepared oratory, but in extemporary speeches makes his point, and generally produces the desired effect.

Ever active in the service of his constituents, by voice and vote and private labor, he enjoys a high degree of popularity among them. They have lately given new evidence of their appreciation of their Representative by re-nominating and electing him to the Forty-first Congress by a large majority.

WILLIAM C. FIELDS.

WILLIAM C. FIELDS was born in New-York City, February 13, 1804. While multitudes of young men were flocking to the great city in pursuit of fortune, only to meet disappointment and ruin, the subject of this sketch turned his face toward the country, where his moderate dreams of success were more than realized. He was educated in the common schools which, even in that early day, the State had provided by a system which, if not entirely free, was very liberal and comprehensive. Settling in the town of Laurens, Otsego County, New-York, Mr. Fields applied himself with diligence to business, and, as is not unusual in this country with men of energy, devoted himself to more than one pursuit, and was successful as a merchant and manufacturer. His neighbors, perceiving his honesty and common sense, elected him Justice of the Peace, and availed themselves of his services in that office for the long period of sixteen years. He was subsequently Supervisor, and held the office of County Clerk for three years. He identified himself with the Republican party from its earliest organization, and being deeply imbued with a conviction of the correctness of its principles, he was liberal in promoting its success.

In 1866, he was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from the Nineteenth District of New-York, embracing the counties of Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego, receiving a majority of nearly four thousand votes over his Democratic competitor. He served on the Committees on Agriculture and Accounts. He took no part in the discussions of the House, maintaining a silence which was only broken by his responses to the call of yeas and nays, the presentation of such petitions as came to him from his constituents, and the introduction of a bill relating to the pay of soldiers and sailors.

DARWIN A. FINNEY.

DARWIN A. FINNEY was born in Shrewsbury, Vermont, in 1814. Removing to Pennsylvania in 1838, he located in Meadville, and graduated with high honors at Alleghany College. He subsequently studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and attained to high standing in his profession. He was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1854, was re-elected in 1857, and served until 1860. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, but on account of impaired health was able to occupy his seat but a few days during the short session of 1867. In hope that a change of scene might favorably affect his health, he went to Europe, but found no permanent benefit, and died in Brussels, Belgium, August 25, 1868. The announcement of his death having been made to the House of Representatives, December 18, 1868, appropriate addresses were delivered by his colleagues, Messrs. Pettis, O'Neil, Randall and Woodward. The address of Judge Woodward contains the following interesting passage: "There is no profession or occupation which brings out character into such sharp outlines as the practise of law; and in the interior counties of Pennsylvania the lawyer is a man of all work. Not only is he an attorney and barrister, but he is a special pleader, a conveyancer, a land agent, a collector of debts, and very frequently the executor of his client's will, or administrator of his estate and guardian of his minor children. Besides all this, he is expected to lead in every local improvement. He is to be the foremost man in the community in building churches, school-houses, turnpikes, and other internal improvements; and he is to sympathize with and direct all the movements of the social life by which he is surrounded. Mr. Finney fulfilled faithfully all these multifarious conditions."

JOHN FOX.

JOHN FOX was born June 30, 1835, at Frederickton, New Brunswick, to which place his parents had emigrated from Ireland in 1826. When he was five years old his parents removed to New York City, and shortly afterward his father died, leaving a widow with three children, of whom John was the second and destined to be the chief support, as the death of his father left them in an almost destitute condition. John attended school in the 1st Ward until he was nine years old, when he was compelled to assist his mother in supporting the family. When thirteen years old he was apprenticed to the block and pump making business, serving until he was nineteen years old, when he was employed as a journeyman. He was ambitious, attended night school when it was possible, and occupied his spare time in reading and study.

He was appointed master-blockmaker in the Brooklyn Navy Yard when he was twenty two years old, being the youngest man who ever held that responsible position. On the occasion of his examination for this position, which lasted four days, the examining board reported him "a first-rate mechanic, a well-informed and intelligent young man," but they believed him "too young to enforce discipline." The Navy Department overruled the objection to his age, and he was installed as master-blockmaker on the 4th of March, 1861, from which position he was removed for political reasons, by the Republican party, in August, 1861. In April, 1861, he married Miss Ellen Byrnes of New York City, a highly educated lady who has borne him three children, and to whom is due much of his success in life.

Having from the time of his majority taken an active part in politics as a Democrat, he was in 1862 elected alderman of the First



John Fox

District of New York City, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, part of the 4th and 6th Wards. The rebellion having broken out, he took strong ground in favor of the Union, and worked night and day to advance its cause. In 1863 he was one of the most active in suppressing the riots. He organized all the firemen in his district, who patrolled the streets in the lower part of the city for several nights, and succeeded in quelling all riotous demonstrations in that quarter.

In 1864, before his term as alderman had expired, he was elected supervisor of the county of New York by 18,000 majority. He served on several of the most important committees, and soon became prominent in the Board, although its youngest member. He was active in raising troops and filling the Union quotas demanded from New York City.

In 1866 he was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of New York, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards, by 10,246 majority over Horace Greeley. He served on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, and the Committee on Mileage. He acted constantly with the Democratic party, and stood firmly by President Johnson, sustaining his policy and opposing impeachment. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, in which he served on the same committees as before.

For the last eight years he has represented his district in the Democratic State Conventions. Industrious, enterprising and persevering, Mr. Fox has amassed a moderate fortune by the judicious buying and selling of real estate, in which he has been engaged since 1861. He still resides in the 1st Ward, and is known and respected throughout the city as an honest, charitable, Christian gentleman, of pleasing address and polished manners. In religion, he is strict Roman Catholic. He is prominently identified with many charitable institutions, and has been president of the New York Foundling Aid Society since its establishment. The poor of his neighborhood, both in the city and at his country seat on Long Island, speak with gratitude of his uniform kindness and benevolence.

JOHN R. FRENCH.

JOHN R. FRENCH, a son of Deacon Joseph French, was born at Gilmanton, N. H., May 28, 1819, deriving Scotch blood from his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Stuart. His father, an intelligent and industrious mechanic with a large family, in a retired country village, could not well give even one of his sons the advantages of a college education. The boy, however, possessed a brightness of intellect, with a youthful ambition which led him to seek a wider field of operations than his home afforded. Accordingly at the age of thirteen he left the family roof, and entered the office of the "New Hampshire Statesman" as an apprentice to the printing business, and before many months was putting in type his own communications.

Garrison, and his few brave comrades, organized the anti-slavery movement in 1831. In 1833 the cause had only secured public attention so far as to be pretty universally hated—and our printer lad, on a stormy November night of that year, led a company of noisy boys to mob the first public anti-slavery meeting attempted in their village. But, in that spirit of manly fairness which has ever been a leading trait of his character, young French suggested that they "first hear the man." Hearing he was converted; and from that night consecrated his life to that warfare, then so despised—now so gloriously triumphant. The countless wrongs heaped upon the friendless negro—the daily perpetrated outrages upon justice and liberty—stirred his generous nature to such determined opposition as even in those boy-days lent a fiery eloquence to his tongue, and before he was sixteen years of age he was well known in the anti-slavery lecture-room, and upon the platform of its conventions. In his devotion to that cause in summer and winter he travelled the hills



Engd by G. E. Perine, N.York

John R. French

HON. JOHN F. FRENCH

REPRESENTATIVE FROM [illegible]

and valleys of his native state, until there was scarcely a village that was not agitated and roused by his impassioned appeals.

In those days there was published at Concord an anti-slavery newspaper known as the "Herald of Freedom"—one of the earliest, as by far the ablest, of that class of papers. It was edited by N. P. Rogers, a man of genius as rare as his intrepidity and single heartedness. The timid and the base could not brook the publication of such a sheet; and so an attempt was made to crush it out.

At this time Mr. French was twenty years of age. He had obtained a release of one year from his apprenticeship, and entered a school at Concord, where he found as fellow-students several young men since honorably known to the country; among them Senator Wilson and Judge Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, and Gen. Hobart of Wisconsin. Seeing this attempt to suppress this gallant anti-slavery paper, without a moment's hesitation Mr. French gave up his school and books and many fond ambitions, determined that his knowledge of printing should serve him in saving this hated "Herald of Freedom." With no money, but with that which serves all the better in carrying a forlorn hope, a heart full of pluck, he undertook the publication of the paper. Like natures were touched by this devotion to principle; in a few days the young printer was furnished with money for purchasing press and type, and so the defiant anti-slavery banner was nailed to mast-head. Mr. French continued as publisher and associate editor of that famous sheet until the death of Mr. Rogers, in the autumn of 1846. With a lively interest in the kindred cause of temperance, during two years of this period he also published and edited the "White Mountain Torrent," a sparkling advocate of that cause, which had a large and useful circulation.

In 1852, '53 and '54, Mr. French edited the "Eastern Journal," at Biddeford, Maine, and took active part in the temperance and anti-slavery movements, which regenerated parties in that State—making Anson P. Morrill Governor, and placing Mr. Fessenden in the United States Senate.

In the autumn of 1854, Mr. French removed to Ohio, and became

proprietor and editor of the "Painesville Telegraph." Three years later he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, representing Lake County in that body for two years.

In April, 1861, upon receipt of news of the firing upon Sumter, he enlisted as a common soldier. In 1864 he was sent by Mr. Lincoln to North Carolina, as one of the Board of Tax Commissioners for that State. In 1867 the Republican Unionists of Chowan County, by a large majority, elected him as their delegate to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention. In 1868, after such a campaign as was rarely before known in that State, he was returned by the Republicans of the First District as a representative in the Fortieth Congress, by a majority of 5,000, out of a poll of 25,000 votes. He served in the Fortieth Congress during the few months which elapsed after the admission of North Carolina to representation, and was subsequently elected to the office of sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

Mr. French is not above the medium stature and is slender but compact in person, with black eyes, and hair intermingled with gray. He is ardent and impulsive in manner, and possesses qualities that win favor with casual associates, and the geniality and frankness that endear him to many old friends. Always tender and devoted to his family, his warm heart has carried abroad, wherever the sphere of his life has extended, the beneficence and charity that have their root in the hearth of home. He has always held liberal yet decided convictions on moral and political questions, and has never failed to support his honest belief with honorable action.



J. A. Garfield

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

THE triumph of energy and talent over poverty and adversity is illustrated in the lives of nearly all whose names are conspicuous in the Congress of the United States. In no case has this triumph been more signally achieved than in that of James Abraham Garfield, of Ohio. He was born in the township of Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831. Abraham Garfield, the father, who had emigrated from New York, died in 1833, leaving a family of four children, of whom James was the youngest, dependent upon the exertions of a widowed mother.

James was permitted to attend the district school a few months of each year, and at intervals aided in supporting the family by working at the carpenter's trade. This not proving very remunerative, in his seventeenth year he secured employment as driver on the tow-path of the Ohio Canal, and soon rose to be a boatman. The dream of his ambition was to become a sailor on the lakes. The hardship and exposure incident to his life on the Canal brought on the fever and ague in the fall of 1848. When the young boatman had recovered from a three months' illness, it was too late to carry out his purpose of shipping on the lakes. He was persuaded to defer this step until the following fall, and meanwhile to spend a few months in attending a high-school in an adjoining county.

Early in March, 1849, young Garfield entered "Geauga Academy." Being too poor to pay the ordinary bills for board, he carried with him a few cooking utensils, rented a room in an old unpainted farm-house near the academy, and boarded himself. His mother had saved a small sum of money, which she gave him with her bless-

ing at his departure. After that he never had a dollar which he did not earn. He soon found employment with the carpenters of the village; and working mornings, evenings, and Saturdays, earned enough to pay his way. The summer vacation gave him a longer interval for work, and when the fall term opened he had money enough laid up to pay his tuition and give him a start again. The close of this fall term found him competent to teach a district school for the winter, the avails of which were sufficient to pay his expenses for the spring and fall terms at the academy. He continued for several years, teaching a term each winter, and attending the academy through spring and fall, keeping up with his class during his absence by private study.

By the summer of 1854, young Garfield, now twenty-three years old, prosecuted his studies as far as the academies of his native region could carry him. He resolved to go to college, calculating that he could complete the ordinary course of study in two years. From his school-teaching and carpenter work he had saved about half enough to pay his expenses. To obtain the rest of the money, he procured a life insurance policy, which he assigned to a gentleman who loaned him what funds he needed, knowing that if he lived he would pay it, and if he died the policy would secure it.

In the fall of 1854, young Garfield was admitted to the junior class of Williams College, in Massachusetts. He at once took high rank as a student, and at the end of his two years' course bore off the metaphysical honor of his class.

On his return to his Western home, Mr. Garfield was made teacher of Latin and Greek in the Hiram Eclectic Institute. So high a position did he take, and so popular did he become, that the next year he was made President of the Institute. His position at the head of a popular seminary, together with his talents as a speaker, caused him to be called upon for frequent public addresses, both from platform and pulpit. The Christian denomination to which he belonged had no superstitious regard for the prerogatives of the clergy, to prevent them from receiving moral and religious instruction on

the Sabbath from a layman of such unblemished character and glowing eloquence as Mr. Garfield.

It was not Mr. Garfield's purpose, however, to enter the ministry; and while President of Hiram Institute he studied law, and took some public part in political affairs.

In 1859 he was elected to represent Portage and Summit Counties in the Senate of Ohio. Being well informed on the subjects of legislation, and effective in debate, he at once took high rank in the Legislature. His genial temper and cordial address made him popular with political friends and opponents.

The legislature of Ohio took a bold and patriotic stand in support of the General Government against the Rebellion which was just beginning to show its front. Under the leadership of Mr. Garfield a bill was passed declaring any resident of the State who gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

When the first regiments of Ohio troops were raised, the State was wholly unprepared to arm them, and Mr. Garfield was dispatched to Illinois to procure arms. He succeeded in procuring five thousand muskets, which were immediately shipped to Columbus.

On his return Mr. Garfield was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-Second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. Soon after the organization of the regiment, he was, without his own solicitation, made its Colonel.

In December, 1861, Colonel Garfield, with his regiment, was ordered to Kentucky, where he reported to General Buell. He was immediately assigned to the command of the Eighteenth Brigade, and was ordered by General Buell to drive the Rebel forces under Humphrey Marshall out of the Sandy Valley in Eastern Kentucky. As Humphrey Marshall threatened the flank of General Buell's force, it was necessary that he should be dislodged before a movement could successfully be made by the main army upon the Rebel position at Bowling Green.

A citizen soldier, who had never been in battle, was thus placed in command of four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry, charged with the duty of leading them against an officer who had led the famous charge of the Kentucky Volunteers at Buena Vista. Marshall had under his command nearly five thousand men stationed at Paintville, sixty miles up the Sandy Valley. He was expected to advance to Lexington, and establish the authority of the Provisional Government at the State Capital.

Colonel Garfield took command of his brigade at the mouth of the Big Sandy, and moved with it directly up the valley. Marshall heard of the advance, and fell back to Prestonburg, leaving a small force of cavalry near his old position to act as an outpost and to protect his trains. This cavalry fled before the advance of Colonel Garfield's force. He pushed the pursuit with his cavalry till Marshall's infantry outposts were reached, and then, drawing back, he encamped with his whole force at Paintville.

On the morning of the 9th of January, Garfield advanced with twenty-four hundred men, leaving about one thousand waiting for the arrival of supplies at Paintville. Before nightfall he had driven in the enemy's pickets. The men slept on their arms under a soaking rain, and by four o'clock in the morning were again in motion. Marshall's force occupied the heights of Middle Creek, two miles west of Prestonburg. Garfield advanced cautiously, and after some hours came suddenly in front of Marshall's position between the forks of the creek. Two columns were moved forward, one on either side of the creek, and the rebels immediately opened upon them with musketry and artillery. Garfield reinforced both his columns, but the action soon developed itself mainly on the left, where Marshall concentrated his whole force. Garfield's reserve was under fire from the enemy's artillery. He was entirely without artillery to reply, but from behind trees and rocks the men kept up a brisk fusilade.

About four o'clock in the afternoon reinforcements from Paintville arrived. Unwonted enthusiasm was aroused, and the approaching

column was received with prolonged cheering. Garfield promptly formed his whole reserve for attacking the enemy's right and carrying his guns. Without awaiting the assault, Marshall hastily abandoned his position, fired his camp equipage, and began a retreat which was not ended till he reached Abingdon, Virginia.

Now occurred another trial of Garfield's energy. His troops were almost out of rations, in a rough mountainous country incapable of furnishing supplies. Excessive rains had swollen the Sandy to such a hight that steamboat men declared it impossible to ascend the river with supplies. Colonel Garfield went down the river in a skiff to its mouth, and ordered the *Sandy Valley*, a small steamer which had been in the quartermaster's service, to take a load of supplies and start up. The captain declared it impossible, but Colonel Garfield ordered the crew on board. He stationed a competent army officer on board to see that the captain did his duty, and himself took the wheel. The little vessel trembled in every fiber as she breasted the raging flood, which swept among the tree-tops along the banks. The perilous trip occupied two days and nights, during which time Colonel Garfield was only eight hours absent from the wheel. The men in camp greeted with tumultuous cheering the arrival of the boat, with their gallant commander as pilot.

At the pass across the mountain known as Pound Gap, Humphrey Marshall kept up a post of observation, held by a force of five hundred men. On the 14th of March, Garfield started with five hundred infantry and two hundred cavalry to dislodge this detachment. On the evening of the second day's march he reached the foot of the mountain two miles north of the Gap. Next morning he sent the cavalry along the main road leading to the enemy's position, while he led the infantry by an unfrequented route up the side of the mountain. While the enemy watched the cavalry, Garfield led the infantry undiscovered to the very border of their camp. The enemy were taken by surprise, and a few volleys dispersed them. They retreated in confusion down the eastern slope of the mountain, pursued for several miles into Virginia by the cavalry. The troops rested

for the night in the comfortable huts which the enemy had built, and the next morning burnt them down, together with everything left by the enemy which they could not carry away.

These operations, though on a small scale compared with the magnificent movements of a later period in the war, yet had a very considerable importance. They were the first of a brilliant series of successes which re-assured the despondent in the spring of 1862.

They displayed a military capacity in the civilian Colonel, and a bravery in the raw recruits which augured well for the success of the volunteer army. Colonel Garfield received high praise from General Buell and the War Department. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, his commission bearing the date of the battle of Middle Creek.

Six days after the capture of Pound Gap, General Garfield received orders to transfer the larger part of his command to Louisville. On his arrival there, he found that the Army of the Ohio was already beyond Nashville on its march to the aid of Grant at Pittsburg Landing. He made haste to join General Buell, who placed him in command of the Twentieth Brigade. He reached the field of Pittsburg Landing at one o'clock on the second day of the battle, and bore a part in its closing scenes. His brigade bore its full share in the tedious siege operations before Corinth, and was among the foremost to enter the abandoned town after its evacuation by the enemy. He soon after marched eastward with his brigade, and rebuilt all the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Corinth and Decatur, and took post at Huntsville, Alabama.

General Garfield was soon after put at the head of the court-martial for the trial of General Turchin. He manifested a capacity for such work which led to his subsequent detail for similar service.

About the 1st of August, his health having been seriously impaired, he went home on sick leave. As soon as he recovered, he was ordered to report in person at Washington. He was made a member of the court-martial for the trial of Fitz-John Porter. Most of the autumn was occupied with the duties of this detail.

In January, 1863, General Garfield was appointed Chief of Staff of the Army of the Cumberland, which was commanded by General Rosecrans. He became the intimate friend and confidential advisor of his chief, and bore a prominent part in all the military operations in Middle Tennessee during the spring and summer of 1863.

The final military service of General Garfield was in the battle of Chickamauga. Every order issued that day, with one exception, was written by him. He wrote the orders on the suggestion of his own judgment, afterwards submitting them to General Rosecrans for approval or change. The only order not written by him was that fatal one to General Wood, which lost the battle. The words did not correctly convey the meaning of the commanding general. General Wood, the division commander, so interpreted them as to destroy the right wing.

The services of General Garfield were appropriately recognized by the War Department in his promotion to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chickamauga."

About a year before, while absent in the field, General Garfield had been elected a Representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress from the old Giddings district of Ohio. He accordingly resigned his commission on the 5th of December, 1863, after a service of nearly three years.

General Garfield immediately took high rank in Congress. He was made a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, of which in the Fortieth Congress he became chairman. In this committee his industry and his familiarity with the wants of the army enabled him to do signal service for the country. He soon became known as a powerful speaker, remarkably ready and effective in debate.

General Garfield was re-nominated for the Thirty-ninth Congress by acclamation, and was re-elected by a majority of nearly twelve thousand. He was made a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, in which he soon acquired great influence. He studied finan-

cial questions with untiring assiduity, and was spoken of by the Secretary of the Treasury as one of the best informed men on such subjects then in public life.

In 1866, General Garfield was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, in which he was made chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. At a time when everything seemed drifting towards greenbacks and repudiation, he took a bold financial position. As his views were opposed to those of many leading men of his party, and to the declarations of the Republican State Convention of Ohio, he seemed to hazard his re-nomination, but he did not hesitate firmly and fully to avow his convictions. His financial doctrines were at length adopted by the entire party, and fully indorsed in the Chicago Republican Platform. On the 24th of June, 1868, he was renominated and in October following was elected to the Forty-first Congress.

General Garfield is one of the most popular men now in public life. He is generous, warm-hearted, and genial. He is one of the most accomplished scholars in the country, and by laborious study of all subjects which require his attention, he is constantly adding to his breadth of intellect.

In person he is about six feet in hight. He has a large head and a German cast of countenance, which a friend has aptly called a "mirror of good nature."

J. LAWRENCE GETZ.

J. LAWRENCE GETZ was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1821. His father was an officer in the navy, and fought under Captain Lawrence in the war of 1812. His grandfather on the maternal side was a soldier of the Revolution. He received an academical education, and read law in the office of Hon. William Strong, afterwards of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was admitted to practice in 1846. Immediately, however, he became connected with the press as editor of the Reading "Gazette and Democrat," which for many years was the English organ of the Democracy of "Old Berks." In 1856 he was elected to the Legislature, and served with ability as chairman of the Committee on Education. In 1857 he was re-elected and made Speaker of the House by the unanimous caucus nomination of his Democratic colleagues. His course as Speaker was distinguished for quickness of perception, readiness in rendering decisions, and strict impartiality.

In 1866 Mr. Getz was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress, in which he served on the Committees on Mileage, Soldiers' and Sailors' Bounties, and Public Expenditures. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,738 votes against 7,472 votes for his Republican competitor. Mr. Getz was not a frequent speaker on the floor of the House, but during his first term in Congress he delivered a eulogy on his deceased colleague, Hon. Charles Denison, and a speech against the impeachment of President Johnson which he characterized as "political assassination." He subsequently advocated an abolition of the income tax, and a general reduction of internal taxation.

ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER.

ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, August 31, 1810. He received a common school education, and was apprenticed to the printing business. When seventeen years old he journeyed westward, and worked as foreman in the office of the Ohio "Monitor," and afterwards of the "Western Telegraph," at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1829 he returned to Maryland, and subsequently settled at York, Penn., where he edited the York "Gazette" from 1835 to 1838. He was clerk of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1838, and during two years ensuing was in charge of transportation on the State railroad at Columbia. He was cashier of the contingent funds of the House of Representatives for the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses. In 1848 and 1849 he was in the State Department as a confidential clerk to Secretary Buchanan. He was sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives for the Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses. In 1860 and 1861 he was President Buchanan's private secretary. In 1863 he established the Philadelphia "Age." In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress. Addressing the House in opposition to the impeachment of President Johnson, he said: "The little band of Democratic Representatives with which it is my pride to be numbered and associated on this floor, have opposed this unrighteous movement step by step. Outnumbered, our rights as a minority trampled upon, every barrier established in the rules of the House by our predecessors swept away at the behest of party impatience or party convenience, we cannot prevent, and under the recently emasculated rules of the House, we can no longer even postpone this wrong."

JACOB S. GOLLADAY.

JACOB S. GOLLADAY was born in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee, January 9, 1819, and was educated at Campbell Academy. He removed to Nashville in 1838, and thence to Kentucky in 1845. In 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the State Legislature of Kentucky. In 1853 he was elected State Senator. In 1860 he was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. In August, 1867, he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elijah Hise, who was elected to the Fortieth Congress in May, 1867, and a few days after committed suicide, alleging the gloomy political prospects of the country as a reason for the act. As Mr. Hise died before the certificate of election was issued, the opposing candidate, who had received but about one-fourth of the votes cast, contested the seat, even after Mr. Golladay had been chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of Mr. Golladay, and he was sworn in December 5, 1867, after having been permitted to address the House in his own behalf. On the 24th of January following, Mr. Golladay introduced resolutions of respect for the memory of his predecessor, which he advocated in well-chosen words of eulogy. February 24, he made an elaborate speech against impeachment. June 15, 1868, Mr. Golladay spoke against the reconstructed State Government of Tennessee, in answer to a speech of Mr. Maynard, delivered the 12th of December previous, declaring that he spoke as one who "first saw the light in that once grand old State," to "vindicate her character from the unjust aspersions which have been so wantonly heaped upon her true citizens." February 13, 1869, the House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Golladay made a long and elaborate speech to show that the election of General Grant to the Presidency was an event fraught with evil to the country.

JAMES H. GOSS.

JAMES H. GOSS was born August 9, 1820, at Union Court House, South Carolina, a place which continued to be his residence when he was a Representative in Congress. He received a common school education, and in early life entered into mercantile pursuits. After the passage of the Reconstruction acts, he advocated their acceptance by the people of South Carolina. He was elected a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution under which South Carolina was re-admitted. He was elected a Representative from South Carolina to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, receiving a majority of 2,800 votes; his district being the Fourth, comprising the counties of Fairfield, Chester, York, Spartanburg, Union, Laurens, Ocovee, Pickens and Greenville. The credentials of Mr. Goss and Mr. Whittemore, members-elect from South Carolina, having been referred to the Committee on Elections, Mr. Dawes, chairman, reported, July 18, 1868, that they had examined the credentials and found them in due form of law, and that the state of South Carolina had conformed in all respects to the requirements of the laws of Congress. They therefore recommended that the Representatives-elect be admitted to seats in the House, upon taking the oath of office prescribed by the statute on July 2, 1862. Mr. Goss then took the oath, and was assigned to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. During the brief term of his service in Congress he took no public part in its deliberations, contenting himself with giving his votes upon subjects of legislation.

JOSEPH J. GRAVELY.

JOSEPH J. GRAVELY was born in Henry County, Virginia, in 1828. He received a common school education, and spent his youth mainly in labor on a farm. He was a member of the legislature of the State of Virginia in 1853 and 1854. In the latter year he emigrated to Missouri, and participating actively in the politics of his adopted State, he was in 1860 elected to the Constitutional Convention of Missouri. In 1862 and 1864 he was elected to the State Senate. During a portion of the late civil war he served in the army as colonel of the 8th Missouri Cavalry. After the close of the war he turned his attention to the practise of law, and was subsequently elected a Representative from Missouri to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, receiving 6,083 votes against 1,929 votes for the "Conservative" candidate. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committees on the Militia, and Education and Labor.

During the consideration of the Tax bill, Mr. Gravely introduced an amendment, in support of which he said: "The tax on tobacco is higher in proportion to its actual value previous to the imposition of the tax than the tax on any other article upon which a revenue tax is now levied. I am and have been acquainted with the original value of tobacco, and I know that from five to ten cents per pound was all it could be sold for in market. For the last two or three years the tax has been forty cents per pound, or five hundred per cent., at least, upon the original value of the article. In my opinion there are a great many frauds practised in the Southern States, especially in Virginia, in Maryland, in Kentucky, and to some extent in Missouri, in consequence of the enormous tax now imposed upon tobacco."

JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD was born at Nassau, Rensselaer County, New York, in 1822. His grandfathers fought in the war for Independence, and one of them was confined in the "Jersey Prison Ship." The subject of this sketch is described as in youth kind and generous, despising falsehood and deceit, developing strength of body by much out-of-door activity, and at the same time cultivating his mind by diligent attention to study.

His tastes tending to commercial pursuits, when seventeen years of age he went to Troy, and entered the iron and hardware house of Hart, Lesley & Warren. At the expiration of a year he accepted the position of book-keeper in the cotton manufacturing and commission house of C. H. & I. J. Merritt. During this period of his life, he lived in the family of his uncle, Major-General Wool, thus enjoying the influence of a refined and cultivated society in developing his social, moral, and intellectual character.

In a few years, Mr. Griswold embarked in business for himself, in a wholesale and retail drug establishment. He subsequently became interested in the manufacture of iron, as a partner in the Rensselaer Iron Company. He soon reached a leading position among the business men of the country as a manufacturer of iron. Owing to the exertions of Mr. Griswold and others engaged in similar pursuits, the city of Troy has gradually grown to be one of the most important iron centers of the United States. The introduction into the United States by Mr. Griswold and his associates of the process of iron manufacture known as the Bessemer steel process, promises within a few years to substitute the steel rail for the iron rail on the railroads of this country.



John A. Quinwold

Although immersed in business, Mr. Griswold deemed it his duty as a citizen to give attention to public affairs. In 1855, he was elected Mayor of the city of Troy. During his term of office, he gave careful attention to the affairs of the city, and as the presiding officer in the common council, gave acknowledged satisfaction by his urbanity and impartial administration of parliamentary laws.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Griswold at once arrayed himself among the supporters of the Government. On the 15th of April, 1861, the day after the arrival of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, he presided at a mass meeting held in Troy for the purpose of raising men to protect the United States against rebels, and means to support the families of those who should enter the service. On this occasion, at the organization of the meeting, he in a few words disclaimed any partisan action in his own conduct, deplored the distracted state of the country, declared that any man who should be influenced by political considerations in such a crisis, ought to receive universal public execration, and expressed the hope that the citizens would respond with alacrity to the call of the President for men. The Second Regiment of New York State Volunteers was the result of the efforts which followed this and similar meetings. Mr. Griswold also aided in raising the 30th, 125th, and 169th regiments of New York Volunteers, as well as the Black-Horse Cavalry and the 21st New York, or "Griswold Light Cavalry."

In August, 1861, Congress made an appropriation for the construction of iron-clad steamships, or floating steam batteries. A few weeks later, C. S. Bushnell of New Haven, John F. Winslow of Troy, and Mr. Griswold, were at Washington engaged in closing a contract with the Government for clothing a wooden vessel with iron. This business having been concluded, these gentlemen called the attention of the Naval Board to a model of an iron-clad vessel made by John Ericsson, which they had brought with them, and suggested the propriety of building a vessel after his plans. These gentlemen subsequently had interviews with President Lincoln, who manifested great interest in the ideas presented. Taking up the model, he exam-

ined it closely and critically, commented in his shrewd and homely way upon the principles involved in the construction of a vessel on such a model, spoke favorably of the design, and proposed that they should meet him, with the model, at the Navy Department. This meeting, suggested by Mr. Lincoln himself, was held, he being present.

In their report, which was made soon after this meeting, the Naval Board, Commodores Joseph Smith and H. Paulding, and Captain C. H. Davis, recommended that an experiment be made with one battery of the description presented by Captain Ericsson, with a guarantee and forfeiture in case of failure in any of the properties and points of the vessel as proposed. The contract as made, stipulated for the completion of the battery within one hundred days from the signing of the contract, which was on October 5, 1861; and the extraordinary provision was introduced, that the test of the battery, upon which its acceptance by the United States Government depended, should be its withstanding the fire of the enemy's batteries at the shortest ranges, the United States agreeing to fit out the vessel with men and guns.

The contract price for building the battery was $275,000. The work was begun in October, 1861, at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, Long Island, by Mr. J. F. Rowland, under the direct supervision of Captain Ericsson. The plating of the vessel, and portions of her machinery and other iron work, were manufactured at the Rensselaer Iron Works and the Albany Iron Works. On January 30, 1862, which was the one hundred and first working day from the time the contract was entered into, the *Monitor* was launched at Greenpoint, and was delivered to the Government March 5, 1862.

Her subsequent history is well known. Formidable in appearance, and invulnerable in structure, she appeared at Fortress Monroe at ten o'clock on the evening of Friday, March 8, 1862. On the following day, in conflict with the rebel iron-clad *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, she not only compelled her antagonist to retire in a disabled condition, but saved Fortress Monroe from capture,

preserved millions of shipping and public property, and thousands of lives, put an end to all the plans and expectations of the rebel authorities based upon their experimental vessel, and gave us prestige abroad, the worth of which to us as a nation was inestimable. Speaking of the views that obtained concerning this vessel before and after that celebrated sea-fight of March 9, 1862, one writer has well said, "Never was a greater hope placed upon apparently more insignificant means, but never was a great hope more triumphantly fulfilled." The thanks of Congress were officially returned to Captain Ericsson, the designer of the *Monitor;* and President Lincoln and his Cabinet personally awarded to the contractors the position of public benefactors.

In the following October, Mr. Griswold was nominated by the Democratic party of the Fifteenth Congressional District, as a candidate for Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress. His nomination was received with great cordiality. Although nominally a Democrat, his course for months past had shown that he could not allow party attachments or considerations to rise superior to his patriotism. Ever liberal and magnanimous in his political actions and views, he had signally displayed these noble characteristics in his efforts to sustain the Government in crushing the rebellion.

In the election that followed, and in a district strongly Republican, he was chosen as Representative in Congress by a majority of 1,287 votes, while in the same district the Republican State ticket received a majority of 817 votes.

Mr. Griswold's course in the Congress to which he was then elected, was such as to distinguish him as a firm and decided friend of the Government. He refused to affiliate with those members of the Democratic party who were doing their utmost to embarrass the Government, and obstruct the war. As questions of administrative policy, and those of a still more important character—involving the very life of the Republic—arose, he voted promptly and unhesitatingly to provide the nation with everything necessary for its welfare, and his guiding principle was that "the Republic should receive no harm." He

favored all measures having for their end a more vigorous prosecution of the war; and on all questions of furnishing supplies, on all matters of financial policy, and upon every declaration of the duty of crushing the rebellion and preserving the Government, he constantly and uniformly gave his vote with the Union men in Congress.

As a member of the Naval Committee, he labored indefatigably and effectively to strengthen and promote the efficiency of the navy. Acting ever from principle, the agency of former party friendships was exerted in vain to impose upon him a course of conduct that involved the spirit of disloyalty. Unflinching patriotism, such as was his, stood unshaken by the dictation of caucus, or the persuasion of earlier political ties. With such a record he returned home at the close of the session of 1864. As one man, the Union men of his district resolved to return him to the seat in Congress which he had filled with such distinguished honor. On the 14th of September, 1864, a Union nominating convention for the Fifteenth Congressional District met at Salem, in Washington County, and, without a ballot, selected him by acclamation as their candidate for Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress. On this occasion the Hon. A. D. Wait, a member of the convention, said of Mr. Griswold: "He has a record that the best man in the land may be proud of. He has passed through the furnace of party influence seven times heated, and escaped without so much as a smell of fire upon his garments."

Against the most determined efforts of the Democratic party Mr. Griswold was again elected to Congress for the term commencing March 4, 1865. During his second term in Congress, his course was distinguished by the same devotion to the principles of patriotism and liberty that marked his conduct there during his first two years. With men of vacillating natures, disloyal views, vindictive dispositions, or of characters in which ambition and discontent were the main ingredients, he had no sympathy. The object at which he aimed was to put down the rebellion by force of arms; and the means by which he sought to effect this end, were the support of the Government to which this labor was especially intrusted. All his sympathies and opinions

were in unison with the grand design of preserving the Republic, and all his energies were bent toward the fulfillment of that work. In commo with the noble army of patriots in Congress which posterity will delight to honor, his later, like his earlier votes, were in consonance with the Union sentiments of the North.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Congressional District indicated their approval of this patriotic course, by nominating Mr. Griswold for re-election to the Fortieth Congress. At the election which followed, he received a majority of 5,316 votes, the largest ever given to any Representative from his district. On returning to Washington for the third term, he was placed on the Committee of Ways and Means, in which position he labored with zeal and industry, bringing to the discharge of his duties the results of his previous legislative experience, an extensive knowledge of the manufacturing interests of the country, a comprehension of the differences existing between the labor of the United States and the labor of Great Britain, and sagacity in reaching ends beneficial to the nation by the most acceptable means.

In July, 1868, Mr. Griswold was nominated by the Republican State Convention for the office of Governor of New York. During the laborious and exciting canvass that ensued, Mr. Griswold steadily grew in favor with the people. Neither he nor his friends had sanguine hopes of overcoming the majority of 48,000 by which the Democrats had carried the State in 1867. Official returns of the election gave Mr. Hoffman a majority of 27,946. Subsequent investigations made by a Congressional Committee disclosed the fact, that more than 30,000 fraudulent votes were cast for the Democratic candidates in the city of New York.

ASA P. GROVER.

ASA P. GROVER was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1819. He was educated at Centre College, Kentucky, and became a resident of that State in 1847. He studied and practised law, and in 1857 he was elected to the Kentucky State Senate. He was re-elected in 1861, and remained in office eight years. In May, 1867, he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, as a Democrat. Acts of disloyalty having been alleged against him, his credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections who reported him as qualified, and he took his seat as a member of the Fortieth Congress, December 3d, 1867. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings. He introduced a bill "to encourage commerce and internal trade by facilitating direct importations," which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Grover favored an appropriation "towards completing the Louisville and Portland Canal," and advocated it in a speech, June 29, 1868, making the following interesting statements:

"Let it be remembered that the Ohio River and its tributaries drain the whole of parts of ten States of the Union, the great grainery of the country, the Egypt of the nation, and is one of the most important in a system giving eighteen thousand miles of navigable water. . . . It is the matured judgment of those who are believed to know that the amount of freight transported on the Ohio River in the year 1867, including rafts of timber and lumber, equaled 3,733,420 tons; that the average distance to which said freight was carried was five hundred and sixty-seven miles; to transport which would require thirty-five railroads three hundred miles long, running four heavily-laden trains each day."

CHARLES HAIGHT.

CHARLES HAIGHT was born at Colt's Neck, Monmouth County, New Jersey, January 4, 1838. He graduated at Princeton College in 1857. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862 as an attorney, and in 1864 as a counsellor. He was a member of the State Legislature of New Jersey in 1861 and 1862, serving during his last term as Speaker of the House. He was commissioned as a brigadier-general of militia in 1861, and was active in raising troops for service in the war against the rebellion. He went into politics as a Democrat, and as such was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. Haight presented to the House a resolution of the Legislature of New Jersey, purporting to withdraw the assent of that State to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which, by vote of 80 to 17, was returned to him as "disrespectful to the House and scandalous in character." February 24, 1868, Mr. Haight addressed to the House an argument against impeachment. February 9, 1869, he made an able and elaborate argument against the bill to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New York. In the course of this speech he said: "The State of New Jersey was the pioneer in the railroad system of this country. The first rail of iron for railroad purposes was laid in the State of New Jersey by one of her citizens . . . According to her population and territory I believe her enterprise in railroads is behind no State in this Union. The amount expended in the construction of railroads in the State of New Jersey will reach in the aggregate the sum of $70,000,000, and the number of miles of railroad already built and in successful operation cannot fall far short of a thousand miles."

GEORGE A. HALSEY.

GEORGE A. HALSEY was born in Springfield, Essex County, New Jersey, December 7, 1827. Before he was of age his family removed to Newark, where he entered early into business life. He almost immediately developed into a prudent, enterprising, and successful business man. The qualities which have since given him reputation and honor were early manifested, and he soon became a director in the largest banking and other financial institutions of the city of Newark.

At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, the firm, of which he was the head, met with severe reverses, their business being confined to the Southern States. In 1860, Mr. Halsey was sent to the New Jersey Assembly, from the district of the city of Newark, in which he resided. Notwithstanding his large Southern trade, and his intimate associations with business men in the South, he had been a strong and active Republican since the organization of that party in New Jersey. He formed one of a minority in the Lower House of the Legislature, but, even under such unfavorable circumstances, his prompt business qualities, his sterling integrity, and sound judgment, gave him large influence, and through that critical period he was one of the strong aids of the patriotic administration of Gov. Olden. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1861.

Upon the organization of the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1862, he was appointed Assessor for the Fifth District of New Jersey. The revenue law was new, unusual in its provisions, searching in its inquisitorial features, and extremely difficult of execution; but with such ability and integrity did Mr. Halsey discharge his duties, delicate as many of them were, that he commanded, throughout, the undiminished respect and confidence of the entire community. His



Geo. A. Hulsey

sphere of duties comprised one of the largest manufacturing districts in the United States, and the questions raised were frequently of the most complicated character; but his decisions were always sustained by the Commissioner, and, in a short period, he acquired an influence in the department, which he has ever since retained. He was frequently consulted by the Commissioner in reference to the construction and revision of the law; and at the close of the rebellion was selected by that officer to visit the Southern States, to instruct the newly appointed revenue officers in their duties; but the official requirements of his own district so fully occupied his time, he was obliged to decline.

His services to the government, however, were not confined to the performance of his official duties. He cordially sustained the administration of Mr. Lincoln in its prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, and to this end his labors and energies were freely given until the close of the rebellion.

In 1866, an attempt was made by Mr. Johnson to remove him from his position; but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination of a successor, and Mr. Halsey retained the assessorship. The act, however, of the President, and the high esteem in which Mr. Halsey was held by his friends, naturally called the attention of the Republicans of his district to him as their best nomination for Congress. He was almost unanimously selected by the convention, and, after a vigorous contest, was elected by a large majority. In Congress he maintained the high character he had previously acquired. He was consulted upon all questions affecting the manufacturing and financial interests of the country, while his services to his constituents were constant and invaluable. He served on the Committee on the District of Columbia; was appointed on the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, and served, with Senators Edmunds and Buckalew, on the sub-committee of the same, "to examine the method of printing and issuing bonds, notes, and other securities," the results of which secured important reforms in the Treasury Department.

In 1868, Mr. Halsey was unanimously renominated for Congress,

but was defeated. His popularity was attested by the fact that his vote in the district largely exceeded that of Gen. Grant.

Upon relinquishing his seat in Congress, he actively resumed the duties consequent upon his association with the manufacturing business with which he has been connected since 1866. He is not unmindful, however, of the large interests which centre around him, and which naturally look to him for their promotion, but gives to them much time and attention.

When Mr. Boutwell assumed the position of Secretary of the Treasury, having known Mr. Halsey since 1862, and having early recognized his merits and ability, he tendered him the important office of Register; but Mr. Halsey's connection with the large manufacturing house to which we have alluded, prevented his acceptance of that position.

In the prime of life, decided in his political convictions, popular in the best sense of that term, universally recognized as a man of the purest personal integrity and honor, his friends are confident that his services to his State and country have not yet terminated.





CHARLES M. HAMILTON.

CHARLES M. HAMILTON was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1840. His father's farm having the Alleghanies rising in its rear, and the broad Susquehanna sweeping in its front, he was familiar from his boyhood with scenes of grandeur and sublimity in nature.

One of the most remarkable phenomena attending the "Great Uprising of the North" at the outbreak of the Rebellion was the zeal with which students of academies and colleges enlisted in the service of the country. It was his early entrance into the army that deprived the subject of this sketch of the honors of a collegiate education, he having, in April, 1861, enlisted as a private soldier in the 5th Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He participated in the varying fortunes of the army of the Potomac until 1863, passed through sixteen battles and was three times severely wounded. At the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862, he was wounded through the knee while charging in front of the regiment with the colors in his hand, snatched from the grasp of the dying sergeant. Three color-bearers were killed, under the galling concentration of the enemy's fire, in less than five minutes, and the fourth was providentially stricken down with only a shattered limb. He was taken prisoner the moment he fell, but was left for five days and nights on the field of battle among the dead and wounded before he was removed to Libby Prison at Richmond. A masonic sign was the means of saving his life as he fell into the hands of the enemy. He was at length exchanged, and removed to his home in Pennsylvania, where he endured a protracted sickness arising from starvation and want of medical treatment at Libby Prison. For a long time his friends had no hope of his recovery, but at length being partially restored he was

removed to Chestnut Hill Hospital, Philadelphia, where he was subsequently transferred by promotion to a lieutenancy in the 9th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Lieutenant Hamilton's tall and soldierly appearance and superior qualifications attracted the notice of his superior officers, and he was given an appointment on the staff of General Martindale, Military Governor of the District of Columbia. He served as judge-advocate of a general court-martial, and pass officer of the military district until it was abolished in 1864. A new appointment as judge-advocate was immediately conferred upon him by General Dent. The duties of this office were discharged with marked success and credit until November, 1865, when he was ordered by the Secretary of War to report to Major-General O. O. Howard, for assignment to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

He was assigned to duty in Marianna, West Florida, with jurisdiction over seven counties. Upon his arrival there in December, 1865, he received the rank of brevet-captain, and before his muster-out on the 1st of January, 1868, he was breveted colonel of United States Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war.

The duties of the "Bureau Officer" were of a peculiar and onerous character, comprehending a union of civil and military functions. His first duty was to protect "the wards of the nation" from the assaults and persecutions of their late masters, and save the latter from the horrors of retaliation at the hands of maddened and starving freedmen. The next important work was to inaugurate the free labor system upon safe and just foundations. No officer of the bureau in the State of Florida identified himself more thoroughly with these great ends of official duty than Colonel Hamilton. His reputation for efficiency and just administration was so wide-spread that the poor and oppressed, ignorant that State lines could interpose an obstacle in their way, came hundreds of miles, out of the lower borders of Alabama, to lay their grievances before his tribunal.

Mr. Hamilton took an active part in the reconstruction of Florida, successfully advocating the liberal policy under which the Republican

party gave the State a constitution which contained no proscriptive feature to prevent in the future the political harmony and reunion of all the people of the State, irrespective of participation in the rebellion, or previous condition of servitude.

On the 25th of February, 1868, the Republican State Convention unanimously nominated Mr. Hamilton as their candidate for Congress. In the canvass that followed, the zeal and eloquence with which he addressed the people was inspired by the desire as much for the adoption of the State constitution as the palladium of freedom and equal rights, as for his own election. He was successful in both; the constitution was ratified and he was elected the first Representative in Congress from the disenthralled and rehabilitated State of Florida. On the 25th of June, 1868, the State was restored to the Union, and Mr. Hamilton was admitted to a seat in the Fortieth Congress. In December, 1868, he was re-elected over the regular Democratic candidate, and an independent colored Republican candidate.

"The Florida Union," the leading Republican paper of the State, said on this occasion, "Col. Hamilton received the nomination of the party and secured its vote at the election in May, on the double ground of fitness for the position, and of his services in behalf of the party; his consistent course as a radical Republican, in all matters involving political questions, and his unwearied and successful exertions in behalf of Union men and freedmen while an officer of the bureau at Marianna. During his few weeks in Congress last spring, he took a prominent and active part for so young a member, and comes back to his constituents with a good record and without reproach."

ABNER C. HARDING.

ABNER C. HARDING was born in East Hampton, Connecticut, February 10, 1807. He studied and commenced the practice of law in the State of New York, but subsequently removed to Warren Co., Illinois, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession, in extensive farming operations, and in railroad management. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1848, and subsequently of the Legislature.

In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Regiment of Illinois Infantry, and was commissioned as Colonel. His military service is chiefly noted for his gallant and successful defence of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 3, 1863. The army of Rosecrans was awaiting reinforcements and supplies, which must come by the Cumberland river. The rebels appreciating the situation determined to cut off the line of the Cumberland by re-taking Fort Donelson. For this purpose they organized a force of eight thousand men, and thirteen pieces of artillery, under Generals Wheeler, Forrest, and Wharton. This force quietly moved north, between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, flanking General Rosecrans, and on the morning of February 3, were within seven miles of Fort Donelson, when a colored man brought to Colonel Harding the first intelligence of their approach. Colonel Harding immediately prepared to defend his position. His whole effective force did not exceed eight hunded men, with four six-pounder rifled guns, and one thirty-two pounder. He sent all the women and refugees on board a small steamer — the "Wild Cat," with orders to drop down the river. Forrest's command surged up the hill in repeated charges, only to be repulsed with terrible slaughter everywhere around the lines. The rebels, maddened by the unexpected resistance from this handful of heroes, charged with fiendish yells until their dead and wounded strewed the hill-sides. They gained a strong position between the Union forces and the river, thus cutting them off from water; but Colonel Harding leading a charge in person, speedily dislodged them at the point of the bayonet. It



Engd by H Bernard

M Hastings

was now growing dark; the unequal contest had been maintained for more than six hours. The Union forces had suffered considerable loss, and were much fatigued by their constant fighting and rapid movements from one part of the line to the other. Soon after dark a rebel officer came in with a flag of truce and peremptorily demanded a surrender. To this Colonel Harding returned a prompt and positive refusal. The rebel emissary affected great amazement at this response, but no sooner had he rejoined his forces than they began to withdraw. In a few moments after their departure the hoarse cough of gun-boats was heard as they rounded the bend of the river two miles below, followed by the shriek of the shell which they threw into the timber back of the fort. The steamer "Wild Cat" had gone down the river until she had met Captain Fitch, with a fleet of gun-boats, conveying a large number of transports with sixteen thousand men, and immense stores for the army of the Cumberland. As soon as informed of the state of things, Captain Fitch signalled the gun-boats to put on all steam and started to the rescue.

In this battle the rebels lost more men in killed, wounded, and prisoners, than Colonel Harding had in his command. The latter lost about one hundred men. The importance of the result of this engagement is not easily over-estimated. Had Wheeler succeeded in capturing or driving out Colonel Harding, he would have immediately occupied Fort Donelson. From that position he could have checked the gun-boats, prevented reinforcements from reaching Rosecrans, and perhaps compelled him to retire from his advanced position at Murfreesboro. Thus the work of two grand armies for a year would have been lost.

Colonel Harding was promptly promoted Brigadier-General, and had the high compliment of being confirmed by the Senate without reference to a committee. He was subsequently stationed at Murfreesboro for a short period, from whence he was transferred by the people to the House of Representatives at Washington. Taking his seat as a Representative for Illinois in the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Committees on Manufactures and the Militia. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress and served on the Committees on Union Prisoners, Claims, and Militia.

THOMAS HAUGHEY.

THOMAS HAUGHEY was born near the city of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1826. He emigrated to the United States at an early age, and settled in Alabama. By his own exertions he obtained a classical and clerical education, and having taught school a few years he saved enough of his earnings to enable him to study medicine and graduate at the New Orleans School of Medicine in 1858. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was a resident of Elyton, Alabama, successfully engaged in the practise of his profession, but having taken a prominent part against secession, he was compelled to abandon his home and take refuge within the Union lines. Entering the Union army as a surgeon, he served from August, 1862, until October, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. In 1867 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, and aided in framing the Constitution under which that State was restored to the Union. In February, 1868, he was elected to the Fortieth Congress from Alabama, to represent the district in which he had resided over twenty-five years. He was admitted to his seat July 31, 1868, immediately after the announcement that Alabama had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, and was appointed to the Committee on Expenditures on the Public Buildings. Soon after his admission he introduced a resolution providing for extending the provisions of the law of July 4, 1864, providing for the payment of certain demands of loyal citizens of States not in rebellion for quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States, so as to include loyal citizens of the State of Alabama. In support of this resolution he made an able speech, January 5, 1869, and again addressed the House at length on the same subject March 2, 1869.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS.

ISAAC R. HAWKINS was born in Maury County, Tennessee, May 16, 1818; and when ten years old removed to Carroll County, of the same State. He received a common-school education, and was mainly employed in agricultural pursuits until twenty-two years of age, when he commenced the study of law. In March, 1843, he was married, and commenced the practice of law at Huntington, Tennessee, where he has ever since resided. In 1846 he went as a lieutenant to the Mexican war, and was at the siege of Vera Cruz. Returning from the war, he continued in the practice of law, and, in 1861, he was elected by the Tennessee Legislature, a delegate to the Peace Conference of February in that year. In May and June of 1861, he stumped his State against secession, and was, by 3,000 majority, elected to the convention for the consideration of Federal relations. In the following year he was elected a circuit judge, but, preferring the military service, entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of the 7th Tennessee Cavalry. In 1864 he was captured with his regiment at Union city, Tennessee, and was imprisoned at Mobile, at Macon, Georgia, and at camp Oglethorpe, and was one of the fifty officers who were placed under fire at Charleston. Being exchanged in August of that same year, he resumed active service, and until the close of the war commanded the cavalry force in Western Kentucky.

In July, 1865, Mr. Hawkins was commissioned by Gov. Brownlow one of the chancellors of Tennessee; but being a candidate for Congress, he declined to qualify, and, in August, was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was subsequently re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses.

DAVID HEATON.

DAVID HEATON was born at Hamilton, Ohio, March 10, 1823. His father was an early settler in Ohio, and was somewhat prominent in the political affairs of the State. The subject of this sketch, after receiving an ordinary English education, read law, and practised as an attorney for several years. In 1855 he was in the State Legislature as a Senator for the counties of Butler and Warren. In 1857 he removed to Minnesota, and served three terms in the Senate of that State. "He removed," says Senator Ramsey of that State, "with the hope that the climate of Minnesota would arrest the disease which has at length terminated his life. He found the change favorable, but the enthusiasm and self-forgetfulness with which he devoted himself to every good word and work did more to prolong his life than the change of climate.

"He never wearied of the noble task of adapting the experience of his native Ohio to the organization of the institutions of Minnesota. He was soon chosen to represent Hennepin County in the State Senate, and continued in that position nearly six years. He was a laborious and faithful public servant, and to no single man is the State more indebted for the efficiency of the public school system and the restoration of the University of Minnesota, and its successful operation at St. Anthony, than to David Heaton.

"When, in 1861, it devolved upon me as governor to co-operate in raising troops for the national defence, I found him a tower of strength. His patriotism, his eloquence, his personal sympathy were all enlisted, and a new life seemed to animate his feeble frame."

In 1863 Mr. Heaton was appointed by Secretary Chase as special agent of the Treasury Department, and United States depositary at

Newbern, North Carolina, a place which he adopted as his residence. He was appointed third auditor of the Treasury, but did not accept the office. He became president of the National Bank of Newbern in the fall of 1865. He was an active member of the Republican party, and was the author of its platform, adopted at Raleigh, March 27, 1867. For more than twelve years he defended Republican principles by frequent contributions to the public press. In 1867 he was elected to the North Carolina Constitutional Convention, in which he was chairman of the Committee on the Bill of Rights. He was elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Fortieth Congress, in which he served for a few months, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. He served on the Committee on Elections and the Committee on the Census, and as chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

So infirm was the health of Mr. Heaton that he was unable to participate prominently in the deliberations of Congress. Yet so highly did his constituents estimate the value of his services, that he received the unanimous renomination of his party for re-election to the Forty-second Congress. His health, however, gradually declined until his death, which occurred in Washington, on Saturday morning, June 25, 1870. The announcement of this event having been made in the Senate and House of Representatives, appropriate addresses were made, resolutions were adopted and the two Houses adjourned. This sketch may appropriately close with the following extract from the address of Hon. Joseph C. Abbott in the Senate on this occasion:

"In his last breathings he sent out prayers and benedictions toward his people, and especially toward those whom he, as I do, always regarded as the nation's wards, I mean the colored people.

"He was also buoyed up in his last hours by the consolations of the Christian faith, in which he had always firmly believed.

"His remains are to be deposited, at his own request, in the national cemetery at Newbern, so that he will sleep surrounded by those who fell in defence of their country and with the national flag perpetually waving above him."

WILLIAM HIGBY.

WILLIAM HIGBY was born at Willsborough, Essex County, New York, August 18, 1813. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and subsequently engaged in the lumber and iron business. He graduated at the University of Vermont, in 1840, after which he studied law, and practiced ten years in the New York State Courts. The discovery of gold in California, in 1848, led thousands of the most enterprising of all classes and professions to the Pacific coast in quest of fortune. The most of them remained only until their hopes for sudden wealth were either realized or disappointed, but some remained to become permanent and valuable citizens of the rising State. Among the latter was Mr. Higby, who emigrated to California in 1850, and soon entered upon a successful practice of his profession. From 1853 to 1859 he was district-attorney for Calaveras County, and in 1862 was a member of the State Senate. In 1863 he was elected a Representative from California to the Thirty eighth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Public Lands and Expenditures in the Navy Department. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Special Committee to visit the Indian tribes of the west, on the Committees on the Death of President Lincoln and Appropriations. He was a delegate to the "Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention" of 1866. In the Fortieth Congress, he served on the Pacific Railroad Committee, and was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

On the 23d of February, 1869, Mr. Higby delivered a speech on the bill for strengthening the public credit, which, within a limited space, ably set forth the true theory in regard to the national debt and its payment.



W. Higby

JOHN HILL.

JOHN HILL was born at Catskill, New York, June 10, 1821, and spent his youth among his native hills which constitute some of the most picturesque scenery in America. He received but limited advantages of education in the schools, but in boyhood was trained to business in a bank, and subsequently went into mercantile pursuits. In 1844 he went to New Jersey, and settled in Boonton, where he engaged in mercantile business. After holding a number of local offices he was elected to the State Legislature, of which he was a member in 1861, 1862 and 1866, serving during his last term as Speaker. He was efficient in raising troops for the Union army during the rebellion. He has been for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an active friend and promoter of Sunday schools.

From the first he was an active Republican, and as such was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. He was appointed on the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, and the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. He introduced a bill for promoting a steamship line between New York and European ports by authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with an American Company for carrying the United States mails. Mr. Hill supported the measure by several speeches, and it finally passed both Houses of Congress, but it did not accomplish the end designed through failure of Postmaster-General Randall to make the contract provided for. Mr. Hill introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which was referred to his Committee, and in a modified form passed the House of Representatives, but was defeated in the Senate.

JAMES HINDS.

JAMES HINDS was born in Hebron, Washington County, New York, December 5, 1833. He was educated at the New York State Normal School at Albany. Removing to the West, he engaged in the study of law, and attended the courses of instruction given in the law schools at St. Louis and Cincinnati, graduating at the latter place in 1856. He then settled in St. Peters, Minnesota, for the practise of his profession. He served three years as district-attorney for thirteen counties of Minnesota, and subsequently for a short time filled the office of United States district-attorney for the State. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was among the first to offer his services to the government, enlisting as a private, but the examining surgeon refused to accept him, deciding that he was physically incapable of marching. Nevertheless, when General Sibley made his expedition against the hostile Indians of the West, Mr. Hinds succeeded in enlisting in the cavalry, and did good service during the campaign. In 1865 Mr. Hinds removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, and resumed the practise of law, taking but little part in politics until after the passage of the Reconstruction acts. He boldly and ably advocated the Reconstruction measures, at the same time taking great pains to teach the lately enfranchised colored men the nature and extent of their newly acquired rights and duties as citizens of the United States. He was selected as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and aided efficiently in forming the Constitution under which Arkansas was re-admitted. In March, 1868, he was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress, and was admitted to his seat, June 24. During the few weeks of his service in Congress, he introduced a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs of Arkansas, which passed the House,

his object being to promote the interest of the school fund of the State. He also introduced a resolution proposing to open the Court of Claims to loyal claimants from Arkansas, which passed the House; and a resolution extending to the State of Arkansas the benefits of an act of Congress aiding in the establishment of agricultural colleges; and a bill to place colored soldiers enlisted as "slaves" on an equal footing with white soldiers in regard to bounty.

On the adjournment of Congress, not having seen his aged mother for eleven years, he visited the home of his boyhood, and leaving his wife and two children among his relatives, he hastened back to Arkansas, to join in the political campaign then in progress. The legislature in redistricting the State, separated the county in which he resided from the district he represented, which prevented him from being renominated. Nevertheless he engaged with ardor in the campaign, laboring with zeal and efficacy for the success of the Republican party in the November election. On the 22d of October, 1868, he was on his way, accompanied by a friend, to a place where he was to speak, six miles from the village of Indian Bay. He was belated through the refusal of a steamboat captain to give him passage because he was a "Radical," and stopped a moment at the village of Indian Bay to inquire the way. He was directed by one George W. Clark, who, as soon as Mr. Hinds had gone on, took his gun, mounted his horse and pursued him. Coming up behind, he assassinated Mr. Hinds and wounded his companion, who however succeeded in making his escape. Mr. Hinds lay bleeding and dying on the road, until he was discovered by friends coming from the meeting he was to have addressed, and lived but a few moments longer. "His assassination," said one of his colleagues in the House, "was but one of a number which seemed to have been planned and executed with such diabolical precision and cruelty as to convince all unprejudiced minds that the fell spirit of treason still burns in the hearts of many of the late rebels in our State." The tragical fate of Mr. Hinds was announced to the House of Representatives,

January 22, 1869, and to the Senate the day following. Touching and appropriate addresses were delivered in the House by Messrs. Elliott, Arnell, Roots, Boles and Buckley, and in the Senate by Messrs. Rice, McDonald, Sumner and Warner. The brief but eloquent remarks of Senator Sumner concluded with the following passage:

"Often it happens that death, which takes away life, confers what life alone cannot give. It makes famous. History does not forget Lovejoy, who for devotion to the cause of the slave was murdered by a fanatical mob, and it has already enshrined Abraham Lincoln in holiest keeping. Another is added to the roll; less exalted than Lincoln, less early in immolation than Lovejoy, but like these two, to be remembered always among those who passed out of life through the gate of sacrifice."



W. S. Holman

WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.



ILLIAM S. HOLMAN was born in Verdstown, Indiana, September 6, 1822. His father was one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and after giving him a common school education, instructed him in the science and practice of the law. Soon after his admission to the bar, he was elected Judge of the Probate Court, an office which he held from 1843 to 1846. He was Prosecuting-Attorney from 1847 to 1849. A Convention having been called in 1850 to revise the Constitution of Indiana, Judge Holman was elected a member, and took an important part in the deliberations. In the following year he was a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a department of the State Judiciary which was created by the new Constitution to supersede the Probate Court, with more extended jurisdiction. Judge Holman held this office until 1856, when he resumed the practice of law. In 1858 he was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, and was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses.

An undeviating Democrat during his entire Congressional service, he resisted secession, and was steadily for the Union, which he desired to serve by compromise until that was rendered impossible by the hot blood of the rebellious South. He was then for war, but war for the Union only. Few men on the side of the minority in Congress have more influence with political friends, or more respect among partisan opponents than Judge Holman. He is a rapid, fluent, and impressive speaker, with all his extensive legal attainments and political resources effectively at hand in the emergencies of debate. He is prepossessing in appearance, agreeable in manners, and genial in social intercourse.

SAMUEL HOOPER.

SAMUEL HOOPER was born on the 3d of February, 1808, at Marblehead, a seaport town in Massachusetts, about fifteen miles from Boston. The people of Marblehead at the time of Mr. Hooper's birth and early life there, were bold and hardy fishermen, largely engaged in the cod-fisheries on the banks of Newfoundland, and having considerable business relations and intercourse with the West Indies, Russia, and Spain. They sent their fish to the West Indies for sale, and bought sugars with the proceeds, which they carried thence in their ships to Russia, bringing home in return iron, hemp, and other products of that country. They also shipped large quantities of fish to Spain, and sold them there for doubloons, which they brought back to this country. Mr. Hooper's father was largely engaged in the European and West Indian trade; and, as his agent, Mr. Hooper in early life visited more than once Russia and the West Indies, and passed a whole season in Spain.

In 1833, he became a junior partner in the firm of Bryant, Sturgis & Co., at that time one of the leading houses in Boston, conducting extensive enterprises on the Western coast of this Continent and in China, sending their vessels to California (it was nearly twenty years before the gold discoveries there) for hides, which were then the great export of that cattle-grazing region, to the Northwest coast for furs, and to China for teas and silks. In this firm Mr. Hooper continued for about ten years, and until its senior members, whose names it had long borne, and who had grown gray in honorable mercantile pursuits, wished to retire from active business. He then became a member of another large house engaged in the China trade, and remained in that business for many years.



Hooper

During the period of his active business life, however, foreign commerce did not alone engage or absorb his interests or his energies. He became early interested in the development of our domestic resources, and embarked both time and capital in the iron business, to the understanding of which and of the true interests of this branch of industry in this country, he gave much attention. The subject of currency and finance early interested him, both as a theoretical question, and as a practical matter affecting the real prosperity and substantial growth of the country. In the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, in the years 1851, '52 and '53, and subsequently in the State Senate of that State in 1858, he distinguished himself by the interest he took in the subject of banking and finance, by the knowledge he displayed upon it, and by the judicious and thoughtful measures which he introduced to check the evils of our unstable currency, and to establish on an impregnable basis the banks then existing in Massachusetts under State charters. During this period he wrote and published two pamphlets on currency or money and bank notes, which are full of sound thought and clear statement, and are remarkable for their broad, thorough, and comprehensive views of the whole subject.

In the summer of 1861, he was elected from Boston to the Thirty-seventh Congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. William Appleton. Possessing at this time a commercial experience and knowledge, the result of extensive transactions in foreign commerce for more than a quarter of a century with all parts of the globe, and of active, if less extensive, operations at home, and a very clear and thorough understanding of that great mystery of finance and money as applied both to public and private affairs, the fruit of much study, reading, and sagacious and patient observation for an equally long period, and being thoroughly in sympathy with the Administration, and earnest in devising the best means for enabling the Government to obtain the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war, on the one hand, and the people to bear the heavy burden it entailed on the other, Mr. Hooper became at once a trusted adviser of the

Treasury Department, and a most useful and indefatigable member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

An extract from a letter of Mr. Chief-Justice Chase to the author, will serve to show his appreciation of Mr. Hooper's patriotism and public services during the critical period when Mr. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1869.

"My impressions of Mr. Hooper, until April, 1861, were derived almost wholly from the opinions of others. These gave me great confidence in his sagacity, integrity, and patriotism.

"I do not now recollect where our personal acquaintance commenced; but it was, I think, not long before the 6th of April, 1861. I then advertised for proposals for a loan of $14,901,000 in money (coin) in exchange for Treasury notes. The proposals were to be opened five days afterward, on the 11th.

"This was at a time of great anxiety and depression. Before the day for opening the proposals arrived, the expeditions for the reinforcement of Pickens and the provisionment of Sumter had already sailed; and on that day, the correspondence between Beauregard, commanding the rebels, and Anderson, commanding the Fort, was going on, in reference to the surrender of Sumter. The next day the rebel batteries opened fire.

"No time could be more unpropitious to the negotiation of a loan. Yet the advertisement could not be withdrawn without serious injury to the public credit; and a failure to obtain the amount advertised for, would have had, perhaps, at that particular juncture, a still worse effect.

"Mr. Hooper happened to be in Washington, and was a subscriber for $100,000. On opening the proposals I found that the offers fell short of the amount required, by about a million of dollars. I sent for Mr. Hooper, then personally almost a stranger to me, and asked him to take that sum, in addition to what he had before subscribed, assuring him he should be protected from loss in the event of his

being unable to distribute the amount in Boston. He complied with my request without hesitation, and disposed of the whole amount without any aid from the Treasury. His readiness to come to the aid of the Government at the critical moment, and the personal confidence he shared in me, made an impression on my mind which cannot be obliterated. The sum does not now seem large, but it was large then, and the responsibility was assumed when most men would have shrunk from it.

"On another and even more important occasion, my obligations to Mr. Hooper for support and co-operation, were still greater.

"Very few months had passed, after I took charge of the Department, before I became fully satisfied that the best interests of the people, future as well as immediate, in peace as well as in war, demanded a complete revolution in currency by the substitution of notes, uniform in form and in credit-value, issued under the authority of the nation, for notes varying in both respects issued under State authority, and I suggested to different financial gentlemen the plan of a National Banking System. The suggestion was not received with favor, or anything like favor.

"But my conviction of the necessity of some such measure, both to the successful management of the finances during the war, and to the prevention of disastrous convulsions on the return of peace, was so strong, that I determined to bring the subject to the attention of Congress.

"In my report on the finances submitted on the 9th of December, 1861, I therefore recommended the adoption of a National Banking System, upon principles and under restrictions explained partly in the report, and more fully in the Bill drawn up under my direction, and either sent to the Committee of Ways and Means, or handed to one of its members—perhaps to Mr. Hooper himself. However the bill may have gone to the Committee, I am not mistaken, I think, in saying that Mr. Hooper was the only member who gave it any support. I am pretty sure that the only favor shown it by the Committee was a permission to Mr. Hooper to report it without recom-

mendation, on his own responsibility. He took that responsibility, and the Bill was reported and printed.

"No action was asked upon it at that session. If action had been asked, it is not improbable that it would have been rejected with very few dissenting votes—so powerful then was the influence of the State Banks, so reluctant were they to accept the new measure, and so strong was the general sentiment of the Members of Congress against it.

"Before the next session, a strong public opinion, in favor of a uniform currency for the whole country, and of the National Banking System as a means of accomplishing that object, had developed itself; and Mr. Hooper found himself able to carry the measure through the House of Representatives. It still encountered a formidable opposition in the Senate, and I well remember the personal appeals I was obliged to make to Senators, as I had already to Representatives, in order to overcome their objections.

"The Bill found a powerful and judicious friend in Mr. Sherman, and at length passed by a clear vote. It was approved by Mr. Lincoln, who had steadily supported it from the beginning, on the 25th of February, 1863.

"I think I cannot err in ascribing the success of the measure in the House to the sound judgment, persevering exertions, and disinterested patriotism of Mr. Hooper. The results of the measure during the war fulfilled, and since the war have justified the expectations I formed. It received valuable amendments in both Houses of Congress before its enactment, and has since been further amended; and is, I think, still capable of beneficial modification in points of much importance to the public interests.

"But this is not the place nor the occasion for a discussion of this matter; all that you desire is my estimate of the services of Mr. Hooper. I have mentioned only the two principal occasions on which I was specially indebted to him; but they were by no means the only occasions in which he aided me, or rather the Department of the Government of which I then had charge, both by personal counsel and by Congressional support.

"During the whole time I was at the head of the Treasury, I constantly felt the great benefit of his wise and energetic co-operation. It would be unjust, saying this of Mr. Hooper, not to say that there were others in and out of Congress, to whom in other financial relations the Treasury Department and the country were very greatly indebted; but it is simple duty to add that the timely aid which he rendered at the crisis of the loan of April, 1861, and in promoting the enactment of the National Banking Law, placed me, charged as I was with a most responsible and difficult task, under special obligations which I can never forget, and shall always take pleasure in acknowledging.

"With great respect, yours very truly,

"S. P. Chase."

In accepting a re-nomination for the third time in the autumn of 1866, Mr. Hooper announced to his constituents his intention of retiring from Congress at the end of that term; and in the spring of 1868, he re-affirmed the same intention in a formal and decided letter to the people of his district, in which he thanked them most cordially for their continued support of him; but his constituents would take no refusal. They insisted upon his reconsidering the matter. He was unanimously nominated, and for the fifth time was elected to Congress after a sharp contest in a very close district, by a majority of nearly three thousand votes.

More accustomed to writing than to public speaking, Mr. Hooper has not been in Congress a frequent or lengthy speaker; but whenever he has spoken, he has commanded the attention of the House. His speeches have all been distinguished by a thorough understanding of the subject matter, by vigorous and comprehensive thought, exact logic, and clear and forcible statements. They have been mostly on financial questions, and have attracted the attention and received the approval of the sound thinkers and of the public press, both in this country and in Europe.

BENJAMIN F. HOPKINS.

BENJAMIN F. HOPKINS was born at Hebron, Washington County, New York, April 22, 1829. "He was not a graduate," says one of his colleagues in Congress, "nor so far as I can learn, ever a student of any college, but to the credit of the public schools of his native town, he acquired an education in the useful and the practical, and a discipline of the mind that would reflect honor on the proudest Alma Mater." He emigrated to Wisconsin in 1849, and settled at Madison, the State capital, where he engaged actively in business pursuits. He became manager of one of the pioneer telegraph lines of the West, and such was his success in this and other enterprises, that he accumulated a large fortune. "Few lives," says Senator Howe, "have been more logically ordered than that of Mr. Hopkins. His first effort seems to have been directed to the acquirement of that competency which would put him and those dependent upon him beyond the reach of want, and secure to him that freedom from personal cares which is so essential to one who is engaged in the public service. That competency he early acquired, and so secured as to demand the least possible share of time in the management of it. And the immutable method of his life was perhaps in nothing more conspicuous than in the fact that he aimed at competency and not fortune, and in the further fact that when competency was achieved he rested from that endeavor. He did not attempt to supplement competency with fortune. When he had secured that competence, he directed his undivided energies to public affairs." He entered active political life in 1856, as private secretary to Governor Bashford of Wisconsin, and he has always been regarded as justly entitled to a large share of the credit of the success of that officer's administration, and of the ascendency of the Republican party in that State. In 1862 he was elected to the State

Senate, and served two years, and was subsequently a member of the Assembly of the State.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Hopkins was "untiring," as testifies Governor Randall of Wisconsin, "in his efforts to arouse the people to the exigencies that were upon us. He spent much time and much of his own means, without hesitation or faltering, in gathering in the Wisconsin troops, and urging forward enlistments for the war. He was always ready at my summons, by night or day, to leave his own private business to attend the public service. I was indebted to no man not in public life more than to him. He was never discouraged, but loyal, patriotic, and devoted to his country. He was a good citizen, public-spirited, generous and charitable."

In 1866 Mr. Hopkins was elected a Representative from Wisconsin to the Fortieth Congress, and having taken his seat, soon acquired influence, and won a high place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-members. "He was not an eloquent sayer of things," says one of his colleagues, "he was rather a diligent doer of things; he was not rhetorical but he was eminently practical." Judge Lawrence, who was associated with him in Committee service, said: "His grasp and force of intellect, his faculty of comprehending all subjects on which he was called to act, made him a most able, valuable and efficient member of the House, as he was of the committee."

At the close of the first term of the Forty-first Congress, he left Washington with his health somewhat impaired. During the summer he declined, and when Congress re-assembled in November, he was detained at his home and confined to his house. Early in December he was stricken with paralysis, and languished until the first of January, when he expired, "sustained to the last by the fortitude of Christian faith and hope." Gen. Washburn describes him as "of manners mild, genial and courteous; of a temper kind and conciliating in the highest degree; with a hand ever open to the calls of charity." His large circle of personal and political friends deeply lamented the untimely death of one so promising and so useful, but

"That life is long which answers life's great end."

JULIUS HOTCHKISS.

JULIUS HOTCHKISS was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, July 11, 1810. After receiving a common school education he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and subsequently turned his attention to manufactures. In 1851 and 1858 he was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut, and meanwhile was Mayor of Waterbury. In 1854 he was a candidate for the office of Comptroller of the State. In 1867 he was elected a Representative from Connecticut to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Territories and Freedmen's affairs. Mr. Hotchkiss acted uniformly and consistently with the Democrats in opposition to the majority, and in support of the policy of President Johnson. On the 24th of February, 1868, Mr. Hotchkiss addressed the House in a long and elaborate argument against the Impeachment of the President, in which he reviewed in terms of severity the course of Secretary Stanton, and eulogized Mr. Johnson. The following passage from this speech, though not a specimen of the argument in the speech, is pertinent to a biographical sketch: "I come here from the busy scenes of a business life. I only review the question from the light of that experience and common observation outside of those legal acquirements possessed by the great majority of this House. I am not skilled in the subtleties of legal ratiocination, of that art which sometimes clothes falsehood with the garb of truth, and thus often deceives the honest inquirer after the genuine article. I leave the task of making the worse appear the better reason to the gentlemen of the legal profession, who compose two-thirds of the radical side of the House, which fact alone would almost indicate that the whole proceeding is a conspiracy of lawyers for partisan purposes."

ASAHEL W. HUBBARD.

ASAHEL W. HUBBARD was born at Haddam, Connecticut, January 18, 1819. Having received a common school education, he removed to Indiana in 1838, and engaged in school teaching. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He was elected to the Legislature of Indiana in 1847, and served three years. In 1857 he removed to Iowa, and made his home in Sioux City, where he practised his profession. He was subsequently elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Iowa. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Iowa to the Thirty-eighth Congress, during which he served as a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Special Committee to visit the Indian tribes of the West. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, serving on the Committees on Public Expenditures and Indian Affairs. In the Fortieth Congress he introduced a bill to facilitate the resumption of specie payments, and a bill amendatory of an act granting lands in the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads. The latter bill was designed to extend the time for the completion of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, and consisted mainly of limitations and restrictions on the original grant. In explaining the bill, Mr. Hubbard said: "I have inserted those provisions in the bill for the purpose of protecting the interests of the people along the line of the road as well as the interest of the Government. They are guards and restrictions and limitations on the original grant." Beyond the explanation and advocacy of this measure, Mr. Hubbard took no part in the discussions and deliberations of the Fortieth Congress, as he was frequently absent from his seat on account of bad health.

CHESTER D. HUBBARD.

CHESTER D. HUBBARD was born in Hamden, Connecticut, Nov. 25, 1814. In the following year, his father removed to Western Pennsylvania, and, in 1819, to Wheeling, Virginia. Here young Hubbard prepared for college, and then entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in 1840. He then returned to Wheeling, and engaged in business pursuits. He was interested in the manufacture of lumber and iron, and was for several years President of the Bank of Wheeling.

Mr. Hubbard was a Whig in politics, and, in 1852, was elected to the lower house of the Virginia Legislature, where he won esteem and confidence for a devotion to principle which was to bring him forward, in due time, to a wider field of usefulness.

During the stormy period which preceded the rebellion in Virginia, and when it not unfrequently cost a man his life to proclaim his adherence to the General Government, Mr. Hubbard was clear and outspoken. In 1861, he was elected a delegate to the Richmond Convention, which passed the ordinance of secession. To the inquiries propounded to him as to his views, and the course he would pursue in that Convention, he published a letter in the *Wheeling Intelligencer*, of which the following is an extract:

"I realize that in the present condition of affairs much will depend on the course Virginia shall adopt. If she be found faithful—and who can doubt it?—to herself and the Union, all may be saved. If she wavers, and turns her back on the work of her own hands, all is lost; and the dial of human progress goes backward, and the hopes of humanity are blasted for untold ages. Therefore, the necessity—



C. D. Hubbard

the stern, unbending necessity—that none but Union men, sound to the core, should be found in the approaching Convention.

"Nor can I conceive that loyalty to the Union is want of fealty to Virginia. I would despise myself, and count myself unworthy to be numbered among her sons, which has ever been my pride and my boast, if I did not feel that every pulsation and instinct of my nature beat warmly and undividedly for the welfare of our good old Commonwealth; and while I would not relinquish a single fraction of her rights, I unhesitatingly believe that every interest and every right can better be secured and maintained in the Union than out; and that disunion, so far from being a remedy for any evil, is the Pandora's box of all evils."

As a member of the Convention, Mr. Hubbard was positive, and resolutely determined in his opposition to all the schemes of the secessionists in that body for taking the State out of the Union. After the passage of the ordinance of secession, against which he voted, he immediately returned to his constituents in Western Virginia, and foreseeing that war was surely to follow the success of the plans of the Richmond secessionists, he urged the formation of military companies for the defense of the loyal people of the State. The companies thus formed became the nucleus of the first regiment of three months' volunteers, and the advanced guard of loyal men who saved Western Virginia from the grasp of secession and rebellion. For his active opposition thus manifested to the measures of the secessionists, he was expelled from the Convention at Richmond—which expulsion only increased his zeal and devotion to the Union.

Mr. Hubbard was a member of the Wheeling Convention which organized the restored government of Virginia, and after the formation of the new State of West Virginia he was elected to the State Senate. Toward the close of the Senatorial term, he was proposed as a candidate for Representative in the Congress of the United States, and published a letter addressed to the Union voters of his District, setting forth his views of public policy, from which we make the following brief extract:

"Having, from the beginning, labored to make West Virginia a free State, I rejoice, to-day, that on this question we occupy no doubtful position before our sister States; and what I desire for myself, I desire for others. Slavery having been taken out of the ark of the Constitution by its friends, let it go down and perish beneath the onswelling wave of freedom. It is but retributive justice. Slavery sought to destroy the life of the nation; let it pay the forfeit with its own life. The welfare of the whole country, North and South, demands that the future policy of the National Government shall be Freedom and not Slavery. 'Wages for labor,' sustained by the declaration of Holy Scripture—'The laborer is worthy of his hire,' is the only doctrine worthy of Republican institutions, the surest guarantee of civil liberty, and the only safe basis of a Democratic Republic."

Mr. Hubbard concludes by adding, in reference to the candidacy for Representative to Congress: "I may say, in conclusion, that I do not claim any particular fitness for the position. I have had but little experience in legislation, having been trained to the business of activ life rather than those studies which peculiarly qualify the statesman. Yet I love West Virginia; I glory in her high position before the country; and whether I shall be selected as your candidate or not, I shall labor for her welfare with the same untiring purpose and effort."

Mr. Hubbard was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and re-elected to the Fortieth Congress. As a speaker, Mr. Hubbard is clear and impressive, presenting his views with force and directness. As a sample of his style, we quote the following from a speech delivered by him in reply to Mr. Van Trump of Ohio, who had attacked the position of West Virginia as one of the States of the Union:

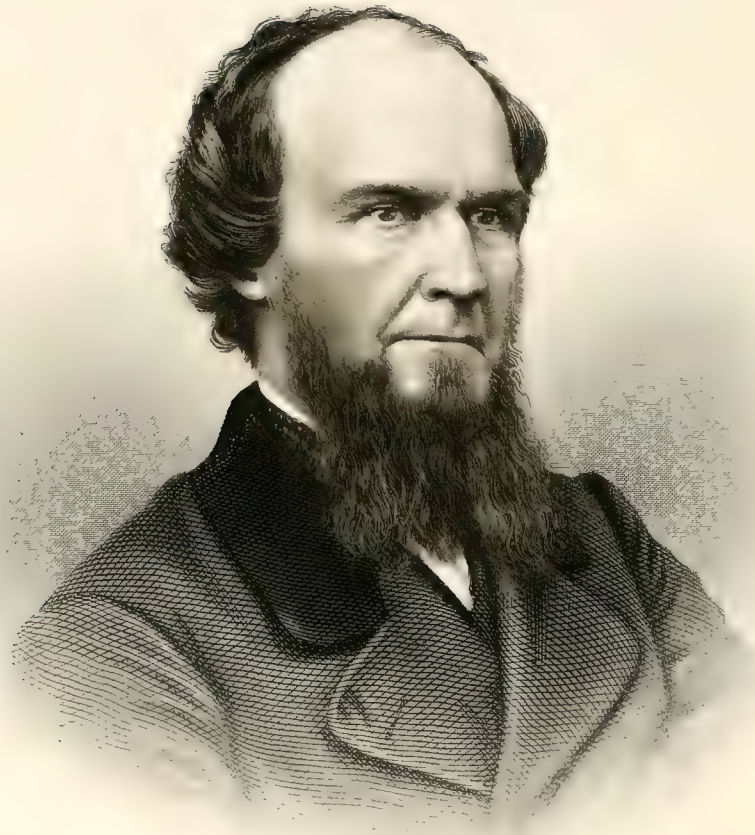
"I do not propose to enter into a discussion of any constitutional question connected with the admission of the State. It is sufficient for me to know that West Virginia has been admitted as a State by the Congress of the United States, that branch of the Government authorized by the Constitution to admit new States, and I presume the members of that Congress understood their constitutional obligations.

West Virginia has been acknowledged as a State by the executive department of the Government in all its branches. Her name has been entered on the roll of States by the Supreme Court of the United States—no Justice on that bench, so far as I know, dissenting therefrom. She has fulfilled all her constitutional obligations as a State since her admission. She furnished her full quota of soldiers for the defense of the Union—all volunteers, no drafted men among them. Can the gentleman's district say as much? She has paid her share of the direct tax, and stands as ready to-day to sustain a preserved Union as she did to defend it in its time of danger and peril.

"I know she is not a State by the consent of rebels or rebel sympathizers. I know her name is not called in Democratic convention, that it is not enrolled on Democratic banners, for she does not muster in that camp; and I am not surprised that the gentleman's ire is excited by seeing her Representatives on this floor. But I am surprised at the bitterness of invective with which she is assailed, and especially that it should come from a Representative from the State of Ohio —a State which, of all others, (I speak it in no spirit of boasting), has most reason to thank God for the loyalty of West Virginia. For four long years of fire and death, West Virginia stood between the citizens of Ohio and the destroyer. We were her wall of defense; while our fields were laid waste and desolated, theirs were rich with fruitful harvests; while our homes were left without a roof-tree by the ruthless hand of war, theirs were the abodes of peace and plenty; and yet a government and recognition among the States of the Union, secured by such earnest devotion, and won by such heroic sacrifices, must be branded as 'illegitimate,' 'conceived in sin and born in iniquity,' and that by a Representative of the people who have been most benefited by that devotion and that sacrifice. O shame, where is thy blush?"

RICHARD D. HUBBARD.

RICHARD D. HUBBARD was born in Berlin, Connecticut, September 7, 1818. He graduated at Yale College, studied law, and devoted his entire attention to his profession. In 1867 he was elected a Representative from Connecticut to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committees on Claims, and Expenditures in the Post-office Department. Elected as a Democrat, he acted steadily with the minority in opposition to the measures of the Republican majority in Congress. His first speech before the House was made January 13, 1868, against the bill defining a quorum of the Supreme Court. "The Supreme Court," he said in this speech, is not the child of legislative power, but is created by the same authority which created the House and Senate. Both children came from one parent, and when one child seeks to slay the other, it is guilty of the crime that Cain committed in the elder world." On the 17th of January, 1868, Mr. Hubbard addressed the House against the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, maintaining that it was "a measure of revolutionary usurpation, because it attempts to strike down the executive department of the government." On the 2d of March, Mr. Hubbard addressed the House in opposition to the Impeachment of President Johnson "because," as he expressed it, "no case is presented which is worthy of the House and of the dignity of the proceeding, and because, in the second place, the constitutional tribunal for the trial of the charges presented has by its own misconduct incapacitated itself to pass a fair, an honest and just judgment in the premises." On the 22d of March, 1868, Mr. Hubbard addressed the House in opposition to an act to amend the Judiciary, and in support of the President's veto of that measure.



C. F. Hulburd

CALVIN T. HULBURD.

THE immediate ancestors of Calvin T. Hulburd were of New England birth and Welsh descent. They emigrated to St. Lawrence County, New York, when that portion of the State was a wilderness. Here Calvin T. Hulburd was born, June 5, 1809.

Having enjoyed the limited advantages which the common schools of his neighborhood afforded, at the age of fifteen he entered an academy for the purpose of preparing for college. He finished his preparatory studies, and entered Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1825. During his four years' continuance there, he was known as a ready debater—one of the best Belles Lettres students of his class, and an easy and graceful writer. Though not allowed by the college regulations to be very prominent in politics, yet, during his college course, he was more than once left in editorial charge of the only Democratic paper then published in the vicinity of the college.

In 1830, Mr. Hulburd commenced the study of law with the venerable Abraham Van Vechten, of Albany. The following year he spent at the law school connected with Yale College, and after another year in law offices of Troy and Albany, he was admitted to the New York bar. During the three years above named Mr. Hulburd not merely read but studied law; and Judge Daggett, the then accomplished principal of the New Haven Law School, is known to have said that he made, while there, the best proficiency of any student ever connected with the institution.

All his friends anticipated for Mr. Hulburd a professional career of usefulness and honor. But when his professional studies entitled him to apply for admission to practice, his close application to books had

seriously impaired a strong constitution. He found, on repeated trials, that he could not bear the drudgery and close confinement of the office, and thus, at the very entrance to his chosen profession, he was constrained to turn anew to a more active business.

In 1839, associated with an enterprising brother, Mr. Hulburd purchased a few hundred acres of unimproved land, embracing a portion of the bed and banks of the St. Regis river, in the boundaries of the town of Brasher. In the development of the resources of the town, and especially the improvement of its water-power, the brothers soon built up quite a manufacturing village, and gave to it the name of *Brasher Falls*—which it still retains.

In 1842, Mr. Hulburd was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the State Legislature, where, in the first month of the session, he so defined his own position and that of his county, in the financial crisis of the State, as ever afterwards to be heard with respect and attention. In the Assembly of 1843, he was placed at the head of the Committee on Canals—also that on Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools. As Chairman of the latter Committee, he made a Report setting forth the necessity of retaining in the School system of New York the office of County Superintendent, and suggesting various amendments in the laws; all of which were adopted. In 1844, he was again returned to the Assembly; and as Chairman of the Educational Committee, he was required once more to examine and review the whole educational system of the State, expose its deficiences, and suggest remedies. In his labors and investigations pertaining to this important commission, Mr. Hulburd proved himself greatly efficient, and as already possessed of those liberal and enlightened views respecting the true theory of Public Schools which are doubtless destined to universal prevalence in the country. In his Report to the Assembly, he asks: "Is it too Utopian a hope to be indulged, that even in our day we shall be permitted to see education free—free in the district school, free in the academy, and free in the college—every advantage, every facility, free to all? Would not this be indeed Democratic?"

By order of the Assembly, Mr. Hulburd was directed to visit Massachusetts for the purpose of examining the workings of the Normal schools established there. Returning, he made a Report comprising the result of his observations and investigations. In this Report, he traced, in a clear and succinct manner, the origin, progress, and results of the establishment of teachers' seminaries in Europe, and in Massachusetts, so far as they had been tried there, and concluded by recommending the establishment of such an institution in the State of New York, and the introduction of a Bill accordingly. This Bill, though encountering much opposition, was sustained by arguments so able and conclusive by Mr. Hulburd, and others, that it became a law by a large majority.

After several years of voluntary retirement, in the fall of 1861 Mr. Hulburd was again elected to the Assembly, and was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, then as now the post of honor, and in the war exigences of the times, a position of peculiar responsibility. Early in the session he introduced important Resolutions, looking toward the adoption and maintenance of a sound financial system for the country.

In the State legislature, Mr. Hulburd had the reputation of being a clear and vigorous thinker and an effective debater. In these particulars he was classed with such men as Allen of Oswego, Bosworth of New York, Hoffman of Herkimer, Sampson of Rochester, and Seymour of Utica. It was remarked of him by Mr. Hoffman, that he was the ablest man—Silas Wright excepted—ever sent to Albany from St. Lawrence County.

In 1862, Mr. Hulburd was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress from what is familiarly known as the St. Lawrence District, and one of the most Radical in the State. He was made Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and a member of the Committee on Agriculture. During the first session he delivered his maiden speech on the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Of this speech it was well said, that "had an older member with a recognized position uttered that speech, it would have attracted more at-

tention than it received for the soundness and sagacity of its views. It will, whenever and wherever read, be regarded as a complete, scholarly, and convincing argument—remarkable for the positions taken, and yet more remarkable that subsequent events have fully confirmed its correctness."

But chiefly was Mr. Hulburd conspicuous in the Thirty-eighth Congress for his examination and fearless exposure, in a Report to the House, of abuses and corrupt practices existing in connection with the New York Custom House.

Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Hulburd was continued at the head of the Committee on Public Expenditures, and placed also on the Joint Committee on the Library. During this session, he spoke on the finances, Niagara ship canal enterprise, and other subjects. But his efforts were mainly directed to a continuance of the New York Custom-House investigation. By order of the House, he spent some time in Boston, examining the so-called Williams wine cases; and his report of these cases settled not only their legal status, but the moral status of several officials implicated. The report resulting from the New York investigation, while it exposed other flagrant abuses, brought out clearly the corrupt purposes and practices of the Collector of that port, so that a resolution was passed by a more than two-thirds vote, declaring that the Collector ought to be removed. The publication of this report produced a great sensation, not only in New York, but in the country generally, and is considered as one of the most fearless and masterly documents that ever emanated from the American Congress.

Mr. Hulburd, having been elected to the Fortieth Congress, was still continued Chairman of the Committee on Public Expenditures. He has also served on the Reconstruction Committee, occasionally speaking on subjects emanating from that committee. He also delivered a brief speech on the question of the Presidential impeachment.

Mr. Hulburd, though a Radical, has never been regarded as an extremist. On all subjects, his views have been characterized by liberality, comprehensiveness, and practical common sense.

JAMES M. HUMPHREY.

JAMES M. HUMPHREY was born in Holland, Erie County, New York, September 21, 1819. Having received a common school education he studied law and practised in the city of Buffalo. In 1857, 1858 and 1859 he was district-attorney for the county of Erie. From 1863 to 1865 he was a member of the State Senate, and was president of the Democratic State Convention. He was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses as a Democrat, serving on the Committees on Commerce, the Civil Service, and Expenditures in the State Department. In a speech, February 29, 1868, Mr. Humphrey addressed the House in opposition to the Articles of Impeachment, reported by the Judiciary Committee. After denouncing the movement to impeach the President at considerable length, he closed by saying: "If Mr. Stanton and his associates suppose that the people of the United States can be betrayed and subjugated to such a tyranny without an appeal to that God of battles who protects the right, I fear they will find that they have underrated the intelligence and patriotism of the American people."

In a speech, June 27, 1868, Mr. Humphrey favored liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, maintaining the willingness and ability of the people to pay taxes for such purposes. He opposed a bill to provide for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara in an elaborate and able speech, delivered January 14, 1869. He offered a substitute providing for a grant by the Federal government, to the State of New York, of the sum $10,000,000, on condition that the Oswego and the Erie canals should be enlarged to a size sufficient to enable the passage of vessels two hundred and fifty feet in length, and thirty feet in breadth.

MORTON C. HUNTER.

MORTON C. HUNTER was born at Versailles, Indiana, February 5, 1825. He was educated at the Indiana University, and in 1847 graduated in the Law Department. On the 26th of September, 1848, he was married to Miss Martha A. La Bertew, and soon after located in Bloomington for the practice of law. He immediately took a leading position among the members of the Bloomington bar, which in ability has always ranked as one of the foremost in the State. In politics he was a Whig, and cast his first vote for General Taylor for President in 1848. After the disintegration of the Whig party he attached himself to the Republican organization, and has since been a bold and successful advocate of its principles.

In 1858 he was the Republican candidate for representative in the State legislature, and was elected by over three hundred majority in a county which had always been relied upon as strongly Democratic. He was a leading member of the legislature, and gave shape to much of its most important legislation. In 1860 he was the Lincoln elector for the Third District, which, after a thorough canvass, was carried for the Republicans by a large majority. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Morton, brigadier-general of the fifth military district of Indiana, and for the purpose of organizing the militia therein he spent three months in canvassing the counties, neither charging nor receiving anything for pay or expenses.

On the 19th of August, 1862, he was put in command of the military camp at Madison for the purpose of raising the 82d Indiana Regiment. He was commissioned colonel, and on the first of September landed at Louisville, Kentucky, with his regiment fully armed and equipped. The regiment was placed in a brigade under command



Engd by J.E. Perine N.York

Morton C. Hunter

HON. MORTON C. HUNTER

REPRESENTATIVE FROM INDIANA

of General Burbridge, and remained in the vicinity of Louisville just one month, marching from point to point to resist the Rebel General Kirby Smith who was then threatening the city. Subsequently Col. Hunter's regiment, as a part of the army under General Buell, marched through Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg's forces, and was at the battle of Perrysville. It took part in the battle of Stone River, in the fight at Hoover's Gap, and in the Tullahoma campaign which drove General Bragg and his forces across the Cumberland River. The regiment next participated in the battle of Chickamauga. It was the first regiment that took position upon the memorable hill, the holding of which in that battle saved the Union army. It was also in the fight at Brown's Ferry, which broke the rebel lines and opened communication by the Cumberland River with our army at Chattanooga, then in an almost starving condition. It was next in the storming of Mission Ridge, and, on the 25th of February, 1863, was in the fight at Rocky-Face Ridge in which its lieutenant-colonel, Paul E. Slocum, was killed.

On the 7th of May following, the regiment marched with the grand army under Major-General Sherman, and shared all the hardships, battles, and successes of the memorable campaign which won Atlanta, the great rebel stronghold of the south-west. At Atlanta Colonel Hunter took command of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division of the 14th Army Corps, and commanded it until the close of the war. He joined in Sherman's grand march to the sea, and in the arduous campaign through the Carolinas by way of Richmond to the national capital. He participated in the grand review at Washington on the 25th of May, 1865, after the surrender of the rebel armies. He was breveted brigadier-general for meritorious services. During the three years he was in the army he was away from his command but once, and that only for fourteen days to visit a sick member of his family. His command was always in the front when the fighting was done, never performing garrison or guard duty in the rear.

In 1866 Mr. Hunter was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Third District of Indiana, and was elected by a majority of

696 votes, notwithstanding a heavy importation against him, his district bordering on Kentucky, and lying between the Second and Fourth Districts both of which were strongly Democratic.

As a member of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Hunter performed valuable service for his constituents and the country. On the 18th of December, 1867, he introduced an elaborate and carefully prepared bill "To provide internal revenue, to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," the great object of which was to relieve the industrial interests of the country from internal tax, and to place the same on luxuries and the wealth of the country. This bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, who subsequently reported some of its material features in "a bill abolishing the tax on manufactures," and "a bill abolishing bonded warehouses," both of which were passed. He also introduced a bill "to fund the national debt, and for other purposes," which was referred to the same committee. A bill "to tax greenbacks, and other national currency, by the States in like manner as other personal property" introduced by him was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, the substance of which was reported upon favorably and is now the law. He was also the author of a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812, and a certain class of soldiers of the Mexican war. He made but few speeches, but in these evinced profound thought and extensive research. His speech on finance was regarded as one of the ablest made on that subject.

He is a man of fine physical development, being six feet in height and well proportioned. He is strictly temperate, never having used spirituous liquors nor tobacco in any form. Of excellent attainments, sound judgment, and untiring industry, he has fulfilled every public duty with honor to himself and satisfaction to his friends.



E. C. Ingersoll

ILLINOIS

EBON C. INGERSOLL.

EBON CLARK INGERSOLL was born in Oneida County, New York, December 12, 1831. In 1843, he removed with his father to Illinois. Having finished his education at Paducah, Kentucky, he entered upon the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854, and located himself at Peoria, Illinois, for the practice of his profession.

In 1856, Mr. Ingersoll was elected to the Illinois legislature. He served, for a time, as Colonel of a Regiment of Illinois Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. In 1864, he was elected a representative to the Thirty-eighth Congress for the unexpired term of Hon. Owen Lovejoy; and has been re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congress.

In the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Ingersoll held the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. He has shown himself an active and able Representative in Congress. His speeches give evidence of earnestness, joined with a sound and discriminating judgment. In his speech on the government of the insurrectionary States, delivered on the 7th of February, 1867, he thus advanced his views touching the status of these States as affected by their rebellion:

"I hold that the rebel States, by rebellion, destroyed all civil government within their boundaries, and destroyed their political organizations known to the Constitution of the United States, and, consequently, they ceased to be States of this Union; and by the operation of the act of secession, culminating in armed rebellion, they became the territory of the United States, when we, by our successes on the battle-field, made a conquest of their armies."

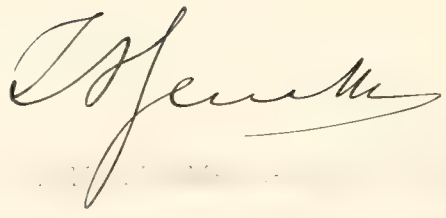
We present an extract from another speech by Mr. Ingersoll, which is interesting, not only as a specimen of extemporaneous oratory, but as an illustration of opinions of the President entertained in Congress, pending the great contest between him and the Legislative branch of the Government:

"Sir, Andrew Johnson has made no sacrifices worthy of any mention, and if he has, an appreciative and grateful people would remember them without his thrusting them in their faces on every occasion. What has he suffered? He has not suffered so much as the humblest private that fought in our armies during the rebellion. The humblest private that fought at Gettysburg or in the Wilderness is entitled to more credit than is Andrew Johnson for what he has done. Has Andrew Johnson ever fought the enemy in battle? No, sir. Has he ever made an effort to find the enemy on the tented field? Never. Has he ever even smelled gunpowder? Has he ever camped on the frozen ground? Has he ever stood guard in the stormy and dreary nights numbed with the frosts of winter? Has he ever suffered any of the privations common to the soldier, or endured any of the hardships of campaign life? No, never; not even an hour!

"What has Andrew Johnson suffered? He suffered being United States Senator in 1861; he has suffered being military governor of Tennessee, snugly ensconced in a mansion at Nashville, with a brigadier-general's straps on his shoulders, and feasted and toasted, with sentinels pacing before his door while he was securely and quietly sleeping through the watches of the night, while others braved the dangers he never met!

"And will the American people allow him to impose his infa mous policy of "restoration" upon them because he claims to have suffered so much? No, sir, not even if his pretended sufferings were real. Andrew Johnson has suffered nothing worthy of remark, unless it be that he has suffered the pangs of an uneasy conscience for his perfidy to the principles of the Union party. That kind of suffering would be good for him, and I hope he may have plenty of it. There is certainly plenty of cause, and I trust it may have a good effect."





THOMAS A. JENCKES.

THOMAS A. JENCKES was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1818. Having graduated at Brown University in 1838, he studied law, and by his ability and industry soon rose to eminence in his profession. His practice was not merely of a local character, but the nature of the litigations of which he had charge, which were mostly in the courts of the United States, carried him frequently into other States and to Washington.

He first entered into public life in 1840, as Clerk of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and held the office five years. During the Dorr Rebellion, he was Private Secretary to Governor King. From 1845 to 1855, he served as Adjutant-General of the State Militia. From 1854 to 1859, he was in the State Legislature—four years in the House, and one year in the Senate.

In 1863, he was elected a Representative from Rhode Island to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Patents, and of the Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which he was continued at the head of the Committee on Patents, and was appointed Chairman of a Select Committee on the Civil Service.

His services in Congress have been of great value, and are such as entitled him to high rank among the legislators of the country. Among these services may be mentioned first his agency in the passage of the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States. He was the author and principal advocate of this bill, which is considered as by far the best act of the kind ever passed. In his speech upon this bill, June 1, 1864, we have the following beautiful introduction:

"Mr. Speaker: I take pleasure in introducing into this House a subject for its action which is entirely unconnected with political or partisan questions. It relates solely and entirely to the business and men of business of the nation. Its consideration at the present time is demanded by every active business interest. It is a subject which we can discuss without acrimony, and differ upon without anger. If a division is had upon it, the lines will not be those of party. It is a green spot amid the arid wastes of party strife, and one to which the fiery scourge of civil war has not yet extended. It presents unusual claims upon us at the present time, when all the business interests of the country are in a state of constant agitation. The life of the nation is in the prosperity and energy of its active men. While they are encouraged, and their rights and interests protected by just legislation, their efforts will continue, and the nation will endure."

Mr. Jenckes then proceeds to specify the general purpose of the bill:

"What is now proposed is the enactment of a law with a different purpose from the ephemeral laws which have preceded it, and which shall form the basis of a permanent and uniform system of legislation and jurisprudence on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the country. We desire that henceforth there shall be no longer upon this subject one law in Maine, and another law in Wisconsin, a third in California, and a fourth in Kentucky, and so on throughout all the States; but one law for all; which the citizens of the United States, inhabiting each and all the States, may acknowledge, live under, and enjoy, and feel it to be as stable as the Constitution upon which it stands."

Mr. Jenckes states the points aimed to be secured by the bill to be, first, the discharge of the honest debtor upon the surrender of his property; and, second, the protection of the creditor against the fraudulent practices and reckless conduct of his debtor.

Further on, he thus depicts the former condition of an honest bankrupt: "If he possesses integrity and ability, those very qualities are a disadvantage in any attempt to procure a discharge. The

creditor says to him, 'Some day you will recover yourself, or your friends will set you up in business, and then I can secure my debt.' The qualifications for success are thus made to increase the penalties and sufferings of misfortune. * * *

"The laws formerly in force by which the creditor could keep his debtor in prison for an indefinite period, without relief, have been abolished in all Christian countries. But there may be a punishment of death without the knife, and an imprisonment without the bolts and bars of the jail. When in this country one enters the gates of hopeless insolvency, all his life must be passed within the imprisonment of mercantile dishonor, the pain of uncanceled obligations, the surveillance of creditors, and there is no release except by death. Who enters here may hereafter write over such habitation as he may have during the remnant of his life, the motto that the poet found inscribed over the gates of hell:

'Who enters here abandons hope.'

To him thenceforth—

'Hope never comes, that comes to all.'

"Whatever may be his talents, whatever his skill the result of long business experience, whatever his opportunity, whatever his integrity and character, so long as creditors stand unwilling to release him, his life is one continuous thralldom, without the power of relief by his own exertions, and beyond the aid of his friends. Why should this be, and for what good? To what end? Do the public gain by it? Do the creditors? No one can answer in the affirmative."

The speech of Mr. Jenckes before the House, Jan. 17, 1868, in favor of "Supplementary Reconstruction," though brief, was one of the very best on that side of this great question. By the precedent of President Tyler's administration bearing upon the difficulties in Rhode Island in 1842, in connection with the "Charter government," and the "People's government," as well as by the decision of the Supreme Court in that case, Mr. Jenckes clearly demonstrated that the authority and power to decide what is, and what is not, the constitutional government of a State, is with Congress, in distinction

from either of the other departments of the General Government. He then presented the whole existing case and condition of affairs as follows:

"Now, in the light of this precedent, what is the true ground for the action now proposed? We all agree with the opinion of the present President, in the spring of 1865, when he issued his proclamation of the reorganization of the State of North Carolina, that there was no civil government there; that all civil government there had been utterly destroyed by the rebellion. During the period immediately preceding the meeting of the last Congress, he undertook to do what his predecessor, Mr. Tyler, under similar circumstances, said he had no power to do—to raise and construct State governments. It is true, he said all the time, that the action of the people of these States, and the executive department in that region, would be subject to the approval and ratification of Congress when it assembled.

"Now, when Congress did assemble, the acts of the President and those under his authority were not satisfactory to that tribunal. It was a long time before the Thirty-ninth Congress could obtain official information of what had been done. Congress met on the first Monday in December, and the message of the President, transmitting the information to Congress, was not received until the month of March following.

"In the mean time, evidence of hostility to the Government of the United States, which was unmistakable in its character, had been received from every quarter of the South. The Executive did not conceal his disappointment at the coolness with which his efforts at reconstruction had been received by the people. Congress undertook to settle the difficulty by proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, establishing a due proportion between the representation and the voting constituency. Instead of the acceptance of that amendment either by these pretended State governments or by the Executive, it was opposed by the latter, and rejected by the States most interested in it. * * *

"What was to be done? Was Congress to allow a new rebellion to

be instigated, to be fostered into life by the Executive? or were they to undertake other means for keeping peace throughout the nation? They decided that it was their duty to undertake other means, and those means are these Reconstruction Acts."

But perhaps the most important Congressional service yet rendered by Mr. Jenckes, remains to be sketched. We refer to a bill of which he is the author, and which he lately introduced in the House, entitled "a bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and to promote the efficiency thereof."

The first section of this bill will sufficiently explain its purpose and drift. It provides, "That hereafter all appointments of civil officers in the several departments of the service of the United States, except postmasters and such officers as are by law required to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made from those persons who shall have been found best qualified for the performance of the duties of the offices to which such appointments are to be made, in an open and competitive examination, to be conducted as herein prescribed."

An admirable and very able speech from Mr. Jenckes, accompanied the presentation of this important measure, of which we have space for merely the outlines.

He began by submitting that what the bill proposes was substantially the same principle as has always been applied to the Military and Naval service, illustrating the statement by reference to Military and Naval schools, and the examinations there required. Then, after glancing at certain reasons why the same principle has not been applied to the Civil service, he expatiates upon the necessity of a thorough reformation in the mode of appointment to office, and the duties of Heads of Departments and Members of Congress with regard to appointments to office. He also dwells upon the tendency of the present system of appointments toward centralization; and in stating the conclusion of the Committee upon this point, he makes the following startling announcement:

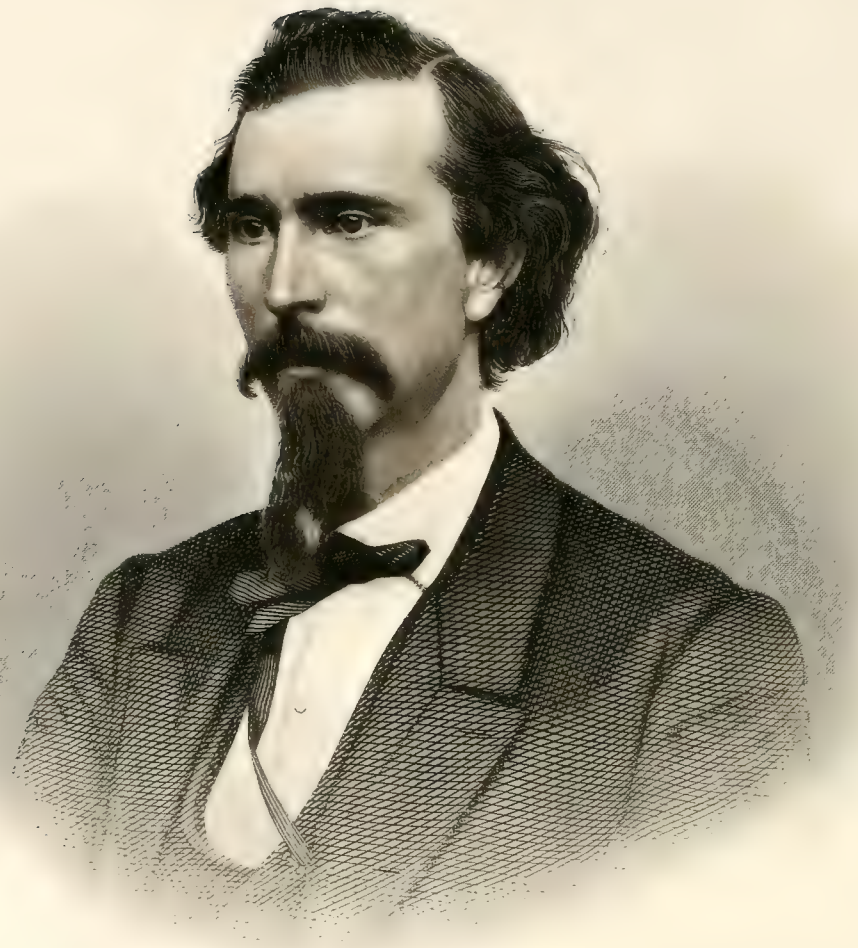
"It is safe to assert that the number of offices may be diminished

one-third, and the efficiency of the whole force of the civil service increased one-half, with a corresponding reduction of salaries for discontinued offices, if a healthy system of appointment and discipline be established for its government."

Mr. Jenckes then comes to the *remedy*—the measure he is advocating—and the mode of applying it. For the latter he proposes, first, open admission to these offices to all; in other words, a free competition; at the same time, suggesting that the requirement of a proper examination into qualifications, and scrutiny into character, will greatly diminish the number of applicants. He proposes, second, that the most worthy candidates receive appointments; and he explains, third, how the best attainable talent can be secured.

In the remainder of this important speech, Mr. Jenckes descants upon the grand effect of the proposed system, and incidental topics, and concludes with the following summary:

"Thus, while this proposed system will stimulate education and bring the best attainable talent into the public service, it will place that service above all consideration of locality, favoritism, patronage, or party, and will give it permanence and the character of nationality as distinct from its present qualities of insecurity and of centralized power. A career will be opened to all who wish to serve the Republic; and although its range is limited, yet success in it will be an admitted qualification for that higher and more laborious and uncertain competition before the people, if any one should be tempted to enter upon it. The nation will be better served; the Government will be more stable and better administered; property will be more secure; personal rights more sacred; and the Republic more respected and powerful. The great experiment of self-government, which our fathers initiated, will have another of its alien elements of discord removed from it, and in its administration, in peace as well as in war, will have become a grand success."



James A. Johnson

NSON.

JAMES A. JOHNSON.

JAMES A. JOHNSON was born at Spartanburg, South Carolina, May 16, 1829. He received a common-school education, and studied medicine and law. From 1850 to 1853 he was employed as a writer and correspondent for various newspapers. In 1853 he went to California, and engaged in mining and mercantile business. In the fall of 1859 he left these pursuits for the practice of law, in which he has ever since been engaged. He served two terms in the Legislature of California. In 1867 he was elected to the Fortieth Congress as a Democrat. The Legislature of California having meanwhile changed the time of holding Congressional elections from the odd to the even years, he was in 1868 re-elected a Representative in the Forty-first Congress. In the Fortieth Congress he was appointed to positions on the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Johnson has made several speeches on the Public Lands, Railroads, and other subjects of special importance to his State. On the 30th of June, 1868, he made a speech in favor of the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. He gave interesting facts and figures relating to the extent and resources of the Territory, and showed the importance of the acquisition to the whole country, and especially to his own State. We make the following extract:

"California is a young State, but is mature in all that constitutes the elements of a rising and prosperous commonwealth. Minerva-like, she sprung out fully developed from the fertile brains of her own statesmen. As a commercial, agricultural, mechanical, and wealth-producing State, despite disasters from floods and fires, she has at-

tained a greatness which makes the records of her prosperity appear almost fabulous. Experience has developed her channels of prosperity, and she stands to-day the most notable example in the world of the energy, enterprise, and industry of a people. Scarce nineteen years ago, her hills and plains were settled by the best young bloods of our country, when she commenced an existence with all the elements to make her an excelsior State.

"With her first life she was possessed of all the advantages of the improvements of the age, and did not have to grow into their use by overcoming the prejudices of the past. We are of the present time, and availing ourselves of the advantages of the day; and as each progressive benefit for the community is developed, we have incorporated it with our daily life, thus lending vitality ever to our young blood and venturesome spirits. Too much honor can never be done the young men of California. Among us are settled young men from every country in Europe. With the liberal spirit of the age and our own institutions, we have adopted all that is good to the community from each. Such valuable traits, methods, and means of future benefit as were consonant with our institutions, we have wove into the fabric of our social as well as business life, and have thus become more liberal and expansive in our views, more progressive in our exertions. We differ essentially in our manners and customs from other communities, which are trammeled by old-fashioned routine and by old traditions, and worse, by old prejudices. We are daring and venturesome. Old fogies would call us daring, extravagant, and perhaps reckless, but our course is controlled by rules of progress and commerce which accord with the spirit of the age, and so we make our paths of industry broader, brighter, and more inviting than can be found elsewhere. The wants of the community, and the natural impulse of enlarging the sphere of commercial interests—an interest which binds together the States of this Union—rationalizes our progress.

"We need no better example to illustrate this than the recent change into our hands of the trade of China, *via* California, which

will eventually make San Francisco the center of the commercial world, and place in the lap of her queenly and capacious robes the wealth of Asia, however this may be to the disadvantage of England. This is one of the revolutions resulting from our progress; and does it not reflect equal credit on the commercial enterprise of the great marts of the Atlantic, whose interests are so closely interwoven with our own as to be almost identical? Any benefit accruing to California, is a benefit to them in a commercial point of view. We are raising up in our youths, as it were, a new nationality, educated on a scale unknown elsewhere in the Union. The blessings of a free education are not confined to the channels of English knowledge alone; but the German, French, and Spanish classics are taught in our public schools, as also are the fine arts, the law, medicine, mechanics, metallurgy, music and painting, while theology is not neglected. We intend that our posterity shall possess the same vigor mentally, that a beneficent God has given them physically; for we are blessed with a climate beyond compare, and a soil teeming with richness, bearing with an astonishing prolificacy all the cereals and fruits of the most temperate as well as tropical climates."

On the 8th of February, Mr. Johnson addressed the House on the subject of Reconstruction, in which he denounced "the tyranny which loads the people with unbearable taxation, and enthralls the white citizens of ten States."

On the 24th of February, 1868, the House having under consideration the Resolution reported from the Committee on Reconstruction to impeach the President, Mr. Johnson remarked:

"Is it wise, is it desirable, is it necessary to impeach the President of the United States? Is there an uprising of the people demanding the impeachment of this high officer? One word answers all these questions: No. There is not a man in the United States, outside of Congress, who desires the impeachment of the President, except those who desire it on political grounds, and those speculators and agitators who hope to make capital out of their country's misfortunes, and hope that by possible convulsions they may be shaken to the

surface, and may profit by the general ruin. No possible advantage, not attainable other ways, will be gained by this impeachment; and untold misfortunes may result from it. Whatever tends to weaken the respect of the people for high official station, for our courts and laws, weakens the force of the Constitution. This proceeding has such tendency. Whatever tends to make uncertain our laws and institutions, certainly should be regarded as against good policy. Whatever tends to render uncertain and above the courts any tenure, whether of constitutional and lawful place, of property, or of life, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty, and as leading to chaos and anarchy on the one side, or a despotism on the other. The unrestrained bad passions of hot and hasty politicians involved us in a fearful civil war seven years ago, the horrors of which can never be written. By it ten States of this Union have been reduced from happy, prosperous, and rich commonwealths, to a state bordering upon starvation, to misery, despondency, and the most terrible condition of poverty, with their governments turned over to the keeping of ignorant and lawless bands of degraded negroes. Desolation and ruin have swept over that portion of our common country. Where the torch and the sword passed by, and left a little green, fertile spot, with its happy cultivator undisturbed, the speculator has since gone; the happy tiller of the soil has been turned out penniless and homeless; and the little green spot, by a convenient mode of confiscation, has become the property of some political thief who prayed for a civil war in his own country, his own land."

ALEXANDER H. JONES.

ALEXANDER H. JONES was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, July 21, 1822. He received an academical education, was bred a farmer, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and finally became an editor just before the breaking out of the rebellion. He took an uncompromising stand for the government of the United States, and in so doing provoked a hostility which compelled him to take refuge within the Union lines. He was commissioned by General Burnside to raise a regiment of loyal North Carolinians, and while recruiting he was captured by the rebels. He was ironed and imprisoned at Asheville, Camp Vance, Camp Holmes, and in Libby Prison at Richmond, Virginia. He was conscribed into the rebel army, but made his escape, November, 1864, without performing any service. He succeeded in reaching the Union lines at Cumberland, Maryland, December 7, 1864. His health being broken by his long imprisonment, he was kindly cared for at Cincinnati, and Knoxville, Tennessee, until the surrender of General Lee, when he returned to his home. He took an active part in the reconstruction of North Carolina, and in the summer of 1865 he was elected to the convention to form a new State Constitution. Mr. Jones was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, but reconstruction not having been consummated, he was not admitted. Having been re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, he was admitted to his seat July 20, 1868, and was subsequently elected to the Forty-first Congress.

THOMAS LAURENS JONES.

THOMAS LAURENS JONES was born on his father's estate, "White Oak," in Rutherford County, North Carolina, January 21, 1819, and was reared in the village of Spartanburg, South Carolina. After pursuing his studies at the Columbian College, of South Carolina, and at Yale College, he graduated at Princeton, New Jersey in 1840, and subsequently at the Law School of Cambridge. After travelling in Europe two years, he further prosecuted the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He was a member of the Kentucky State Legislature in 1853 and 1854, and was a delegate to several State and National Conventions. In May, 1867, he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Fortieth Congress, and was admitted to his seat December 3, 1867, serving on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. July 25, he proposed a resolution requesting the President, "in furtherance of the harmony, fraternity and union of our beloved country, be requested to issue a proclamation of complete amnesty." December 16, Mr. Jones introduced a resolution, which passed the House by a vote of 124 to 27, "that all females in the employment of the Government be allowed equal pay when they perform like services with males." On the last day of the Fortieth Congress Mr. Jones made a speech in favor of restoring the Washington family relics to Mrs. Robert E. Lee, in which he said:

"If General Grant at the fall of Vicksburg could allow his prisoners to retire with the arms he had subdued, and if he could, with more majestic courage and dignity of soul, on the final field of Appomattox return his surrendered sword to the grand leader of the rebellious hosts himself, can we not find it in our hearts to restore to the unoffending wife of his bosom these poor tokens of peace, the treasured relics of her ancestors? Oh, how glorious to be

'In war renowned, in peace sublime.'"



N. B. Judd

NORMAN B. JUDD.

NORMAN B. JUDD was born at Rome, N. Y., January 10, 1815. He descended from New England ancestors, combined with the Dutch stock to which the region adjacent to the Hudson owes so much of its thrift.

Young Judd received the rudiments of education at the common schools, and subsequently attended Grovernor's High School at Rome. Upon his graduation from the school, he was qualified to enter college; but being unwilling to burden his parents with the expenses of his education, he determined to enter at once upon business pursuits. He was employed for a short time as a merchant's clerk; but finding this an uncongenial pursuit, he entered upon the study of law in his native town, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1836, having just attained his majority.

One of Mr. Judd's schoolmates and friend, at Grovernor's, afterwards distinguished as Chief-Justice Caton, had removed to the West, and settled in Chicago, where he had laid the foundation of a lucrative law practice.

He wrote to Mr. Judd, requesting him to come to the new city, which had already commenced to attract attention. The letter from his friend, and the advantages which the West then held out to young men, induced him to comply with the request. He arrived in Chicago in November, 1836, and at once entered into a partnership with Mr. Caton. His abilities as a lawyer immediately gave him prominent position at the bar, and secured for him an election as the first City Attorney, during the mayoralty of Hon. William B. Ogden, in the year 1837, a position which he filled successfully for two years.

In 1838, Judge Caton removed to Plainfield, Ill., and the partnership between him and Mr. Judd was dissolved. Immediately thereafter, he entered into partnership with Hon. J. Y. Scammon, and they remained together in the successful practice of the law for nine years.

Mr. Judd held many city offices during the time, and had become known as one of the leading lawyers of the State. He became largely engaged in railroad business, which he managed with so much ability and satisfaction to the companies, that he was permanently retained as the attorney for the Michigan Southern, the Chicago and Rock Island, the Mississippi and Missouri, and the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroads. He also held the office of president of the Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad, president of the Railroad Bridge Company at Rock Island, a director of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, and a director of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad. He has been engaged in nearly all the railroad enterprises that centered at Chicago, manifesting rare abilities for organizing that vast system which is now a source of wealth to the State, and of growth to the city.

His active political life commenced in 1844, when he was elected to the State Senate, on the Democratic ticket, from the district of Cook and Lake Counties, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Samuel Hoard. He was re-elected to the same position in 1846, and (the new constitution cutting off half his term) again in 1848. His career in the Senate was so satisfactory in the advancement of the best interests of Chicago, that he was re-elected in 1852, and again in 1856. During the sixteen years that he was State Senator, he gave his best energies and abilities to securing the material growth and prosperity of Chicago. He also did much to place the impaired credit of the State on a healthy basis, and, aided by his close knowledge of the law and his position as an attorney, he helped largely to mould, by legislation, the character of the courts of Chicago.

We come now to an important era in Mr. Judd's political life, the

events of which brought him more prominently than ever before the people of the State. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was agitating the entire country at the election in the autumn of 1853, and was the entering-wedge that was to divide parties. The Legislature of Illinois, elected that year, was made up of three parties: Democrats, Whigs, and Anti-Nebraska Democrats. The General Assembly, in joint session, was composed of one hundred members. Of these the Whigs and Anti-Nebraska Democrats numbered fifty-one, and the Democrats forty-nine. Mr. Judd belonged to the Anti-Nebraska Democrats, and was a zealous and unflinching advocate of their doctrines, although the party seemed to be in a hopeless minority. On the meeting of the General Assembly, the full strength of the party was eight, three Senators and five Representatives. Before the election for Senator came on, that small minority was still further reduced by the loss of three of its members. Honorable James Shields, who had voted to repeal the Missouri Compromise, was a candidate for re-election. Mr. Lincoln was the candidate of the Whigs, who had forty-six votes. Judge Trumbull was the candidate of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats, who could muster five votes. After several ballots, the Democrats dropped General Shields, and cast their votes for Governor Joel A. Mattison. On the nineteenth ballot, the friends of Mr. Lincoln, at his request, dropped his name, and joining the Anti-Nebraska Democrats, elected Judge Trumbull as Senator.

The action of the small minority in this election caused an intense excitement among the Whig politicians throughout the State; and afterwards, in 1860, when Mr. Judd was a candidate for nomination by the Republican party to the office of Governor, his opponents charged him with treachery and bad faith toward Mr. Lincoln.

A letter was addressed to Mr. Lincoln, inquiring into the truth of these charges. He replied with characteristic candor, fully justifying "the wisdom, politically, of Mr. Judd's course," and testifying to "his honesty, honor, and integrity."

In 1856, Mr. Judd was a member of the famous Bloomington Con-

vention, that organized the Republican party in Illinois. He was one of the prime movers of that Convention, and brought to bear upon it that executive ability which has always marked his career in the organization of conventions, the management of canvasses, and the direction of great political movements. His prominence in the Convention, both as a counselor and projector, placed him on the Committee on Resolutions, and secured for him the appointment of Chairman of the State Central Committee—a position which he held during the canvass of 1856, the Lincoln and Douglas Senatorial campaign of 1858, and the canvass of 1860, which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. During that period, his practical experience and cool judgment did much to place the party in the majority; and he managed all its canvasses with remarkable success. His *forte* was not so much on the stump—although he was always a clear, able, and forcible speaker—as in planning the battle, choosing the ground, distributing the forces, and governing their movements. In this direction he brought a rare generalship to bear upon campaigns.

The next important event in Mr. Judd's political life, was the Philadelphia Convention, that nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency, to which Mr. Judd was a delegate from Illinois, and chairman of the delegation. He was selected by the delegation as a member of the National Republican Committee. By his efforts in that Committee, he secured Chicago as the locality for the Republican Convention of 1860.

In 1858, after a consultation with Mr. Judd, Mr. Lincoln concluded to ask for a joint discussion with Judge Douglas on the great issues of the day. Upon Mr. Judd devolved the duty of making the preliminary arrangements, and managing the executive part of a discussion which must ever be regarded as one of the most memorable events in the political history of the country.

The next political movement in which Mr. Judd was prominently engaged was the Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency, held in Chicago, in 1860, in which he was chairman of

the Illinois delegation. The contest in the Convention was between the friends of Mr. Seward, under the leadership of the New York delegation, and the friends of Mr. Lincoln, under the leadership of the Illinois delegation. Mr. Seward was placed in nomination, in behalf of the New York delegation, by Hon. William M. Evarts; and Mr. Lincoln, in behalf of the Illinois delegation, by Mr. Judd. The contest throughout was one of the most animated ever known in the history of political conventions. Mr. Seward's interests were in the hands of some of the most astute and influential politicians of the East, and some of the prominent party-leaders of the West. At the outset Mr. Seward's chances seemed the most favorable; but the ground had been carefully reviewed, and the preliminaries had been skillfully planned by the friends of Mr. Lincoln. Although the struggle was a long and severe one, Mr. Judd's generalship was successful, and Mr. Lincoln received the unanimous nomination of the Convention to be the standard-bearer of the Republican party.

Mr. Judd was one of the party that accompanied Mr. Lincoln when he went to Washington to assume the duties of the Presidency. When the party arrived in Cincinnati, Mr. Judd received a letter from Mr. Allen Pinkerton, a detective officer in Baltimore, informing him that there was a plot on foot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln on his passage through that city. Additional evidence communicated at Buffalo, New York, and Philadelphia, convinced Mr. Judd that the murderous and treasonable conspiracy was a reality. He kept the matter a profound secret from Mr. Lincoln and his company until they reached Philadelphia, and then, in the Continental Hotel, laid all the proofs of the conspiracy before them. The evidence was so conclusive that Mr. Lincoln was fully convinced of a plot to assassinate him, and acquiesced in Mr. Judd's arrangement, by which he returned from Harrisburg, and leaving Philadelphia by the night train, proceeded immediately to Washington, where he arrived a day earlier than was expected. He thus eluded his enemies, and deferred the fatal blow of assassination which fell upon him and appalled the world a little more than four years later.

On Mr. Lincoln's accession to the Presidency, March 4, 1861, the first appointment that he made after nominating the members of his Cabinet, was that of Mr. Judd to be Minister to Berlin. He immediately sailed for his new field of duty, where he remained during Mr. Lincoln's administration, one of the most energetic, faithful, and accomplished of our Representatives in foreign countries. Honored by Mr. Lincoln in being made the recipient of his first appointment, Mr. Judd was also distinguished by Mr. Johnson as the first victim in the series of removals by which he marked his departure from the party that elected him to office.

Mr. Judd came home from Berlin in October, 1865. He was at once spoken of by prominent Republicans in Chicago as the suitable man to receive their nomination for Representative in Congress.

Hon. John Wentworth, a gentleman of great ability and political influence, was his opponent before the Convention. They had been rivals for twenty years in the Democratic and Republican parties. The contest for the nomination was very spirited, but Mr. Judd triumphed over his rival, and received the nomination. He was elected by a majority of nearly eleven thousand votes.

In the deliberations and discussions of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Judd took a prominent and influential part. By his devotion to the interests of his enterprising constituency, and his patriotic regard for the good of the country, he merited the testimonial which was given in his re-election in November, 1868.



Geo. W. Julian

GEORGE W. JULIAN.

THE Julian family is of French origin. The first of the name came to America sometime in the last century, and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland. Their descendants, however, soon scattered in various directions. One of the family is mentioned in Irving's "Life of Washington," as living near Winchester, Virginia, soon after Braddock's defeat. The next notice we have of the family, is in North Carolina, where Isaac Julian, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared among the Quakers, who gave that State a character for loyalty and anti-slavery sentiment, found nowhere else in the South. Early in the present century, he removed to Indiana, where he was one of the earliest of the pioneer settlers. He was a man of sound judgment and practical ability. He took a part of some prominence in the affairs of the young State, and was at one time a member of the State Legislature.

His son, George W. Julian, was born near Centreville, Indiana, May 5, 1817, in a log house, which is still standing in a good state of preservation. When George was six years old, his father died, leaving to the excellent mother and six children an inheritance of poverty and hardship.

George was a boy of very industrious habits, exhibiting at an early age those sterling qualities of character which have since distinguished him. He was particularly remarkable for his close application to study, and his unconquerable resolution. When not engaged in labor necessary for the support of himself and other members of the family, he was constantly poring over books, which he had managed to borrow from kind neighbors. His principal opportunities of study

were by fire-light, and after the other members of the family had retired to rest. Thus he soon prepared himself for teaching; and long before he came of age, he was engaged during the winter months at the head of a district school.

In the twenty-second year of his age, and while engaged in teaching in Illinois, he commenced, without a preceptor, the study of law; and so diligent and successful was he in his law studies, that, in the following year (1840), he was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in Greenfield, Indiana; and after two years he returned to Centreville, where, with little interruption, he continued the practice of law for more than twenty years.

In 1845, Mr. Julian was elected to the State legislature, to represent the county of Wayne. He took a prominent part in advocating the abolition of capital punishment, and in support of what was then known as the "Butler Bill," by the passage of which one-half of the State debt was cancelled, and the State probably saved from repudiation.

Mr. Julian, though a strong Whig, yet possessed that fearless and independent spirit which could rise above party ties whenever its principles were likely to be perverted by designing leaders. No party could ever be made strong enough to hold him in its ranks for a moment after he believed it had once deserted the great principles of justice and humanity. It was doubtless this stern conviction of right that ultimately separated him from the Whig party. From his earliest connection with the politics of the country, he abhorred slavery, and regarded with contempt those who would cringe to its power. For years he seems to have foreseen the terrible crisis through which the country has recently passed, and warned the people to resist the encroachments of the slave power, as the only means of averting a great national calamity.

Actuated by such sentiments, Mr. Julian, in 1848, aided in the nomination of Van Buren and Adams, the Free-Soil candidates for President and Vice-President. He returned from the Buffalo Convention overflowing with enthusiasm in the cause of freedom. He was

appointed elector for his District for Van Buren and Adams, and engaged with heart and strength in the unequal contest. In this new and great career on which he had entered, he endured the disruption of social ties, and received the hisses and execrations, the abuse and calumnies of many of his former political associates, but courageously confronted his ablest opponents, and lashed the adversaries of freedom until they cowered before him, and confessed the strength of his cause. All parties were astonished at his power and success, which was so great that in 1849 he was elected to Congress over the late Hon. Samuel W. Parker, a prominent Whig politician, and one of the best speakers of the West.

Though elected principally by Democratic votes, Mr. Julian faithfully sustained, against all temptations, and during his entire term in Congress, the principles upon which he was elected. His speeches on the slavery question, and his uncompromising course in opposition to that system, tended still further to widen the breach between him and his former associates. He was one of the fathers of the Homestead Law. Grace Greenwood thus wrote of his speech on the subject of the public lands, delivered during his first term in Congress:

"This was a strong, fearless, and eloquent expression of a liberty-loving and philanthropic spirit. It is lying before me now, and I have just been reading some of its finest passages; and, brief and unstudied as it is, it does not seem to me a speech for one day, or for one Congressional session. It seems moved with the strength of a great purpose, veined with a vital truth, a moral life-blood beating through it warm and generous. It is something that must live and work yet many days."

In 1851, Mr. Julian was again a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Parker, but was this time defeated. In 1852, he was, by the Free-Soil Convention at Pittsburg, placed upon the ticket with Hon. John P. Hale, as candidate for Vice-President. This served to increase his reputation among the more liberal thinkers of the country, and made his name less than ever the property of his own State.

1854 was the year of Know-Nothingism—a new and strange order,

which failed not to find in Mr. Julian a most formidable and uncompromising opponent. He continued to wage an incessant warfare against it, until it ceased to exist as an organization. His anti-Know-Nothing speech, delivered at Indianapolis in 1855, is esteemed by many as the ablest argument which this remarkable movement called forth.

In February, 1856, occurred at Pittsburg the great National Convention of all who were opposed to the Democratic party. It was at this convention that measures were taken for the organization of the National Republican party. Of this important convention, Mr. Julian was one of the Vice-Presidents, and Chairman of the Committee on Organization, through whose report of a plan of action the party first took life.

In 1860, Mr. Julian received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Indiana, and in spite of much and varied opposition, was elected by an overwhelming majority. He has since been four times re-elected, in the last instance largely by a new constituency, the State having recently been re-districted for Congressional purposes.

At the organization of the Thirty-seventh Congress, Mr. Julian was placed upon the Committee on Public Lands, and also on the important Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. On the election of Mr. Colfax as Speaker of the Thirty-eighth Congress, he appointed Mr. Julian Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. He was continued on the Committee on the Conduct of the War so long as this committee continued to exist.

Mr. Julian has been an exceedingly active and efficient member of the National Legislature. Among the important measures introduced by him during his ten years' service in Congress, may be mentioned the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 and 1793; a bill abolishing the coast-wise slave trade; a bill providing homesteads for soldiers and seamen on the forfeited lands of rebels; a bill providing for the sale of the mineral lands of the Government; a bill fixing eight hours as a day's work for all Government employees (laborers and mechanics); a bill extending the homestead law over the public

lands of the Southern States, in restricted allotments to white and colored, with a prohibition of further sales in that region; a bill equalizing bounties among our soldiers and sailors on the basis of eight and one-third dollars per month in lieu of bounties in land; a bill preventing the further issue of Agricultural College scrip to the rebellious States; a bill establishing the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, without regard to race or color; a bill establishing the same principle in all the Territories of the United States, being the first introduced in either House on the subject; the bill declaring forfeited the lands granted to Southern railroads in 1856; a bill making the public domain free to honorably discharged soldiers and seamen; and a bill withdrawing the public lands from further sale except under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

W. H. Goddard, Esq., in a brief sketch of the life and services of Mr. Julian, published two years ago, thus enumerates his most important speeches:

"The speeches of Mr. Julian during the war, both in Congress and before the people, have been among the very ablest of the crisis. That delivered in the House on the 14th day of January, 1862, on the 'Cause and Cure of our National Troubles,' is one of which his friends may well be proud, and to-day reads like a prophecy fulfilled. His speech on 'Confiscation and Liberation,' delivered in May following, is similar in character. That delivered in February, 1863, on the 'Mistakes of the Past; the duty of the Present,' is a merciless review of 'Democratic Policy,' as seen in the facts and figures which had been supplied by the investigations of the Committee on the Conduct of the War. In the winter of 1863–4 he delivered a very thorough and forcible speech on his bill providing homesteads for soldiers on the lands of rebels, which was followed by another on the same subject, involving a controversy with Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, who met with a most humiliating discomfiture. During the session of 1864–5, Mr. Julian delivered an able speech on the sale of mineral lands, and another on 'Radicalism and Conservatism,' closing with a handsome and eloquent tribute to the anti-slavery pioneers. His

speech on 'Reconstruction and Suffrage,' delivered last fall before the Legislature of Indiana, is reckoned among the most thorough and effective he has yet made; whilst his speeches at the present session of the Thirty-ninth Congress on 'Suffrage in the District of Columbia,' and on 'Amending the Constitution,' add still further to his reputation as a thinker, and a perfectly independent man who knows how to say what he thinks. All his speeches breathe the spirit of freedom, and have the merit of careful thought, methodical arrangement, and a remarkably clear and forcible diction."

In addition to the speeches enumerated above, should be named those he has since delivered on "Radicalism, the Nation's Hope," "The Punishment of Rebel Leaders," "Regeneration before Reconstruction," "Forfeiture of the Southern Land Grants," "The True Policy of Land Bounties," and finally his speech of March 6, 1868, on "Our Land Policy, its Evils and their Remedy." The latter, made in support of his great measure now pending, forbidding the further sale of our public lands except to actual settlers, is perhaps the ablest and most thoroughly practical of all his speeches.

In 1860, Mr. Julian lost his excellent wife, and was soon after still further bereaved by the death of two promising sons. In December, 1863, he was married to Miss Laura Giddings, the talented and accomplished daughter of the late Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio.

Mr. Julian is tall in stature, possessing much physical as well as intellectual vigor. His expansive brow indicates clearness and strength of thought. His face bespeaks a man of firmness, conscientiousness, and benevolence. While deficient in many of the arts by which the politician wins popularity, he possesses the superior ability by which the statesman earns enduring fame.



WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

THE subject of this sketch, William Darrah Kelley, was born in Philadelphia, April 12, 1814. His grandfather, Major John Kelley, was an officer of the Revolutionary war. His father followed the business of watchmaker and jeweler in Philadelphia. During the financial troubles accompanying the close of the war of 1812, Mr. Kelley fell into pecuniary difficulties; his business was ruined, and he was stripped of all his possessions. He soon afterwards died, leaving his family in very straitened circumstances, when William, who was the youngest, was but two years old.

His mother, thus left with a dependent family of three daughters and a son, succeeded in maintaining herself and her children respectably. William was sent to a neighboring school until eleven years of age, when he left it finally with only the rudiments of an ordinary English education, while any further progressive study must depend upon his own exertions. He served for some time as an errand boy in a book store, and afterwards entered the office of the *Pennsylvania Enquirer* as a proof-reader, and remained there until his fourteenth year. He then apprenticed himself to a jeweler until twenty years of age—leaving his mother's roof and taking up his residence with his employer, where he continued during the term of his apprenticeship.

Young Kelley keenly realized the deficiencies of his early education, and applied himself diligently to remedy it by reading. Books, however, being difficult of access, he united with a number of his companions to found the "Youth's Library," afterwards called the "Pennsylvania Literary Institute." A library of about two thousand

volumes was soon accumulated, and the association sustained for several years an annual course of lectures. The original members and officers were nearly all apprentice boys, and the influence thus exerted upon them was of a highly salutary character. The society continued to exist until its early members had become scattered, or too deeply involved in active business to give it their attention as formerly.

Young Kelley's indenture expired in the spring of 1834—the period of pecuniary embarrassment which followed the struggle between the United States Bank and the Government. In Philadelphia, the seat of the operation of the bank, the consequent excitement and panic were intense, and with the many painful scenes that transpired around him, Mr. Kelley became familiar. Nurtured from childhood in the Democratic faith, and loving its course with all the intensity of an ardent and impulsive nature, he could not but be excited to a strong protest and resistance. He labored earnestly to strengthen the spirits of his Democratic associates against what he considered the tyranny of those who favored the interests of the bank, and it is thought that much of his intense energy of purpose and power of vehement declamation were developed by these exciting times.

Thus, when William Kelley attained his freedom, it was a season of extreme depression, which all the forms of fancy business like that which he had spent his youth in learning, were the first to feel and the last from which to recover. Nor had his course been such as to secure the favor of such employers as were of opposite politics. Hence, failing to obtain employment at his trade in Philadelphia, he proceeded to Boston, where, for four years, he pursued his calling with unremitted industry. His peculiar branch of the trade was enameling, in which he seems to have excelled, and which he is said to have pursued with the enthusiasm of an artist as well as the skill of a cunning workman.

During his residence in Boston, Mr. Kelley was not careless of mental improvement, although he pursued his business with steady industry. He read perseveringly, and gathered around him such a

choice collection of standard literature as is seldom seen in the humble apartment of a mechanic. His reading was well selected, while an unusually retentive memory enabled him to profit by it in a greater degree than most others. Nor did his political fervor abate. His enthusiastic attachment to the great distinctive principles of Democracy never grew cold for a moment. Much of his leisure time was devoted to political and historical reading and the details of party organization. It was now that his peculiar talent as a public speaker was first recognized. His style may have been crude and juvenile, but was fresh, vigorous, and impetuous; and he soon became a favorite with the masses of the party. In the Democratic papers of that day his name occurs frequently in association with those of Bancroft, Brownson, and A. H. Everett. He also commenced the cultivation of a written style, with enviable success; and, even while in the workshop, his name appears in more than one programme of lectures with those of Channing and Emerson.

The following testimonial of Mr. Kelley, while in Boston, from the pen of the assistant editor of *Burritt's Christian Citizen*, will be in place here:

"It was our good fortune, when an apprentice-boy in Boston, to enjoy the intimate companionship of this now eminent jurist and philanthropist, who was then a journeyman mechanic, devoting his days to hard manual toil, and his nights to the acquisition of knowledge. We were made a wiser and a better boy through the influence of his instruction and example; and scores of young men, who were then our companions, but who are now scattered all over the country, from Maine to Oregon, can say the same. And we rejoice, as no doubt they do, that our early friend now occupies a position which enables him to impress the influence of his noble nature upon a whole community, and carry forward his plans for the benefit of his fellow-men, with the co-operation of the wise and good, in the commonwealth which shows its appreciation of his worth by elevating him to one of its most important and responsible trusts."

Being persuaded by his numerous friends, as well as by his own

inclination, Mr. Kelley finally resolved to abandon his calling for the study of the law, and with that view returned to Philadelphia. Here he pursued his studies with characteristic industry and perseverance, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1841. Entering upon the practice of his profession, he at once acquired a considerable business. Meanwhile, his political labors, and his connection with numerous literary and philanthropic associations, gave him a very extensive acquaintance. Very few men, certainly, were acquainted with so many of his fellow-citizens, while all knew him in some connection creditable to himself and calculated to inspire confidence in his manliness, integrity, and intelligence.

Even before his admission to the bar, Mr. Kelley took a warm and active part in the politics of his native State. Popular as a speaker, his influence grew stronger every day. Possessing unusual gifts as a popular orator, the warmth and energy of his speeches roused and attracted his auditors, so that his appearance on the stand was always loudly called for and enthusiastically cheered. He enjoyed, in fact, at this period, a popularity and influence seldom attained by one of his age; and when one of the newspapers of the day, in referring to his efforts to allay the public excitement consequent upon the suspension of specie payments in 1842, spoke of him as the "tribune of the people," certainly no other man in Philadelphia deserved the compliment as well.

Mr. Kelley rendered efficient aid in the canvass which resulted in the election of Mr. Polk to the presidency; also in the gubernatorial contest which preceded in Pennsylvania. During this campaign he traversed the State in company with Mr. Shunk, the Democratic candidate for Governor, addressing meetings in various places. Wherever he was heard, his practical good sense, his genuine republicanism, and his enthusiasm in the cause for which he was battling, were thought to have excited a decided influence upon the ensuing election, which made Mr. Shunk Governor of the State.

In 1845, Mr. Kelley was deputed, in conjunction with an associate, to conduct the prosecutions in the courts of the city and county of

Philadelphia. To a young lawyer, hardly initiated into practice, this was a commission of special honor as well as responsibility; nor was the latter diminished by the important State trials arising from the riots of 1845. On the part of Mr. Kelley, as well as his colleague, these prosecutions were conducted with skill, fearlessness, and energy, while it is thought to be not too much to say that the firm and capable administration of justice to which Mr. Kelley's exertions so much contributed, averted a threatened civil war.

Among the last acts of Governor Shunk's administration was the appointment of Mr. Kelley to a seat on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. In the important trust thus imposed upon him, he united to the industry and capacity that always characterized him a sound appreciation of the moral wants of the community, and an untiring energy and boldness in the exercise of his judicial functions. His decisions were said to be stamped not only by clearness of perception and vigor of reasoning, but by a general and profound acquaintance with the literature of his profession, for which even his friends had scarcely given him credit.

Judge Kelley's elevation to the bench, while it removed him, of course, from participation in party politics, did not, however, deprive him of his interest in public movements of a general character. In whatever concerned the elevation of the laboring community and the development of the rich resources of his native State, his interest remained deep and abiding. His eloquent and successful appeals in behalf of the Central Pennsylvania Railroad, and his exertions for the establishment of public night-schools in Philadelphia, for those whose daily employment would have otherwise cut them off from all means of instruction—these and other nobler efforts during his judgeship are not forgotten.

As a writer, Judge Kelley has evinced no mean abilities, and is capable of wielding the eloquence of the pen as well as that of the lips. His style is clear, terse, and compressed, and his thoughts eminently rational and practical.

For our sketch of Judge Kelley, as thus far presented, we are in-

debted substantially to an article in the "United States Magazine and Democratic Review" for June, 1851, from the pen of Dr. Henry S. Patterson. Not far from the time when this article appeared, Judge Kelley united in a decision in a contested election case by which a Democrat, who had secured a fraudulent return of votes, was ousted from a district-attorneyship, and the Whig candidate was placed in the office to which he had been elected. The judiciary of Pennsylvania having become elective, and the Democratic Nominating Convention refusing his name for re-nomination, the people took him up spontaneously, and re-elected him to the bench by a majority of about 10,000. He continued, however, to vote the Democratic ticket until that party repealed the Missouri Compromise.

In 1856 Judge Kelley resigned his judgeship and accepted a Republican nomination for Congress. He made a vigorous and able canvass, but failed of an election. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and with distinguished success. In 1860 he was a member of the Chicago Convention, and was the Pennsylvania member of the Committee of one from each State to inform Mr. Lincoln of his nomination. In October ensuing he was elected a Representative to Congress, which office, by successive elections, he has held to the present time.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Kelley made a tour in the South, and delivered addresses in the principal cities. While speaking to a large assemblage in Mobile, Alabama, he was assailed by a mob, and narrowly escaped with his life.

As a public speaker Judge Kelley has singular ability. His voice is remarkable for its deep, full, sonorous tone; his manner is deliberate and graceful, and his enunciation most distinct. He speaks as one deeply impressed with the truth and importance of what he says, and never fails to command profound attention.

FRANCIS W. KELLOGG.

FRANCIS W. KELLOGG was born in Worthington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, May 30, 1810. Having received a limited education, he removed to Michigan and engaged in the lumber trade. In 1856–57 he was a member of the Michigan Legislature. He was elected a Representative from Michigan to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions. He was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Public Lands and Expenditures in the Post-office Department. He was also re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served on the Committee on Military Affairs. In 1865 he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Alabama, whereupon he removed to Mobile. He was elected a Representative from Alabama to the Fortieth Congress, and on the 21st of July, 1868, was admitted to take the oath of office.

Mr. Kellogg thereupon took his seat in the Fortieth Congress, and was appointed to the Committee on Commerce. He took an active part during the brief period of his service, introducing several measures designed to benefit the region which he represented, for instance: a bill to provide for the improvement of the bay and harbor of Mobile; a bill granting the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad the right of way through the public lands; and a bill to renew the grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Selma to Gadsden in the State of Alabama. He also introduced a resolution directing the Postmaster-general to open negotiations with the several European governments with whom we have postal treaties for a further reduction of the rates of international postage.

WILLIAM H. KELSEY.



ILLIAM H. KELSEY was born in Smyrna, New York, October 2, 1812. After receiving a common school education, at the age of fourteen he entered a printing office. Having learned his trade, in 1835 he started and conducted the Livingston "Register," and subsequently the Livingston "Democrat," both Whig weekly newspapers published in Geneseo. Meanwhile he studied law, and in 1840 he was appointed Surrogate of Livingston County. He was admitted to practise in the Supreme Court, and gave continuous attention to the duties of his profession for many years. In 1854 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-fourth Congress. Although elected as a Whig, he entered this memorable Congress with an intense hostility to slavery and a purpose of doing all he could to effect its overthrow. He took an active part in the remarkable contest for the election of Speaker which lasted nine weeks, and resulted in the election of Banks. The day before the contest closed, the Republicans held a caucus in which a majority resolved to abandon Banks and give their votes for Pennington, but Mr. Kelsey and five or six others, seeing that this would be to give up all the advantage gained in the long struggle, declared that they would not be bound by the action of the caucus. The result was that the majority receded from their resolutions, all held together, and the next day Mr. Banks was elected Speaker. The new men, who combined in the Thirty-fourth Congress as Republicans, exercised a controlling influence upon its action, and prominent among them was Mr. Kelsey. The brutality and arrogance of the Southern members, which was exhibited in the assault upon Charles Sumner in the Senate Chamber, would have produced

other instances of violence and bloodshed, and even murder, had it not appeared that many of the Northern members were ready to meet the insults and assaults of the Southern bullies with their own weapons. The brave stand taken by Burlingame, Potter, Kelsey and others, in resenting the arrogance of the slave-holders, gave them the first contradiction of their favorite theory that Northern men were too cowardly to defend themselves and their personal honor. During these trying times in Congress, preceding the civil war, Mr. Kelsey was attentive to the work of legislation, and the special interests of his constituents. Representing one of the richest farming regions in the Union, he appropriately served on the Committee on Agriculture. At the breaking out of the war, Mr. Kelsey was active and successful in raising volunteers for the army, and during the progress of the great struggle he gave constant and efficient support to the government.

In 1866 Mr. Kelsey was re-elected a Representative from New York, and took his seat in the Fortieth Congress in March, 1867. He was one of the fifty-seven members who voted for the first resolution to impeach Andrew Johnson. On the 22d of February, 1868, he addressed the House in favor of the impeachment, and argued with much ability that the President should be suspended from official power pending the trial. He proposed a bill for funding and paying the national debt, which he supported in a speech before the House. Mr. Kelsey was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, during which he served, as he had done in the preceding Congress on the Committee on Appropriations. In that capacity he was an earnest advocate of retrenchment and economy; himself reporting a bill providing for a reduction of $167,000 in the expenses of the government for consular services. He opposed the treaty for the annexation of of San Domingo.

MICHAEL C. KERR.

MICHAEL C. KERR was born at Titusville, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1827. Deprived of his father at the age of twelve years, he was left to push his way in the world without material assistance from any one. By his own efforts, and with little aid from schools, he made respectable attainments in knowledge, and commenced the study of law. At twenty years of age he went to Kentucky, where, until 1852, he labored as a teacher, pursuing meantime his law studies. Graduating in the law department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, he in 1852 settled in New Albany, Indiana. Here he engaged diligently in the practice of his profession, and presently formed a partnership with Hon. Thomas L. Smith, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. This partnership continued thirteen years, and in the pursuit of his profession he enjoyed a high degree of success.

In 1856 Mr. Kerr was elected to the State Legislature of his State, having previously and for some time held the office of prosecuting attorney, and for two years that of city attorney of New Albany. He served in the State Legislature for two years, and in 1862 he was elected reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana. This office he held two years, during which time he published five volumes of reports which were executed in a manner highly satisfactory to the profession.

In 1864 Mr. Kerr was elected a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, during which he served on the Committee on Elections and the Committee on the Judiciary. He made many speeches which were marked by great legal and logical ability and strict adherence to Democratic policy.

JOHN H. KETCHAM.

JOHN H. KETCHAM was born in Dover, Dutchess County, New York, December 21, 1831. He received an academical education, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. His neighbors signified their appreciation of his sterling qualities by electing him supervisor of his native town soon after he was eligible. After holding this office two years, he was, in 1856 and 1857, a member of the Assembly of New York. In 1860 and 1861 he was a member of the State Senate. The civil war breaking out, he was unwilling to remain at home, and in 1862 he entered the army as colonel of the 150th New York Volunteers. He participated with his regiment in the battle of Gettysburg, and in other important engagements. He was with Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, sharing in the labors, dangers, and successes of that important military movement. He was promoted to be brigadier-general, and was subsequently breveted major-general. In December, 1864, he was severely wounded in an attempt to intercept the escape of Gen. Hardee on the Savannah. The war having virtually ended he felt at liberty to re-enter the civil service, hence he resigned his commission in the army on the 3d of March, 1865, and on the following day took his seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress, to which he had been elected by the people of the Twelfth District of New York. He was subsequently re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving on the Committees on Military Affairs, Naval Affairs, and Public Lands. While taking no part in public debates, he has been attentive to the business of legislation, and watchful of the interests of his constituents.

BETHUEL M. KITCHEN.

AGRICULTURE is a pursuit occupying a majority of the population of the United States, and employing a large proportion of the capital of the country, yet it has very few representatives in Congress from its own ranks. Not more than a dozen members of the Fortieth Congress are set down as "Farmers," and of these but a small proportion are practical agriculturists. To the latter very limited and select number belonged Bethuel M. Kitchen.

He was born in Berkley County, Virginia, March 2, 1812. He received a common-school education, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits in the fertile Shenandoah Valley. In 1861 and 1862 he was elected to the Legislature of Virginia. In 1863 he was elected a Representative from Virginia to Congress, but since the State was deemed to have lost its right of representation through rebellion, he was not admitted to a seat. Residing in a region which was alternately overrun by the armies of the Rebellion and the Union, he suffered severe losses during the war. At the close of the war little of his farm was left but the naked soil.

Mr. Kitchen took an active part in the organization of the State of West Virginia, and was a member of the first Senate of the new commonwealth. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Second District, embracing sixteen counties of West Virginia. In the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committees on Agriculture, and Expenditures in the Treasury Department. He is distinguished as having been a silent member, not making a speech of any sort during his entire term in Congress.



B. M. Mitchell

HON. BETHUEL M. MITCHELL

J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT was born in Marion County, Kentucky, August 29, 1830. After receiving a liberal education he studied law, and removed to Missouri in 1850. He was elected to the Missouri State Legislature in 1858, but resigned in 1859. In 1860 he was elected attorney-general of the State, and was a delegate to the "Missouri Convention" of 1861. He returned to Kentucky in 1861, and in May, 1867, was elected a Representative from that State to the Fortieth Congress. Charges of disloyalty having been brought against him, his credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections, who made a report, December 3, 1867, that he was entitled to his seat, and he was accordingly sworn in. He was appointed to the Committee on Mines and Mining. His first speech was delivered January 22, 1868, on the death of Hon. Thomas E. Noell of Missouri, on which occasion he spoke "as a former citizen of the glorious commonwealth, and honored in times gone by by the same noble constituency who sent him here." February 1, 1868, he made an elaborate argument in a contested election case, in behalf of John Young Brown of Kentucky. March 18, 1868, he spoke at great length against the bill to guaranty to the several States a Republican form of government. In closing an argument against the Suffrage Amendment, "from a legal stand point," Mr. Knott said: "Like Richelieu, 'I appeal to time.' When the passions and the prejudices of this hour shall have been forgotten, when some subject of the future empire shall look back upon the days of the old Republic, when liberty was protected and justice administered by law, or when, as I would rather hope, our government shall have reared again the ancient landmarks of the Constitution, and

"Returning Justice lift aloft her scales,"

then, and perhaps not till then, will my position on this question be vindicated."

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ.

WILLIAM H. KOONTZ was born in Somerset, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1830. He received a common school education, studied and practised law. In 1854 he became district-attorney for Somerset County, and held the office three years. In 1861, 1862, and 1863 he was prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Somerset County. From the first he acted with the Republican party, and in 1864 was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress. He served on the Committees on the District of Columbia, and on Expenditures in the Interior Department. Mr. Koontz advocated a resolution for the relief of the destitute in the Southern States, not only as a measure dictated by the teachings of Christianity, but as a "most powerful measure of reconstruction." On the 25th of January, he addressed the House on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, which he maintained, with much force of reasoning, was necessary to a proper enforcement of the reconstruction acts heretofore passed, and to a just and fair settlement of this vexed question. Although he at first voted against impeachment, yet he finally favored the proceeding, and in a speech, March 2, 1868, he argued that the violation of the tenure of office act was a sufficient ground for summoning Mr. Johnson to the bar of the Senate, closing with the remark: "If the highest officer of the government has violated the laws, and subjected himself to removal from office, a law-abiding and intelligent people will acquiesce in the verdict." Mr. Koontz delivered in the House an impressive and appropriate eulogy on Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, whom he characterized as "ripe in years and in wisdom, and honored with the confidence and love of his fellow-countrymen."

ADDISON H. LAFLIN.

ADDISON H. LAFLIN was born in Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, October 24, 1823, and graduated at Williams' College in 1843. He went to Herkimer County, New York, in 1849, and became largely interested in the manufacture of paper. In 1858 and 1859 he was a member of the State Senate of New York. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was made chairman of the Committee on Printing. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, remaining at the head of the Committee on Printing. In this position he was watchful of the interests of the government and the people, and was influential in promoting economy in public printing. The following extract from one of his speeches on the Legislative Appropriation bill presents an interesting comparison: "The amount paid for printing and for paper for the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1859–60, was $665,210 95; the amount paid for printing for the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1866–67 was $454,339 97; being $200,870 98 less than the amount paid for printing during the fiscal year 1859–60, when we were upon a gold basis. Adding to the cost of materials in 1859–60 the extra amount called for by the cost of materials in 1866–67 we shall find that the cost of printing during the fiscal year 1859–60 would have been $882,865 57, or within $15,814 37 of just double the amount paid for printing for the House during the last fiscal year. The amount paid for Congressional printing during the Thirty-third Congress, 1853–55, Linn Boyd, Speaker, was $2,220,715; while during the Thirty-ninth Congress, 1865–67, Schuyler Colfax, Speaker, the amount paid for Congressional printing was $1,535,791 72—a difference of $684,923 28 in favor of a Republican over a Democratic administration."

ISRAEL G. LASH.

BUT few men of wealth and position in the South had the courage to resist the rebellion in its inception, and the persistent loyalty to remain true to the Union through all the trying and weary years of the war. The subject of this sketch, however, stands forth in honorable distinction as maintaining such a part.

Israel G. Lash was born August 18, 1810, in Bethania County, North Carolina, where his ancestors settled about the middle of the last century. His opportunities for early education were few, and closed when at fifteen he left school to engage in labor on his father's farm. At the age of twenty he embarked in mercantile pursuits, in which he was remarkably successful. Five years later, he engaged largely and successfully in the manufacture of tobacco and cigars. At the age of thirty-five he removed to Salem, and added the business of banking to his other pursuits. When the signs of the times indicated an early outbreak of rebellion, Mr. Lash, with wise forecast, invested largely in Northern and Western lands, of which, at the commencement of the civil war, he owned not less than two hundred thousand acres. This ultimately proved to be his best investment, since Southern stocks and bonds were rendered worthless by the war.

During the former part of his political life he was a Whig, and remained such until he became a Republican. Many years before the war he was appointed a magistrate, an office which in North Carolina was held during good behavior. The rebel government required all magistrates to take an oath to support the Confederate Government. This Mr. Lash refused to do, but, as he made no attempt to perform official duty, no effort was made to remove him. At the close of the war he was able to resume the duties of his mag-



L. H. Sash

istracy, and was the only civil officer in that region competent to administer an oath.

To test the disposition of Mr. Lash, and to commit him to the support of the rebellion, he was offered a position under the Treasury Department of the Confederacy, which he promptly declined. He at first refused to receive Confederate money in his bank, saying that it would not be long before the bonds of the Confederacy could be bought for a dime a basketful. For taking this stand he was subjected to much abuse by the Richmond papers. He persisted in his refusal to receive Confederate money until near the close of the rebellion, his bank being the only green spot in the vast financial desert of the South. At last he was compelled by the authorities to receive Confederate paper, and, through forced obedience to this order, his bank lost several hundred thousand dollars within a few days.

He was the owner of nearly one hundred slaves. As they had generally been educated as mechanics, they were worth, according to the prices current of those days, at least eighty thousand dollars. This species of property was, of course, all swept into the vortex of rebellion. Not only at the peril of his property, but at the risk of his life, he took a decided stand in favor of the Union and against rebellion. His staunch loyalty subjected him to severe disabilities imposed by the rebel government, but ultimately inured to his benefit. His conspicuous loyalty attracted the notice of the Federal Government, and, when the armies penetrated that portion of the State in which he lived, his influence availed to save not only his own property, but that of his rebel neighbors from destruction.

Peace having returned, his fellow-citizens gave evidence of their confidence in his wisdom and ability, by electing him to the convention to form a constitution under which North Carolina should be reconstructed. In 1868, he was elected a Representative from North Carolina to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. He was appointed on the Committee on Banking and Currency, for the duties of which the success and experience of his life had thoroughly fitted him.

GEORGE V. LAWRENCE.

THE father of the subject of this sketch was himself a Member of Congress. Hon. Joseph Lawrence was a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, from 1825 to 1829, and again from 1841 to the time of his death, which occurred in Washington, April 17, 1842.

His son, George V. Lawrence, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Nov. 13, 1818. He was a student at the Washington College for a time, but through loss of his health failed to graduate. He afterwards labored for ten years at farming. In 1844, he was elected to the State Legislature from his native county, and re-elected in 1847. He was also a member of the State Senate for six years, in which, during his last term in that body, he was chosen Speaker. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1866.

Mr. Lawrence represents a District of extensive agricultural resources, with immense capacity for stock-raising and wool-growing, in both of which his constituents are largely engaged. In these pursuits, their representative is also deeply concerned, and has a thorough knowledge of all the relations of a protective tariff to the manufacturing interests and the revenues of the country. He also possesses the ability requisite to present this subject before the country for intelligent legislation.

In presenting his views in a speech on this general subject, he gave the following interesting statistics relating to sheep and wool-growing:

"From 1840 to 1860 there was little increase in the production of wool, or number of sheep—really no substantial advancement in twenty years—and this during a period when other interests were,



the most of them, in a flourishing condition; indeed, wool is almost the only product that did not increase largely. Our population increased over eight millions between 1850 and 1860. The increase of stock, except sheep, in the Western States in these years was one hundred and forty-three and a half per cent., but of sheep only two and seven-tenths per cent., and wool seventeen per cent. All the agricultural products except this increased in the last decade one hundred and twenty-five per cent. In 1850 the number of sheep returned was 21,723,220, and the amount of wool at 25,516,954 pounds. The number of sheep in 1860 was 24,823,556, and the amount of wool 60,511,543 pounds.

"In Pennsylvania during the ten years preceding the rebellion, the number of sheep had decreased twelve per cent.; in Illinois, fourteen per cent. After the war had been waged for four years, and we had been thrown more upon our own resources, and less wool was imported on account of the danger to which foreign commerce was exposed, and also because of the slight protection under the tariff of 1861, the increase in Pennsylvania in the production of wool was seventy-six per cent., and in a greater ratio in some of the Western States. Illinois, for example, had during ten years preceding decreased fourteen per cent.; but during the first two years of the war the number increased from 769,135 to 1,206,195. This shows how this interest increased when we had control of the home market, or even partially so. I doubt not many wool-growers will be utterly astonished when I present figures showing the importations of foreign wool into the United States, and when they see how their interests come in competition and are put in jeopardy by products of cheap land and cheaper labor in foreign countries sold in their own market."

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

IN the Congressional Library at Washington is a "Historical Genealogy of the Lawrence family, from their first landing in this country, A.D. 1635, to July 4, 1858, by Thomas Lawrence, of Providence, Rhode Island." The author of this work says: "The patronymic of our family is of great antiquity, having originated with the Latins. Several members of the family of Lawrence have held, and still hold, responsible and distinguished stations, as well in the church and civil service as in the army and navy of the British Empire; and many branches, also, have intermarried with the clergy and nobility. Sir Robert Lawrence accompanied Richard Cœur-de-Lion in his famous expedition to Palestine, where he signalized himself in the memorable siege of St. Jean d'Acre in 1119, by being the first to plant the banner of the cross on the battlements of that town, for which he received the honors of knighthood from King Richard, and also a coat of arms." In 1635, two brothers, and in 1636, another brother of these English Lawrences, came to this country and settled on Long Island. These are the ancestors of the Lawrences of the United States.

Some of the descendants of these at an early day purchased a tract of land on the Delaware River, near Philadelphia. Embarking in commercial transactions, they lost their landed estate. One of these married a French lady, and had a numerous offspring, among whom was David Lawrence, who died near Philadelphia, in 1805, leaving several children with no estate. One of these was Joseph Lawrence, who, after learning the trade of a blacksmith, enlisted in the Philadelphia Guards, and served during the war of 1812. On the restoration of



Wm. Lawrence

peace he removed to Ohio, where he married Temperance Gilchrist, a native of Virginia, a lady of exemplary piety and many virtues.

Of these parents, the only surviving son is William Lawrence, who was born at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson County, Ohio, June 26, 1820. William was permitted to spend a portion of his early years in attendance on the country school; but the intervals, which were numerous and prolonged, were occupied in assisting his father, who was pursuing the double avocation of farmer and mechanic.

In the autumn of 1833, he was placed under the instruction of Rev. John C. Tidball, who had recently opened a classical seminary near Steubenville, Ohio. Under this gentleman, who was an accomplished scholar, he made rapid proficiency, and laid the foundation of a fine classical education.

He remained a student in the Seminary until the spring of 1836, when his father procured for him the position of a merchant's clerk. In this pursuit he acquired business habits which have contributed largely to his success.

Young Lawrence did not long remain a clerk in the village store. A brilliant display of forensic eloquence, which it was his good fortune to hear, turned his attention toward another profession, and he resolved to become a lawyer. With difficulty the consent of his father was obtained to this change of plans. That he might lay a foundation sufficiently broad and deep for a superstructure of professional eminence, young Lawrence resolved to prosecute further his classical and literary education. He accordingly enrolled himself as a student in Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, in the autumn of 1836. He accomplished the collegiate course in a very short time, and was graduated in the fall of 1838, with the highest honors of the institution.

Mr. Lawrence immediately proceeded to Morgan County, Ohio, where he commenced the study of law under James L. Gage, Esq., then the oldest and ablest member of the McConnellsville bar. During the following winter and the succeeding summer, he taught a district school. At the same time he pursued his study of the law, and acquired considerable local fame by the success with which he con-

ducted cases before "the dignitaries who presided on the township bench."

In the autumn of 1839, Mr. Lawrence became a student of law in the Law Department of the Cincinnati College, where he enjoyed the instruction of Hon. Timothy Walker, author of the "Introduction to American Law." He applied himself with great intensity to his duties, devoting no less than sixteen hours each day to study, and the exercises of the lecture-room. He graduated with the degree of L.B. in March, 1840; but not yet having reached majority, he was compelled to defer making application for admission to the bar.

In the memorable political campaign of 1840, he engaged with ardor in advocating the election of Harrison to the Presidency. He spent the winter of 1840–41 at Columbus, in attendance on the Ohio Legislature, occupied in reporting its proceedings for the *Ohio State Journal.* By strict attention to the rules and proceedings of that body, he acquired an accurate knowledge of the details of legislation, which has made him a skillful parliamentary tactician.

In the summer of 1841, Mr. Lawrence located in Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he formed a professional partnership with Hon. Benjamin Stanton. He soon acquired reputation for great skill in the details of professional business, promptness in the discharge of his duties, and accuracy in his knowledge of the principles of law.

In 1842, he was appointed Commissioner of Bankrupts for Logan County. In 1845, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Logan County, which office he resigned in 1846, on being nominated as a candidate for representative in the legislature. He was proprietor of the *Logan Gazette* from March, 1845, to September, 1847, and was for several months editor of that paper.

In 1846, he was elected a member of the legislature, and was re-elected in the following year. In 1849, he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate for the term ending in 1851. At the close of his Senatorial term he was elected, by the legislature, Reporter for the Supreme Court, and reported the twentieth volume of Ohio Reports.

In 1852, he was on the Whig electoral ticket advocating the election of General Scott to the Presidency. In 1854 and 1855, he was again a member of the Senate of Ohio. As a member of the legislature in both its branches, Mr. Lawrence did great service to the State. He took a leading part in legislation as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, of the Committee on Railroads and Turnpikes, on the Penitentiary and on Public Printing. At the session of 1846–7, he introduced a bill to quiet land titles, which was contested at every session until it was adopted in 1849. It was of vast importance to the real-estate interests of Ohio, and is familiarly known as "Lawrence's Law." At the session of 1847–8, he took the lead, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, against legislative divorces, in a lengthy argument, report, and protest against their constitutionality. The Supreme Court afterwards recognized this view; and the Constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1851, prohibits the granting of divorces by the legislature.

At the session of 1850–51, he made a Report in favor of a Reform School for the correction of juvenile offenders—a measure which was finally adopted. He is the author of the Ohio Free-Banking Law, framed at the same session—the best system of State banking ever devised, embodying many of the features of the existing Banking Law of Congress.

In 1856, he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the Third Judicial District, for the term of five years. He was re-elected in 1861, and held the office until his resignation in 1864. The decisions of Judge Lawrence, published in the "Boston Law Reporter," the "Cleveland Western Law Monthly," of which he was one of the editors, the "Cincinnati Weekly Law Gazette," and the "Pittsburg Legal Journal," would, if collected, make a large volume of Reports.

In 1862, he was appointed, by Governor Todd, Colonel of the Eighty-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, mustered into the service for three months, and served with his regiment mainly under General B. F. Kelley at Cumberland and New Creek.

Subsequently to his retirement from the bench, Judge Lawrence has occupied himself, in the intervals of business, in the preparation of a work on the Ohio Civil Code, and an elementary treatise on the Law of Interest and Usury.

In 1863, President Lincoln gave him, unsolicited, the appointment of Judge of the United States District Court for Florida, which he declined to accept. In October, 1864, he was elected a Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress, from the Fourth District of Ohio. In 1866 and in 1868 he was re-elected.

No member of Congress has more earnestly advocated the homestead policy, and the duty of the Government to actual settlers on the public lands, than Judge Lawrence. A practice had grown up by which the President and Senate, by treaties with the Indian tribes, had disposed of large bodies of public lands to corporations and speculators. In June, 1868, a treaty was concluded with the Osage Indians, by which 8,000,000 acres were about to be sold at twenty cents an acre. Judge Lawrence was the first in Congress, or elsewhere, to denounce these treaties as unconstitutional and impolitic, as he did in his speech of March 21, 1868. His views were subsequently sustained by the House of Representatives, June 3, 1868, by the passage of a joint resolution declaring that no patents should issue for lands so sold; June 18, 1868, by the passage of a resolution unanimously affirming that sales of public lands "are not within the treaty-making power;" and June 26, 1868, by a joint resolution requiring all public lands to be disposed of in pursuance of law.

For several years prior to 1868, Congress had been making large grants of public lands in aid of railways and other public improvements, without any provision securing the land to actual settlers. On the 20th of January, 1868, Judge Lawrence introduced in Congress a bill providing that all land thereafter granted to aid public work, whether under existing laws or those afterwards enacted, should be sold only to actual settlers at a limited price, the object being to event a monopoly, and secure the settlement of the lands. The platform of the National Convention of the two great political

parties of the country in this year, substantially indorsed this policy. During the first session of the Fortieth Congress, Judge Lawrence made several speeches on national affairs. One of his principal works was the preparation of a brief, embracing all the authorities upon the law of impeachable crimes and misdemeanors. He has given the following definition of an impeachable high crime and misdemeanor, which will hereafter have the authority of law in American practice:

"An impeachable high crime or misdemeanor is one in its nature or consequences subversive of some fundamental or essential principle of government, or highly prejudicial to the public interest, and this may consist of a violation of the Constitution, of law, of an official oath, or of duty, by an act committed or omitted, or, without violating a positive law, by the abuse of discretionary power from improper motives or for an improper purpose.

"It should be understood, however, that while this is a proper definition, yet it by no means follows that the power of impeachment is limited to technical crimes or misdemeanors only. It may reach officers who, from incapacity or other cause, are absolutely unfit for the performance of their duties, when no other remedy exists, and where the public interests imperatively demand it.

"When no other remedy can protect them, the interests of millions of people may not be imperiled from tender regard to official tenure, which can only be held for their ruin."

General Butler, one of the Managers on the part of the House in the impeachment of President Johnson, adopted it, and in his opening argument referred to it in the following complimentary terms:

"I pray leave to lay before you, at the close of my argument, a brief of all the precedents and authorities upon this subject, in both countries, for which I am indebted to the exhaustive and learned labors of my friend, the Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, member of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in which I fully concur, and which I adopt."

WILLIAM S. LINCOLN.

WILLIAM S. LINCOLN was born in Newark Valley, Tioga County, New York, August 13, 1813. Having received a common school education, he was trained in commercial studies, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He subsequently engaged extensively in the manufacture of leather. He was postmaster of Newark Valley from 1838 to 1868, and was for several years supervisor of his town. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, receiving 16,264 votes against 10,849 for the Democratic candidate; his district being the twenty-sixth, embracing the counties of Broome, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins. Taking his seat in the Fortieth Congress, March 4, 1867, he was appointed to serve on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. He took much interest in the subject of Pensions, and introduced two bills for the amendment of the Pension laws. From his committee he reported a bill repealing a section of an act of 1864 which prohibited the overland mails from carrying printed matter, except newspapers from the office of publication, thus permitting all printed matter to go through the mails—a measure evidently in the interests of enlightenment and civilization. He introduced a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a select committee to investigate charges of frauds and peculations in the paymaster-general's office, it having appeared that a large number of claims had been paid to a pretended agent for colored soldiers of New Orleans upon papers made out in Washington, and never seen nor signed by the soldiers whose claims they purported to be.

BENJAMIN F. LOAN.

BENJAMIN F. LOAN was born in Hardinsburg, Breckinridge County, Kentucky, October 4, 1819. He received an academical education, studied law, and removed to Missouri in 1838, settling in St. Joseph for the practise of his profession. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he actively espoused the cause of the Union, and entering the army did active service as a brigadier-general. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Missouri to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and after his admission he was reported against by the Committee on Elections, but the action of the Committee was not sustained by the House, and he retained his seat. He was subsequently re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, receiving in the last election 10,942 votes against 3,980 for the opposing candidate. In the course of his three terms in Congress he served on the Committees on Military Affairs, the Pacific Railroad, Freedmen's Affairs, and the Debts of the Loyal States; and in the Fortieth Congress as chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Mr. Loan gave expression to radical views on most of the great questions which came before Congress. In a speech on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, he maintained that "no reconstruction can be successful that contemplates a union of authority of loyalists and traitors." He opposed the bill for the admission of Alabama, asserting that he was "not willing to release the grasp of the Federal Government placed upon the rebel States so long as the rebel spirit shall rule in those States." He pronounced boldly and decidedly against the purchase of Alaska, declaring that "when Russia comes in the character of a 'Jeremy Diddler,' claiming the fruits of the confidence game which he has been playing, I respectfully ask to be excused from acceding to his unjust demands."

JOHN A. LOGAN.

JOHN A. LOGAN was born in Jackson County, Illinois, February 9, 1826. His father, Dr. John Logan, came from Ireland to Illinois in 1823; his mother, Elizabeth Jenkins, was a Tennesseean. He was indebted for his early education to his father, and to such teachers as chanced to remain for brief periods in the new settlement.

At the commencement of the Mexican war young Logan volunteered, and was chosen Lieutenant in a company of the First Illinois Infantry. He did good service as a soldier, and was for some time adjutant of his regiment. On his return home, in the fall of 1848, he commenced the study of law in the office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, Esq., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois. In November, 1849, he was elected Clerk of Jackson County. He attended a course of law lectures in Louisville, and having received his diploma in 1857, he commenced the practice of his profession with his uncle. By his popular manners and rare abilities he soon won his way to a high place in public esteem, and was, in 1852, elected Prosecuting-Attorney of the Third Judicial District. In the autumn of the same year he was elected to the State Legislature, and was three times re-elected. In 1856 he was a presidential elector. In 1858 he was elected by the Democrats as a Representative in Congress, and was re-elected in 1860. In the Presidential campaign of this year he ardently advocated the election of Mr. Douglas; nevertheless, on the first intimation of coming trouble from the South, Mr. Logan did not hesitate to declare that in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election he would "shoulder his musket to have him inaugurated."

When in Washington, in attendance on the called session of Con-



John A. Logan

HON. JOHN A. LOGAN.

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS.

gress, in July, 1861, Mr. Logan joined the troops that were marching to meet the enemy. He fought in the ranks at the disastrous battle of Bull Run, and was among the last to leave the field. Returning to his home, he announced to his constituents the determination to enter the service of the country, for the defence of the "old blood-stained flag."

His stirring and patriotic eloquence rallied multitudes of volunteers; and on the 13th of September, 1861, the Thirty-first Regiment of Illinois Infantry was organized and ready to take the field, under command of Colonel Logan. The regiment was attached to General McClernand's Brigade. Its first experience in battle was at Belmont, where Colonel Logan had his horse shot under him. And here he assisted materially in preventing the capture of a part of General McClernand's command by leading his men in a bayonet charge, breaking the enemy's line, and opening the way for the force that was being surrounded. He led his regiment in the attack upon Fort Henry. While gallantly leading his men in the assault on Fort Donelson, he received a severe wound, which disabled him for some time from active service. Reporting again for duty to General Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, he was, in March, 1862, made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He took an important part in the movement against Corinth; and subsequently was given command at Jackson, Tennessee, with instructions to guard the railroad communications.

His numerous friends and old constituents urged him to become a candidate for re-election to Congress in 1862, as representative for the State at large; but he replied to their importunities with these glowing words of patriotism:

"In reply I would most respectfully remind you that a compliance with your request on my part would be a departure from the settled resolution with which I resumed my sword in defence and for the perpetuity of a Government the like and blessings of which no other nation or age shall enjoy, if once suffered to be weakened or destroyed. In making this reply, I feel that it is unnecessary to en-

large upon what were, or are, or may hereafter be, my political views, but would simply state that politics, of every grade and character whatsoever, are now ignored by me, since I am convinced that the Constitution and life of the Republic—which I shall never cease to adore—are in danger. I express all my views and politics when I assert my attachment for the Union. I have no other politics now, and consequently no aspirations for civil place and power.

"No! I am to-day a soldier of this Republic, so to remain, changeless and immutable, until her last and weakest enemy shall have expired and passed away.

"Ambitious men, who have not a true love for their country at heart, may bring forth crude and bootless questions to agitate the pulse of our troubled nation, and thwart the preservation of this Union, but for none of such am I. I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this Government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established.

"Whatever means it may be necessary to adopt, whatever local interests it may affect or destroy, is no longer an affair of mine. If any locality or section suffers or is wronged in the prosecution of the war, I am sorry for it, but I say it must not be heeded now, for we are at war for the preservation of the Union. Let the evil be rectified when the present breach has been cemented for ever.

"If the South by her malignant treachery has imperilled all that made her great and wealthy, and it was to be lost, I would not stretch forth my hand to save her from destruction, if she will not be saved by a restoration of the Union. Since the die of her wretchedness has been cast by her own hands, let the coin of her misery circulate alone in her own dominions until the peace of Union ameliorates her forlorn condition."

In Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign, General Logan commanded the third division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under General McPherson, exhibiting a skill and bravery which led to his promotion as Major-General of Volunteers, dating from November

26, 1862. He took an active part in the movement on Vicksburg; the seven steamboats which ran the batteries there with supplies, were manned exclusively by men from his command of his own selection. We subsequently see him contributing to the victory at Port Gibson, saving the day by his personal valor at the battle of Raymond, participating in the defeat of the rebels at Jackson, and taking a prominent part in the battle at Champion Hill.

General Grant, in his report of the last mentioned battle, uses the following language: "Logan rode up at this time, and told me that if Hovey could make another dash at the enemy, he could come up from where he then was and capture the greater part of their force." Which suggestions were acted upon and fully realized.

In the siege of Vicksburg he commanded McPherson's centre, and on the 25th of June made the assault after the explosion of the mine. His column was the first to enter the surrendered city, and he was made its Military Governor. The Seventeenth Army Corps honored him by the presentation of a gold medal inscribed with the names of the nine battles in which his heroism and generalship had been distinguished.

He succeeded General Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army Corps, in November, 1863, and during the following winter had his head-quarters at Huntsville, Alabama. In May, 1864, he joined the Grand Army, which, under General Sherman, was preparing for its march into Georgia. He led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the movement at Resaca, and participated in the battle which ensued, with Wood's Division, charging and capturing the enemy's lines of works between the fort and the river. At Dallas, on the 23d of May, he met and repulsed Hardee's veterans. The next day, while pointing out to Generals Sherman and McPherson the position of the enemy, he was again wounded by a shot through the left arm; nevertheless he continued in the field, carrying his arm in a sling. At Kenesaw Mountain he drove the enemy from his line of works, and on the 27th of June made a desperate assault against the impregnable face of Little Kenesaw.

At the battle of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, in the hottest of the fight, Logan was informed of the fall of his beloved commander, General McPherson, in another part of the field. Assuming command, General Logan dashed impetuously along the lines, shouting, "McPherson and revenge." The effect was electrical, and thousands of rebels slain on that sanguinary field attested the love of the Union soldiers for their dead commander, and their enthusiastic imitation of the valor of his successor.

General Sherman, in his report, speaking of the death of General McPherson, says: "General Logan succeeded him and commanded the Army of the Tennessee through this desperate battle, with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division." And in his letter of August 16th, to General Halleck, General Sherman said: "General Logan fought that battle out as required, unaided save by a small brigade sent by my orders." On the 28th of July he fought the battle of Ezra Chapel, where, in the language of General Sherman, "He commanded in person, and that corps, as heretofore reported, repulsed the rebel army completely." He was efficient in the remaining battles until after the fall of Atlanta, when his troops being ordered into camp for a season of respite, he went North and spent a few months in stumping the Western States during the Presidential campaign of 1864. His troops forming a part of Sherman's Grand Army in its march to the sea, General Logan rejoined them at Savannah, Georgia.

From Savannah he marched with his corps through the Carolinas, actively participating in the battle of Benton's Cross Roads or Mill Creek. After Johnson's surrender, he marched with his veterans to Washington, and took part in the great review of the victorious Union armies on the 23d of May. On the same day he was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. As soon as active duty in the field was over, he at once tendered his resignation, stating he did not desire to draw pay when not in active service.

He was offered the position of Minister to Mexico in 1865, but

declined the honor. He was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from the State at large, receiving 203,045 votes against 147,058 given for his Democratic opponent. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was one of the managers in the Impeachment Trial of President Johnson.

General Logan's military career was remarkably brilliant. From his impetuous personal bravery on the field of battle he was styled "the Murat of the Union Army." In Congress his career has been scarcely less distinguished. His jet-black hair and strongly-marked features render him conspicuous among the members of the House. His impetuous and eloquent oratory never fails to produce a marked effect.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE.

WILLIAM LOUGHRIDGE was born in Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio, July 11, 1827. He received a common school education, studied law, and commenced the practise of his profession in Mansfield, Ohio, at the age of twenty-two. In 1852 he removed to Iowa, settling in Oskaloosa. He was a member of the Iowa State Senate in 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860. In 1861 he was elected judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Iowa. He was elected a Representative from Iowa to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. In the Fortieth Congress he was assigned to the Committees on Private Land-claims, Agriculture, and Education in the District of Columbia. He introduced bills to prohibit the sale of the Cherokee lands, in a body; to grant land for the aid of common schools in the District of Columbia; to regulate the use of the franking privilege; in relation to the taxation of United States currency for State and municipal purposes; and to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific. He proposed resolutions in relation to the purchase of Alaska; concerning the public debt; expressing sympathy with the people of Crete in their struggle for independence; and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of Congress to regulate the rates to be charged for freight by railroads engaged in commerce between the different States of the Union. He made many speeches and among them the following: on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill; in favor of the Resolution for Impeachment; in support of the Articles of Impeachment; on the purchase of Alaska, favoring the ratification of the treaty, but protesting against the action of the Executive and the Senate in concluding it without reference to the prerogatives of the House of Representatives.



John Lynch

JOHN LYNCH.

JOHN LYNCH was born of poor but respectable parents, in the city of Portland, Maine, February 15, 1825. Having been left an orphan at the age of seven years, he was apprenticed to a house carpenter, with the condition that he should attend school until fourteen, and then serve his apprenticeship of seven years. His master, soon changing his occupation to that of a retail grocer, took him into the store as "boy of all work."

Young Lynch was favored with good opportunities of elementary instruction, and graduated at the Portland Latin High School at the age of sixteen. He soon after became clerk in a wholesale grocery and commission house, where he remained until 1848, when he commenced the same business on his own account. This, with the importing business, he has continued until the present time, with very satisfactory success.

Mr. Lynch became an Abolitionist as soon as he was capable of forming an opinion upon moral and political questions. On becoming a voter, he identified himself with the Free-Soil party, and continued to act with it until the formation of the Republican party, of which he has been an active member from the first.

He was elected a member of the Maine Legislature in 1861, and was re-elected two years after. He did valuable service to the State on the important committees of "Frontier and Coast Defenses," "Banks and Banking," and "Finance."

In 1862 he was appointed Commandant of Camp Abraham Lincoln, with the rank of Colonel, and organized the Regiments of Maine Volunteers that rendezvoused there.

In 1864, Mr. Lynch was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, over

Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, Democratic member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, by fifteen hundred majority.

Two years after, he was re-elected over the same competitor by a majority of about four thousand. His native city, where both candidates reside, gave Mr. Lynch more majority than all the votes she gave his competitor.

In the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Lynch served on the Committee of Banking and Currency, and on the Special Committee to form a Bankrupt Law. One of the first bills passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, was that introduced by him to prevent the return and register of those American vessels which deserted the flag during the rebellion. In advocating this measure, Mr. Lynch said:

"The question arises whether it is right to allow vessels to come back in this way by an evasion of the spirit of the laws; whether it is just to those owners of vessels who have refused to desert the flag of their country in her hour of peril? It is a cowardly argument to offer in behalf of these ship-owners, to say the country could not protect them. On the same principle the whole population might leave with their property and place themselves under foreign protection. It is for the people to protect the country in time of war; they are part of the country, and ought not to desert her when in danger. It would certainly be dangerous policy for a nation to offer inducements for its citizens to desert with their property, and identify their interests with its enemies in time of war.

In July, 1866, Mr. Lynch obtained the passage of a law exempting from duty materials to be used in building up that portion of Portland destroyed by the great fire.

In March, 1866, he made a speech on the Loan Bill, and against the contraction of the currency.

"In regard to our finances," said he on this occasion, "we have received and believed in the old and long-established precedents of the nations of Europe. Because it took Great Britain many years to return to specie payments after an exhausting war, the theory has been accepted almost without question that we cannot do otherwise. Sir,

the experiences of the country for the last five years have exploded many false theories and falsified many sanguine predictions. It was positively asserted by our foreign foes that the South could not be conquered; that it never yet had been that a free people of the numbers, resources, and territory of the Southern people were defeated and compelled to submit to the will of a conqueror; that we could not raise armies sufficient for the work; that we had no money of our own, and could borrow none in Europe; that the armies, even if raised, would, upon a return to civil life, so disorganize society that Government would be upheaved and civil order destroyed.

"Well, sir, we have seen the result of all these predictions; we have astonished the civilized world by setting at naught the most profound theories of these modern sages; we have overturned the accepted notions and ideas of past centuries, and in their stead we have hewn out our own destiny in our own way, until we stand on ground where we may safely bid defiance to the assaults of the combined physical and moral Powers of Europe.

"In view of all these facts, so grandly and imperishably carved in our history, why should we follow the ideas of Europe in regard to our financial, any more than we did in regard to our military, administration? Because the London *Times* raises the cry, and our own croakers echo it, that "we must have a financial crisis" in passing from a paper to a specie circulation, is it necessary for us to precipitate one upon the country in order to verify the predictions of these prophets of evil?

"Every day's experience goes to prove that our true financial policy is to go on and provide for the maturing obligations of the Government, without contracting or disturbing the currency of the country, which is the life-blood of its commerce. Let it alone, and it will flow when it is wanted, and find ample field for employment."

On the 4th of February, 1867, Mr. Lynch introduced bills "to provide against undue contraction of the currency," and "to provide for a gradual resumption of specie payments." He introduced the same bills in the succeeding session of Congress, and on the 7th of March,

1868, made an able speech in support of the measures. "Sir," said he, "in my view, it is of the first importance that the currency of the country shall, as soon as practicable, be placed upon a specie basis. That is the only sure foundation for our system of paper money. * * * A resumption of specie payments cannot be secured by any mere arbitrary enactment that it shall take place immediately or on any specified day in the future; not by writing at once over the door of the Treasury, 'Specie payments are resumed,' nor by giving an order that such inscription shall be placed there on the 1st day of January, 1869, nor by attempting the financial impossibility of borrowing $250,000,000 of coin in Europe, where our bonds are now selling at about thirty per cent. discount, and removing it to this country with the expectation of retaining it as the permanent basis of our paper money. If we promise to resume to-morrow, the public know the promise cannot be kept. The margin of forty per cent. existing between gold and paper cannot be extinguished in a day. The chasm between our paper currency and gold cannot be leaped; it must be bridged. If we promise to resume a year hence, with no provision for appreciating, in the meantime, our paper toward a par with gold, and no provision guarding against the otherwise irresistible effect of a sudden panic after the resumption has taken place, the public will not believe that we can perform our promise; and this want of faith insures failure. If we undertake only what the financial world regards as practicable to be accomplished, we shall so inspire confidence as to insure success. To inspire confidence rather than to create distrust, should now be the first aim of our financial policy."

Mr. Lynch was among the first to arrive at the conclusion that the President should be impeached. He voted for Impeachment when the measure was first introduced in the House. When it finally passed on the 24th of February, he made an able and effective speech advocating the taking of the step, which he styled "one of the highest prerogatives of the House."



Rufus Mallory

RUFUS MALLORY.

RUFUS MALLORY was born June 10, 1831. His birth-place was Coventry, Chenango County, New York. Soon after his birth, his parents emigrated to Alleghany County, where they resided until 1838, when they removed to Steuben County. Young Mallory enjoyed such educational advantages as the common-schools then afforded. His allotment in this respect was that which, to this day, is common with farmers' boys; that is, he attended school in winters, and wrought upon the farm during the remainder of the year. At the age of thirteen, he attended an academy at Alfred Centre during the winter term, returning to labor upon the farm through the summer and fall. After two more terms at the academy, he commenced teaching a district school at the age of sixteen. He continued teaching in winters, laboring upon the farm during the summer, and studying at the academy in the fall, until twenty-one years of age.

He now engaged himself as a clerk in a small store in Andover, Alleghany County, in which capacity he acted for about two years, when he purchased an interest in the store, and became a partner. One of his associates in the firm, J. C. Everett, Esq., was a lawyer of superior attainments, who had been thoroughly educated at one of the Eastern colleges, and had commenced practice at the same bar with Daniel Webster. He had retained his large and well-selected library, and Mallory, under his instruction, commenced the study of law. He continued his studies until 1855, when he left the State of New York, and went to reside in the West, making his home in Henry County, Iowa.

During the three years of his residence in Iowa, Mr. Mallory devoted most of his time to teaching, yet giving all his leisure hours to the diligent prosecution of his law studies. Leaving Iowa in the fall of 1858, he emigrated to Oregon--reaching that territory at New Year, 1859. His first residence here was Roseburg, the capital of Douglas County, where he resumed the business of teaching, which he continued for fifteen months. During this time, through the kindness of Hon. S. F. Chadwick, then the County Judge, he had access to an excellent law library—a privilege of which he eagerly availed himself for the prosecution of legal study.

In the month of March, 1860, at the term of the Circuit Court of the State, held in Douglas County, Mr. Mallory was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law. In June following, he was elected District Attorney of the First Judicial District, in which capacity he served during two years. In June, 1862, he was chosen to represent his county in the lower house of the State legislature, which held its session in the following September. He was there made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee; and after the close of the session, he was appointed, by Gov. Gibbs, District Attorney of the Third Judicial District, in place of Hon. J. G. Wilson, appointed Judge of the Fifth District. In 1864, he was elected to the same office, and continued to fill it during the term of two years, when, in 1866, he was chosen a member of the Fortieth Congress by a majority of about six hundred.

In politics, Mr. Mallory was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Gen. Scott for President, and continued to adhere to the Whig party so long as it had an existence. In 1860, he voted for Stephen A. Douglas; but at the breaking out of the war, he was among the first to advocate the rubbing out of all party lines, and of uniting without regard to former political opinions for the purpose of crushing the rebellion—thus forming the great Union party that swept the State at the June election of 1862. Mr. Mallory was elected as a Union man to the legislature in that year, and has continued to act with the Republican party to the present time.

JAMES MANN.

JAMES MANN was a native of Gorham, Maine, and served in both branches of the State Legislature. He was a paymaster in the Union army during the war, and on leaving the service settled in New Orleans. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the Second District of Louisiana as a Democrat, and was admitted to his seat July 18, 1868. He died suddenly of brain fever in the city of New Orleans, September 13, 1868. His death was announced in terms of eulogy by his colleague, Mr. Blackburn, March 2, 1869, who said, "a man of his magnanimity of soul, and his honesty and purity of impulse and aspiration could not have been taken wholly by surprise, and ushered into the presence of his God and Maker totally unprepared and unprovided. He was of that class who, to some degree at least, are always prepared; and without assuming to speak or judge as to the future, I can but feel that the friends and relatives of James Mann should not mourn his death in the sense and feeling indulged by those who mourn without hope."

Before the death of Mr. Mann, his competitor, Mr. Simon Jones, began a contest for the seat, which was finally decided adversely to the contestant, a few days before the close of the Fortieth Congress, the Committee re-affirming a principle decided in previous cases, "that to entitle a person to be admitted as a member of this House, as duly elected, he must show that he has received a majority or a plurality of the votes cast in his district." Subsequently Mr. J. Willis Menard (colored) appeared with the certificate of election as the successor of Mr. Mann, and Mr. Caleb S. Hunt came as a contestant for the seat. The case was referred to the Committee on Election, who reported that neither was entitled to the seat.

SAMUEL S. MARSHALL.

SAMUEL S. MARSHALL was born in Gallatin County, Illinois, in 1821. The educational institutions of the West were at that time of an inferior grade, and although he studied for two years at Cumberland College, Kentucky, he was more indebted for any considerable advance in knowledge to his private studies and to his love of books, than to his educational facilities. After a pretty extensive, but very desultory course of reading, Mr. Marshall commenced the study of law in the office of his cousin, Hon. Henry Eddy of Shawneetown. Mr. Marshall was at that time in very feeble health, with little hope of improvement, and he commenced the study of law more from a desire of extending his range of information than from a hope of engaging successfully in the practice of the profession. He pursued his studies, nevertheless, with considerable vigor, and was licensed by the Supreme Court to practice in all the courts of the State. He opened a law-office in Hamilton County, Illinois, and almost immediately achieved unhoped-for success at the bar.

In the fall of 1846, only one year from the time he commenced the practice of the law, he was elected to the lower branch of the State legislature. Although the youngest member of the Illinois Legislature, he took an active part in its deliberations and proceedings. In March, 1847, he was unanimously elected by that body to the office of State's Attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit, and immediately resigned his seat in the Legislature for the purpose of entering upon the duties of his new office. The Judicial District included fifteen counties, in two of which and in portions of others the people were in open and organized resistance to the authority of the laws. Crimes of every grade were of frequent occurrence, and it had been impossible to get officers or men to enforce the laws. The Legislature that elected Mr. Marshall Prosecuting-Attorney passed a law for the "enlargement of the vicinage," which provided that when the Governor should be notified that in any county, by reason of lawless organizations, the laws were powerless, he was authorized by proclamation to organize a district composed of all the



S S Marshall

counties in the Judicial Circuit, in some portion of which a court should convene having jurisdiction of all criminal causes within the District. The new district court was immediately organized, and the rioters who did not flee were promptly arrested. They were amazed and alarmed to find themselves arraigned by a fearless prosecutor before intelligent and impartial jurors determined to vindicate the supremacy of the laws. The new prosecutor won the respect and confidence of all by the success with which he pursued a course so vigorously begun. After a few salutary examples were made, the rioters returned to the peaceful avocations of life. Violence ceased, feuds died out, and the lawless counties have ever since been peaceful and prosperous.

After serving his term of two years as State's Attorney with general approval, Mr. Marshall declined a re-election. He was not permitted, however, to remain long in private life, and in March, 1851, he was elected by the people, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. In this office, by a faithful, upright, and impartial administration of justice, he won the confidence and respect of the public, without regard to party. This office he resigned in the fall of 1854, to accept the position of Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois. His election was vigorously contested not only by the opposition party, but by a bolting Democratic candidate. A clause in the State Constitution furnished a plausible pretext with which to go before the people. It declared all Judges in the State ineligible to any other office, State or Federal, during the term for which they were elected, and for one year thereafter, and that all votes cast for them for any other office should be void. This clause had always been regarded by the best lawyers of the State as having no validity whatever, as applied to Federal offices, since the qualifications for them should manifestly be fixed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Up to this time, however, there had been no adjudication thereon, and it afforded a plausible pretext for appealing to the masses, who do not readily comprehend these legal distinctions.

With three candidates in the field the contest was conducted with

great activity, but when the ballots were counted it was found that Judge Marshall had led his foremost competitor by nearly six thousand majority. The contest, however, did not end here, but was carried to the House of Representatives on the ground that all the votes cast for Mr. Marshall were void, and that the candidate having the next highest vote was entitled to the seat. This was at the first session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress. The seat of Judge Trumbull, who had been elected to the United States Senate, was contested at the same time and upon the same ground. This decision is entitled to greater weight as a precedent, from the fact that the Senate being then overwhelmingly Democratic, decided the case almost unanimously in favor of Judge Trumbull, a Republican; and the House, being Republican, decided in favor of Judge Marshall, a Democrat.

Mr. Marshall was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and declining another re-election, retired at the end of the term to private life. In 1861 he was re-elected to the office of Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, and held this office until 1864, when he resigned and was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress. He has since been twice re-elected by large majorities, and retains the undiminished confidence of his constituents.

In 1862, he received the votes of the Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature for the United States Senate, and was within three or four votes of an election over Judge Trumbull. In the Fortieth Congress he received the votes of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives for Speaker.

In politics Mr. Marshall has always been a decided Democrat. He was a supporter of the Union cause during the war. While firm and decided in maintaining his views, he is ever courteous towards opponents, and always retains their respect and good will. He seems unambitious of display, and in his bearing is modest even to diffidence. He does not often participate in the debates of the House, but when he speaks invariably commands attention. His oratory is calm, deliberate, and logical, as is befitting the able jurist and judicious statesman.

JAMES M. MARVIN.

JAMES M. MARVIN was born at Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, February 27, 1809. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and subsequently enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. He embarked successfully in business, and became proprietor of the United States Hotel at Saratoga Springs. In 1846 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and subsequently held the office of County Supervisor for three terms. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. He served as a member of the Committee on Territories, and as chairman of the Committee on Expenses in the Treasury Department. Elected as a Republican, Mr. Marvin acted steadily with the majority in the great work of reconstructing the South, and restoring the country to a condition of peace and prosperity. He indicated his interest in the development of the region which he represented by introducing a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad for military and postal purposes through the wilderness of Northern New York, from Schenectady to the St. Lawrence river. Mr. Marvin was strictly a silent member of Congress, making no speeches on the floor of the House. As the only representative of a profession designated as "hotel keeper" in the catalogue of the House, he left the talking to the lawyers, who constituted the great majority of the members. Though not appearing conspicuously in the arena of debate, Mr. Marvin brought to bear in Congress a practical experience in finance of much value in shaping measures to meet emergencies which tested the strength of the government as thoroughly as the war itself.

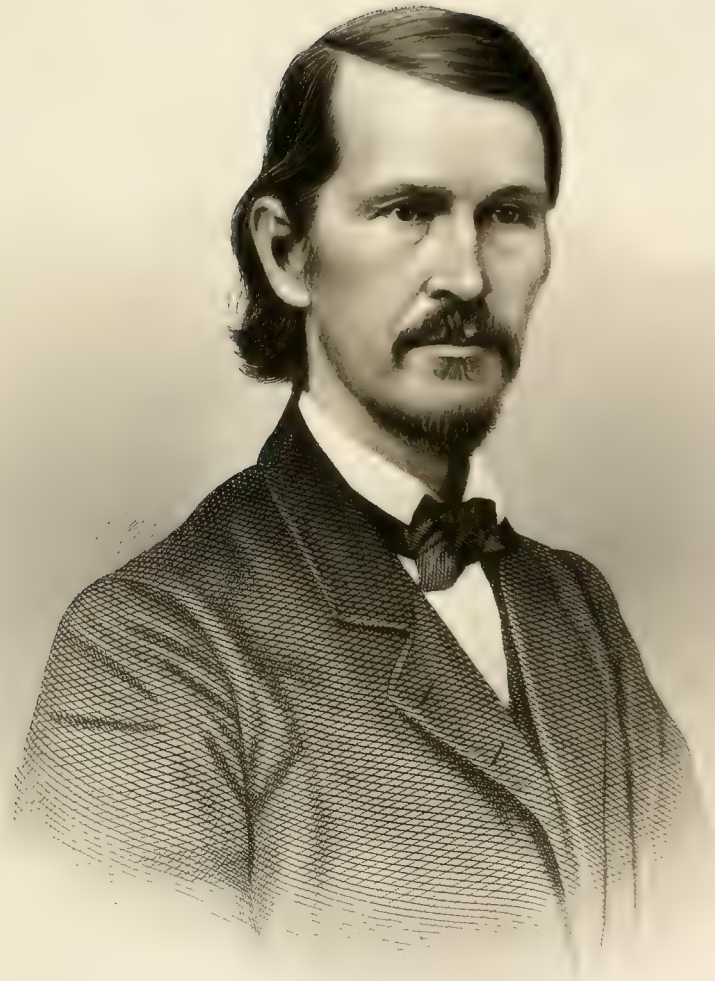
HORACE MAYNARD.

AMONG the early settlers in New England, were Sir John Maynard and Rev. John Cotton. They emigrated from England with other prominent Puritans, to escape the trouble with the Stuarts, and landed about 1635, in Boston, where Mr. Cotton was the first minister. Horace Maynard is a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, on the father's side, from the former, and on the mother's side from the latter.

Horace Maynard was born in Westborough, Massachusetts, August 30, 1814. He received his academical education at Millbury, and his collegiate education at Amherst, where he graduated with the highest honors of his class. Immediately after his graduation, he was called to the East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, where he remained five and a half years, first as Tutor and Instructor in Modern Languages, and then as Professor of Mathematics. Meanwhile, having studied law, he was admitted to the bar, March 1, 1844, and soon entered upon a large and lucrative practice.

Mr. Maynard's political life commenced in 1852. He was a member of the Whig National Convention, which assembled in Baltimore in June of that year. Though he urged the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, he acquiesced in that of Gen. Scott; and as the electoral candidate for his Congressional District, supported him with great zeal during a protracted, arduous, and successful canvass.

The next year he was nominated by the Whigs a candidate for Congress, against the popular sitting member. The disaffection at the nomination of Gen. Scott took the form of serious opposition to Mr. Maynard, among the Whigs, and after one of the most spirited



Horace Mayhew

HON. HORACE MAYHEW.

contests ever conducted in the State, he was defeated, but without losing either the sympathy of his friends, or the respect of his opponents.

During the re-organization of parties which followed the withdrawal of the Whigs from the political arena, the ephemeral organization of the Know-Nothing order, and the formation of the great Republican party, together with the sectional controversy which took shape in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he was occupied in his professional labors, and was an inactive, though not an unobservant spectator.

In the Presidential canvass of 1856, the contest in Tennessee was between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan, and the issue the same that subsequently was settled by appeal to arms, though at that time less rugged and clearly defined. "Our rights in the Union, or our rights out of the Union," was already the cry. In response to earnest solicitation, coming from not a few former opponents, Mr. Maynard consented to accept a place upon the Fillmore electoral ticket for the State at large, which involved a three months' public discussion of all questions which entered into the election. In company with the late William H. Polk, brother of the President, and Buchanan elector, he traversed the State from the extreme east to the Mississippi, making a series of appeals for the Union, vividly remembered to this day. By a small majority the State was carried for Buchanan.

The next year, he was a second time candidate for Congress, in the same district which, four years before, had defeated him. Running some five hundred votes ahead of the party ticket, he was elected, and took his seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress. Here he found, in a somewhat modified form, the same controversy which had given him so much anxiety in Tennessee. All his efforts, his votes and speeches, both in and out of Congress, were intended to avert the catastrophe which he saw clearly was impending.

In 1859, he was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, with but little opposition. The political character of the State had so far changed, that seven of the ten members constituting the delegation were elected as Unionists. In the preceding Congress there were but three.

The quadrilateral Presidential contest of 1860 followed, stirring the political channels to their profoundest depths. The avowals and committals, on the question of slavery, by the Northern and the Southern opponents of the Democratic party, had been such, that a union of the two was manifestly impracticable, indeed not desirable. Mr. Maynard took an active part in organizing the latter, upon the simple platform once suggested by Mr. Clay, of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, with Bell and Everett as their candidates. The disunion purposes of the Southern Democracy were now apparent. "When Abraham Lincoln is President of the United States, I am a Rebel," was an outspoken declaration. Mr. Maynard denounced the traitorous purpose with unsparing severity, in and out of Tennessee. The electoral vote of the State was given for the Union cause.

When returning to Washington, at the meeting of Congress, in December, 1860, he fell in company with Mr. Douglas, then returning from his famous Presidential campaign; and remained with him one day in Lynchburg, Virginia. While there, he suggested to that gentleman a plan of pacification by a special committee in the House, of one from each State, to digest a policy for defeating the evident schemes of the Southern leaders. Mr. Boteler of Virginia was agreed upon as the member to bring it forward. Accordingly, on the second day of the session the Committee was raised upon his motion. While the measure was not successful in suppressing the movements of the Secessionists, it did much to thwart and delay them, and was one of the early obstacles in their path. It was of the utmost importance to gain time.

When Mr. Maynard returned home after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, he found the Unionists exulting and confident. They had just carried the State by an apparent majority of nearly 70,000. Beneath the surface, however, he saw enough to excite lively apprehensions. Not a few Union leaders had openly declared for the cause of disunion, and the others had nearly all coupled their allegiance to the Union with so many conditions, and provisos, that it

had little force left. He lost no time in calling the attention of his confidential friends to this aspect of affairs. Associated with Johnson, Brownlow, Nelson, and other active leaders, he at once entered upon a vigorous canvass against aggressions of the secessionists. The people of East Tennessee, where he resides, had taken position by their Government, and were not to be moved. All they desired was to have their cause vindicated and made respectable by a proper advocacy. It is hardly a paradox to say that the leaders followed the people.

The biennial election for State officers and members of Congress occurred on the 1st of August, 1861. Mr. Maynard was a candidate for re-election, technically without opposition, his real opponent being a candidate for the Richmond Congress, and the real issue submitted to the people, whether they should be represented at Washington or at Richmond. This was the case in the other two Congressional Districts of East Tennessee. He was re-elected by an overwhelming majority in a largely increased vote. In anticipation of this event, he had made full arrangements, and passed at once beyond the rebel lines, and never re-entered them. The special session of Congress, called for the 4th of July, 1861, was too near its close to admit of his reaching Washington in time to take a seat in it. The interval between it and the regular session in December, was a time of ceaseless activity. Simultaneously with himself, had crossed into Kentucky a great number of young men, resolved to enter the military service for the suppression of the rebellion. Utterly without supplies themselves, and with no provision for receiving them or knowledge of their coming, they were in a truly precarious situation. Mr. Maynard procured for them temporary supplies, venturing in the name of the Government to promise payment—a promise, it is needless to say, promptly fulfilled. He then hurried on to Washington to confer with the authorities there, and, if possible, to have Kentucky placed under the command of Major Robert Anderson, a Kentuckian, and then in high renown for his defense of Fort Sumter. At Washington, he found Mr. Johnson, then a Senator from Tennessee, conspicuous for his devotion to the Federal cause,

and in the full confidence of the Administration. Recognizing him as the proper head of the Union party, not only of Tennessee but of the South, he co-operated with him earnestly and in the best faith, until after his accession to the Presidency. The organization of the Tennessee troops occupied a good deal of attention. This did not prevent him from visiting various portions of the North, and, by public speech and private effort, rallying the people to increased zeal for the national cause. Scarcely a Northern State which, sometime during the war, he did not visit for this purpose.

At the regular session in December, he took his seat in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Uniformly and on all occasions he sustained Mr. Lincoln, whom from the first he regarded as belonging to a very high order of men. His labors in Congress, however, were principally directed to the condition of the Southern Union men. His constant aim was to secure their recognition as an element in the great conflict, and especially to secure for them representation in Congress by Congressional legislation. A bill introduced by him passed the House, and was defeated in the Senate, at the last moment of the session, by the factious opposition of a Senator from Kentucky. Had it become a law, the whole business of reconstruction would have assumed quite another character.

By the failure of this bill, and the absence of any State legislation for the election of members of Congress, Tennessee was deprived of representation in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Another measure which originated with him in this Congress, was the new official oath, commonly known as the "test oath." He was always persuaded that the Confiscation Act would be practically futile, and he introduced a substitute which failed as such; but its fifth section became a law, and is the now famous "iron-clad" oath.

At the close of the Thirty-seventh Congress, Mr. Maynard accepted from Mr. Johnson, then Military Governor of Tennessee, the office of Attorney General of the State, which he held until the close of the Governor's term and the restoration of the State government.

In 1864, he was a member of the Republican National Convention

in Baltimore, and with great zeal and effect urged the nomination of Mr. Johnson as the candidate for Vice-President, and subsequently took an active part in the canvass.

January, 1865, saw the Union men of Tennessee assembled in Convention at Nashville, for the important purpose of restoring their State government, destroyed by the rebellion. Mr. Maynard participated, and saw the effort successful, over doubt, timidity, and disguised opposition, and the government of Tennessee planted squarely upon the simple doctrine of the equality of all men before the law, and in the hands of loyal men.

After Mr. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency, on the death of Mr. Lincoln, offer was made to Mr. Maynard of the office of District Attorney of the District of Columbia, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or Commissioner of Patents. He was also offered the mission to Mexico, to Peru, to Chili, or to Denmark, each and all of which he declined; preferring to accept a nomination for re-election to Congress, as affording him a better opportunity to sustain the restored government of his State, and to procure its recognition by Federal authority. After a canvass of nine days, giving barely time to publish his name as candidate through the thirteen counties composing the district, he was elected by a large majority over five competitors of worth and deserved popularity.

At the meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress, he was selected by the delegation to present their credentials and to demand recognition of the new government of Tennessee, by admitting her chosen members to their seats. He was met with an emphatic refusal, and opposition somewhat personally offensive. All this he endured with patience and even temper, until, finally, the opposition dwindled to barely a dozen votes, and he had the satisfaction of seeing the restored government of his State recognized, and himself and his colleagues, in the Senate and House, admitted to their seats. This was his great work in the Thirty-ninth Congress.

He was nominated, and with but little opposition re-elected to the Fortieth Congress.

DENNIS M'CARTHY.

DENNIS M'CARTHY was born in the village of Salina, now within the limits of Syracuse, New York, March 19, 1814. After obtaining an academical education he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was successful. In 1846 he was a member of the General Assembly of New York, and in 1853 he was Mayor of Syracuse. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress, as a Republican, and in 1868 he was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Roads and Canals. December 4, 1867, he spoke against the repeal of the tax upon cotton, maintaining that it was a legitimate means of making other nations pay a share of our debt and taxes. January 14, 1868, he introduced a resolution recognizing the right of expatriation, and the duty of the Government to protect its citizens, and charging the Executive with want of firm and energetic action to protect our citizens in a proper exercise of their privileges under other governments. February 24, he delivered a speech in favor of the resolution for Impeachment, and a few days after, during the discussion of the articles of Impeachment, he spoke forcibly in favor of their adoption by the House. During the discussion of the tax bill, June 9, 1868, he gave cogent reasons in favor of making the wholesale trade pay a proposed additional tax. July 7, 1868, he opposed the appropriation for the purchase of Alaska, denouncing the treaty as an effort of two powers of the Government to override a co-ordinate branch. In the discussion of the Tariff bill, July 13, 1868, he pronounced against the efforts of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue to control the tariff.



Engd. by G. E. Perine

J. W. McClurg

HON. JOSEPH W. McCLURG

JOSEPH W. McCLURG.

JOSEPH W. McCLURG was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, February 22, 1818. He was educated at the Miami University, Ohio, and subsequently spent two years in teaching in Louisiana and Mississippi. In 1841, he went to Texas, where he was admitted to the bar, and became Clerk of a Circuit Court. In 1844, he settled as a merchant in Missouri. At the outbreak of the civil war, he suffered severe losses at the hands of the rebels, and abandoning his business, served in the army for a time as Colonel of Cavalry. He was a member of the Missouri State Convention of 1862, and was in that year elected a Representative from Missouri to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected in 1864, and 1866.

In the summer of 1868, Mr. McClurg having been nominated by the Republicans of Missouri as their candidate for Governor, resigned his seat in the Fortieth Congress. After an active and exciting canvass, Mr. McClurg was elected Governor of Missouri, a position which his ability and honesty eminently fitted him.

On the 28th of January, 1868, the subject of "Southern Land Grants" was before the House, comprised in the bill declaring forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida.

In the debate on this subject, Mr. McClurg showed very conclusively from the testimony of competent witnesses, that nearly all the officers and stock-holders of those railroads were disloyal during the war; that the roads were voluntarily relinquished to the rebels for military purposes, and, therefore, the forfeiture to the United States of the lands that had been previously granted for building and sustaining them, was but a matter of right and justice.

In the course of his speech on the question, Mr. Clurg remarked: "The principle upon which I presume the House will act, will not be changed by any information that may be obtained. As I understand it, the principle grows out of the fact that the former States named in the bill declared themselves separated from the Government which made such munificent grants, and arrayed themselves in armed hostility to the Government.

"On this point the House needs no other testimony than the letters of blood written on every page of our country's history during the four years of desolating war. These former States erected for themselves a government and confederated together for rebellion, thus forfeiting all claim to the kind consideration of the parent Government which they in their madness attempted to destroy."

To a member expressing himself as not in favor of punishing a whole people without trial or jury, Mr. McClurg responded: "I am as desirous as any gentleman can be whose friends have invested capital in corporations controlled by rebels, knowing them to be such, and prepared, of course, to take the responsibility—I am as desirous as they can be to see the prosperity of the South return, as well as that of all portions of our common country. It is that very desire, I would say to the gentleman from Wisconsin and to others, that our common prosperity may never again be interrupted by those who attacked the life of the Union and stagnated its channels of commerce. I almost feel willing that God shall visit, as I have no doubt He will, that land with desolation, as He visited in times of old those who knew him not, until they shall return to their duty to humanity, and come out from the tombs of corruption where they have so long dwelled. And that is my answer to the gentleman from Wisconsin. When they shall have done that, and shown unmistakable signs of returned reason, sitting in their proper places by their own voluntary action, clothed in garments of loyalty, then I shall, in any legislation, be willing to treat them as loyal States; but not till then. Northern capital did not prevent them from throwing off their loyal garments, and we have no assurance it will aid in putting them on."

In the Thirty-ninth Congress Mr. McClurg was appointed Chairman of the Select Committee on the Southern Railroads, and held the same position in the Fortieth Congress. In the prosecution of the arduous duties imposed upon this Committee, a large amount of important testimony was taken. On the 7th of February, 1868, Mr. McClurg made to the House an able and elaborate report setting forth the relations which the Southern Railroads sustained to the Government, and recommending that measures be taken to prevent, so far as possible, the injury which would result from the act of the executive in returning Railroads to their rebel owners without "authority in law." From this report we make the following extract:

"While the committee have much respect for the high officials who advised restoration, they are constrained to express the opinion that, in the exercise of their magnanimous liberality in the disposal of property not their own, they lost sight of justice, and were misled by too high an estimate of the character of the enemy that had deliberately assailed the Government. It should have been borne in mind that the war of rebellion was waged to perpetuate human oppression by those who, with their ancestors, had for many years gratified that disposition to oppress that destroys all the noble sentiments and feelings of the soul. This seems to have been forgotten.

"The high standing socially, and, in time past, politically, of railroad presidents and directors, and the influence which wealth and intelligence ever give, seem to have caused sight to be lost of the enormity of the crime of treason, so much so that while the only horse of a poor, ignorant man, led into the rebellion by this very intelligence, is retained and never returned, these engines of power, this wealth amounting to one hundred and twenty-three million dollars and over, is returned to the intelligent, wealthy, and influential, whose only magnanimity had been to surrender when they could no longer fight—returned, too, before the basis had been determined upon for their return as citizens under recognized governments of States restored to the Union.

"If desiring to renew rebellion, what more in the premises could

these former enemies have desired than they have received? Roads repaired and constructed, equipped, made ready for profitable use, and returned!

"An individual would consider it blind policy to put his enraged antagonist upon his feet and restore to him his deadly weapon. It would be considered madness in a keeper to turn from the cage an untamed beast, with food administered to strengthen him for another effort to take his life.

"Is the life of the nation less precious, or maddened rebel enemies less to be dreaded? And those who regard oaths of loyalty as safeguards, would do well to remember that almost yesterday there were in the halls of Congress those who disregarded oaths, and, by concocting treason, blackened their souls with perjury.

"The policy in the past had been, with all governments, to impoverish an enemy. In the cases being considered, it has been to enrich. The policy pursued can only be justified on the ground of magnanimity and charity—charity blinded to justice; and such magnanimity can only be excused, if at all, under supposition of bewilderment growing out of the magnitude of the war, and the momentous questions connected with it and growing out of reconstruction.

"The desire for peace was laudable; but that had been conquered. The desire for general prosperity was praiseworthy, and may have shown goodness of heart; but justice and the security of after generations forbid rewards for treason."

JAMES R. McCORMICK.

JAMES R. McCORMICK was born in Washington County, Missouri, August 1, 1824. He received a common school education, studied medicine, and received the degree of M. D. in 1849. He practised his profession until 1861, when he was elected a member of the State Convention from the Cape Girardean District. In 1862 he was elected to the State Senate, but resigned the following year, and was appointed brigadier-general of the enrolled militia in the Third Congressional District. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln surgeon of the Board of Enrollment, and continued in this branch of the military service until the close of the war. In 1865 he was again elected to the Senate of Missouri, but resigned on being elected as a Representative to the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Thomas E. Noell. He took his seat as a member of the Fortieth Congress, December 17, 1867, and served on the Committee on Private Land Claims. He acted with the Democratic party in Congress, and strenuously opposed the impeachment. In a speech on that subject, February 24, 1868, he asserted his opinion that this measure, if adopted, would "prove a calamity to the whole people and to all their interests." After descanting on the delay of Congress to consummate reconstruction, and speaking in favorable terms of President Johnson, Mr. McCormick added: "Sir, the proceedings of this day will find a place in the records of history, and men, in time to come, will point back to this Congress as a legitimate child of revolution, who, impatient of restraint and intolerant of those who differed with its views of public policy, did not hesitate to exclude from its deliberations the representatives of ten States in violation of the Constitution of the United States, which each of its members had sworn to support."

HIRAM McCULLOUGH.

HIRAM McCULLOUGH was born in Cecil County, Maryland, September 20, 1813. He was educated at the Elkton Academy, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838. He was elected to the Maryland Senate in 1845, and served by successive re-elections until the adoption of the Constitution of 1851. In 1852 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the codifiers of the laws of Maryland, and aided in making the present code of that State. He held various offices of responsibility connected with his town and county. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on the District of Columbia. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, as a Democrat, receiving 11,729 votes against 4,052 for a Republican candidate. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on the District of Columbia, and the Committee on Accounts. Although he took no part in the House debates upon subjects of general interest and national importance, yet on matters which came before his Committee he frequently gave his views, which were generally those of the minority. He opposed the repeal of the bill by which Alexandria was retroceded to Virginia, reported the bill to incorporate a National Art Union Association for the promotion of art, the encouragement of American artists, etc. He was instructed by the Committee to report, and advocated in the House the bill which became a law, incorporating the "National Life Insurance Company." As a member of the Committee on Accounts, he charged the majority of the Committee with too great haste in exonerating persons from blame who were charged with frauds which demanded investigation.

SAMUEL McKEE.

SAMUEL McKEE was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, November 4, 1833. He attended country schools in winter, and worked on his father's farm in summer. He graduated at Miami University, Ohio, in 1857, and at the Cincinnati Law School in 1858, when he began the practise of law in Mount Sterling, Kentucky. He served in the Union army as captain in the 14th Kentucky Cavalry, and having been captured by the enemy, he was confined for fourteen months in Libby Prison. In 1864 he was an elector on the Lincoln ticket, and in 1865 he was elected a Representative from Kentucky to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Claims, Expenses in the Interior Department, and the Civil Service. For the Fortieth Congress John D. Young was officially declared elected from the Ninth District of Kentucky by 1,479 majority, but Mr. McKee protesting against his admission on the ground of disloyalty, his credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections. They reported that Young, having been disloyal, and McKee not having received a majority of votes, neither were entitled to the seat. The case having been sent back to the committee, another report was brought in favorable to Mr. McKee, which was adopted, and he was sworn in June 22, 1868. In a speech of considerable length, January 28, 1869, he advocated the Suffrage Amendment as "a necessity in order to secure to every citizen in the land the rights that belong to him." During the discussion of a bill relating to internal taxes, February 12, 1869, Mr. McKee made a speech containing the following interesting and instructive passages: "During the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress I appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means, and

made a long argument in favor of trying to save what are now called the small distilleries, and I afterward pursued that question in the Committee of the Whole. Now, sir, I have had some little experience on this subject. In 1865 and 1866, in my own congressional district, in Kentucky, we had between four and five hundred distilleries, mostly of the very smallest kind. We had a set of people there then who believed, as a great many of them do now, that the only thing they were enabled to live upon was the whiskey which they made and sold, but which they, in fact, generally drank up themselves. The whole amount of revenue the Government got from these distilleries during the years 1865 and 1866 was less than $75,000. Since this law has been in operation, crushing out, as it has done—for that is the term to use—these small distilleries, we now have in the same district only seven distilleries. Out of those seven distilleries there is paid to-day to the Government of the United States a revenue of more than $6,000 a day, which in one month would exceed, in the aggregate, all that was paid by the whole four hundred and sixty-three distilleries in the entire year 1866. In 1866 I was a candidate for Congress, and went through the district where they had these small distilleries in operation, and at every public meeting that was held—and they were generally held near one of these distilleries—there was a large amount of drinking going on and an immense number of men in a happy mood, if not drunk. During the last campaign in 1868, though not a candidate myself for Congress, I took part in the canvass on general principles for the Republican party. But, sir, it was a very rare thing to see a drunken man. Why? Because they had no distilleries in the country, and it required the transportation of whiskey over very rough mountain roads from seventy to one hundred and fifty, or even two hundred miles, so that it cost too much to get it there. Hence you hardly ever could get a drink if you wanted it in any part of the district. I will add that the state of society is vastly improved in that country; the people are more industrious; and the revenue collected is more than tenfold what it was before."

ULYSSES MERCUR.

ULYSSES MERCUR was born in Towanda, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1818. During his early youth he enjoyed but meagre opportunities for education, but at sixteen he went to Jefferson College, where he completed his preparatory and regular collegiate studies in four years, graduating in 1842 with the first honors of his class. When a junior, he was selected by the literary society of which he was a member as its champion in debate in one of the "contests" for which that college is celebrated. The "honor" was, by the judges, awarded to him over his competitor, Clement C. Valandingham, of the senior class. During the last sixteen months of his college course Mr. Mercur occupied himself, in addition to his regular studies, in reading law under the direction of Hon. Mr. McKennan, of Washington, Pennsylvania. After graduation, Mr. Mercur continued the study of law in his native town, and in the following year (1843) was admitted to the bar. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he was engaged till his appointment, in March, 1861, to fill a vacancy as president judge of the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania. In October following he was elected, without opposition, to the same office for the term of ten years.

Judge Mercur was a delegate to the National Republican Convention which nominated Fremont for the presidency in 1856, and was a Republican presidential elector in 1860. In October, 1864, he was elected Representative from the Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and resigned his judgeship. He was re-elected in 1866 and in 1868. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on Claims.

GEORGE F. MILLER.

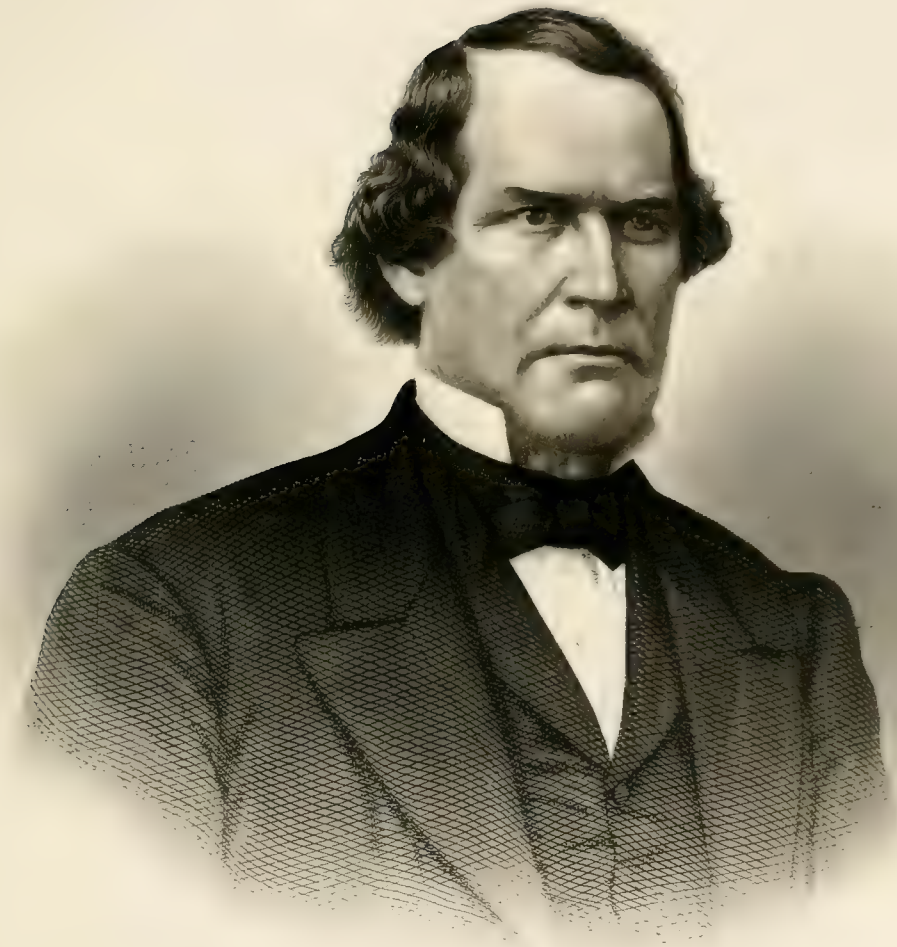
GEORGE F. MILLER was born May 9, 1809. His birth-place was Chilisquaque, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. He was at an early age thrown upon his own resources, and by his personal exertions and industry succeeded in obtaining an academic education. He then commenced the study of law under James F. Linn, Esq., of Lewisburg; and after admission to the bar, commenced his profession in the same town, and succeeded in securing an extensive practice.

Mr. Miller was from the first actively interested in politics. He was an "Old Line Whig," a great admirer of Henry Clay, and a strong protectionist in favor of American industry. When the Republican party was formed, he, with a large majority of the old Whig party, joined it, and has ever since been an active member. He applied himself, however, closely to his profession, and refused to become a candidate for any office until nominated for Congress.

Mr. Miller took an active part in founding the university at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania—a literary institution which has become one of the leading colleges of the country. In June, 1848, he was elected secretary of the Board of Trustees of this institution, and served in that capacity for sixteen years.

In 1864, Mr. Miller received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourteenth District. He was elected by a majority of five hundred and seventeen votes over his Democratic opponent, who was a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected in 1866 by a majority of nearly three times that of his former election.

In the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Miller was a member of the



S. F. Miller

Committee on Roads and Canals, as also of the Committee on Expenditures of the War. In the Fortieth Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and of the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and that of the War of 1812.

Mr. Miller is not an inactive member of the House, but gives evidence of keeping a watchful eye upon its proceedings. His speeches are, in general, brief, and marked by patriotism and good sense. We subjoin a specimen selected from his speech on Reconstruction, delivered on the floor of the House, February 13, 1867.

After noticing briefly the main provisions of the Reconstruction bill, Mr. Miller remarked that "the main arguments urged against the passage of this bill is that the proposed law is unconstitutional—that the said ten late rebellious States have organized governments, and, therefore, no power exists in Congress to extend over them martial law to take the place of the civil law. I admit, Mr. Speaker, that this extraordinary power should only be exercised in extreme cases. It is, however, a universal rule among all civilized nations, that when the civil law is not strong enough to afford ample protection, the more powerful—to wit, martial law—must be resorted to; and it is evident that these ten States present a case demanding such extreme measures. The civil governments of which we hear so much were not established by the action of Congress, but under the auspices of Andrew Johnson, without any authority delegated to him for that purpose." Then, after showing that the Constitution and laws of the United States are the supreme laws of the land, Mr. Miller proceeds to ask, "Who, then, can make the laws? Not the executive, as he possesses only the power to give or withhold his assent when bills are presented to him. It rests with Congress to pass laws; and if the executive interpose the veto power, such bills can, notwithstanding such veto, become laws if the same shall be passed by a two-third vote in each house—thus showing clearly that the executive alone had no power under the Constitution to undertake to reconstruct these ten rebel States by establishing civil governments therein, and his acts in that matter were usurpation."

WILLIAM MOORE.

WILLIAM MOORE was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1810. He received the rudiments of learning in the common schools by attendance during the winter months. The mornings and evenings of his school days were devoted to doing the numerous "chores" which fall to the duty of a farmer's boy, while the pressing agricultural labors of the spring, summer, and autumn required his undivided attention, and left little time for study. Manifesting an aptitude for trade, the youth was, after a while, transferred to a country store, where he studied the rudiments of commerce while dealing out dry goods and groceries.

Determining to try his fortune in another State, he removed to New-Jersey, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in the county of Atlantic, making his home in the village of May's Landing. He took an active interest in the development of the resources, the industries, and the commerce of the country. He was nineteen years agent of the Weymouth Iron-Works, and engaged profitably in ship-building and the coasting trade. From 1851 to 1861, he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Atlantic County. In 1866, he was elected a Representative from New-Jersey to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, receiving 12,468 votes against 9,108 for the Democratic candidate. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, receiving 15,214 votes against 11,539 for his competitor. During the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on Manufactures, and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Although attentive to the business of legislation, he made no speeches on the floor of the House during the Fortieth Congress.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

JAMES K. MOORHEAD was born September 7, 1806, in Halifax, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He received a limited education, and spent most of his youth upon a farm, and as an apprentice to a tanner. He was one of the contractors for building the Susquehanna branch of the Pennsylvania canal, and originated a passenger-packet line on said canal. He was also superintendent and supervisor on the Juniata canal. In 1836 he removed to Pittsburg, and there took an active part in improving the navigation of the Monongahela, and was made president of a company bearing that name, which position he retained for twenty-one years. In 1838 Mr. Moorhead held the office of adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, and subsequently to this took much interest in the business of telegraphing, becoming president of several telegraph companies. In 1859 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-sixth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Commerce. In the Thirty-seventh Congress, to which he was also elected, he was made chairman of the Committee on National Armories. In the Thirty-eighth Congress we find him a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and also serving as chairman of the Committee on Manufactures. He retained this chairmanship in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and served also on the Committee of Ways and Means. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committee of Ways and Means. In this Congress, among other efforts of Mr. Moorhead, was an elaborate speech on Financial affairs, and a brief speech on the question of Impeachment of President Johnson, February 24, 1868. Up to this time he had strenuously resisted the measure, but now conceded its necessity to the welfare of the country, and gave his vote for the resolution.

DANIEL J. MORRELL.

BERWICK, in the State of Maine, is the native place of Daniel J. Morrell, who was born August 8, 1821. He received a common school education, inherited a fine constitution, and grew up amid the invigorating influences of farming labors, and a healthy climate. At sixteen years of age, he left home, and engaged in the mercantile business in the city of Philadelphia. In this business, as clerk and principal, he continued during eighteen years. At the end of this time, his talents and industry had won for him such a position in business, that he was selected to take charge of, and, if possible, to resuscitate the works of the Cambria Iron Company, located at Johnstown, Penn. These works had been erected in 1853, but the company became financially embarrassed before their completion, and the enterprise had proved unprofitable. A lease of the entire property was now made to the firm of "Wood, Morrell & Co.," who not only carried out the original plans of the Cambria Iron Company, but during their lease they greatly enlarged the works, and increased their capacity.

In 1862, the Cambria Iron Company was reorganized with a capital of $1,500,000, Mr. Morrell being retained as superintendent. Since then, it has carried on the business of mining and manufacturing under its charter, and is now the largest manufacturer of railroad iron in the country, and has achieved an almost world-wide reputation for the extensiveness of its operations, the liberality of its management, and the superiority of its products. The company owns about thirty thousand acres of land—mostly mineral land—has four large blast-furnaces, rolling mills, machine shop, foundry, etc., with



Dan'l J. Morrill

HON. DANIEL J. MORRILL.

numerous dwellings for the accommodation of its operatives. The original mill building having been burned in 1857, it was rebuilt in the same year by the lessees. The new edifice is six hundred and twelve feet in length, by one hundred feet wide, with cross wings three hundred and seventy-two feet by seventy-four in width. Then in 1863, an additional mill building was erected, three hundred feet by one hundred, with a connecting wing seventy-four by twenty feet. In 1865, a further extension of the building was made of three hundred by one hundred feet. The production of this immense establishment in 1865 was about one thousand tons per week, while the extensions and improvements have increased its capacity equal to the production of from sixty to seventy thousand tons of finished railroad iron per annum.

Mr. Morrell has proved himself not only a capable and successful business man, but a man of much public spirit and benevolence. His advent at Johnstown was a source of great advantage to that place. He not only raised the bankrupt Cambria Company into life, and carried forward its works to completion, but he inspired on every hand a spirit of enterprise for the improvement and growth of the town. A national bank was established, of which he became the president, and he was for a number of years an active and influential member in the councils of the town.

In 1866, Mr. Morrell was elected as a Republican Representative in the Fortieth Congress, from the 17th District of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected in October, 1868. As might be expected, Mr. Morrell is an active and efficient member of the House. Though a new member, he was honored with the chairmanship of the important Committee on Manufactures. This committee, in June, 1868, presented to the House a voluminous and able Report on "Protective Policy," which doubtless was mainly prepared by Mr. Morrell, as chairman of the committee. In this Report it is maintained that the protective policy is sanctioned by public sentiment—that it was the policy of the early statesmen of this country—that it is the policy of all industrial nations—that such policy is justified by experi-

ence—that it is indispensable to the existence among us of a diversified industry—that it is requisite to secure a remunerative market for the products of agriculture—and, finally, that it is a benefit, instead of a tax, to consumers.

During the first session, Mr. Morrell introduced a finance bill, which he supported in a speech in which he advocated an American system of industry and finance as the guaranty of national prosperity.

He also introduced a bill to provide for a reserve of gold in the Treasury and national banks, and for other purposes; another bill authorizing the payment of bounties to persons who were rejected as volunteers, and were immediately afterward drafted and held to service.

Mr. Morrell's speech in support of the Finance bill alluded to has attracted much attention, and no little severe criticism from those who differ from its views as to legislative policy on the subject.

On the 7th of July, 1868, Mr. Morrell delivered another interesting speech on the occasion of his reporting a bill for modifying the warehousing system. He concludes this speech as follows:

"It will perhaps be charged that the purpose of this bill is to diminish imports. I admit the charge and defend the purpose. We want less of the products of foreign labor, and more constant employment for our own. We want to bring the aggregate of our imports below the sum of our exports. We have sent abroad during the eleven months of the fiscal year up to May 31, $64,486,258 in gold, besides a shipment, probably of twice that amount, in the interest-bearing bonds of the Government, States, and corporations, in the settlement of trade balances.

"I do not know of the exact shipments of gold for June, but from unofficial reports judge it will be as heavy as in May, when it reached the enormous amount of $10,668,712, or an aggregate of over seventy-five million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30. The entire estimated annual production of the precious metals in the United States and Territories is thus swept away, while we are still adding to our foreign indebtedness at the rate of perhaps $200,000,000 per annum.

We are constantly talking of a return to specie payments; and there is scarcely a member of this House who has not presented a plan to accomplish that desired end, and yet the price of gold continues to advance, and rules higher now than three years ago.

"The necessities of the country demand some practical legislation in the interest of our own people, and especially such legislation as will tend to check over importations, employ our own labor, and prepare the way to a safe return of specie values. In the absence of a thorough revision of the revenue laws, looking to greater protection, and the suppression of frauds on the Government, the passage of this simple and brief bill will do some good, and I trust there will be no opposition to it."

We have already alluded to the enterprise and efficiency of Mr. Morrell as a member of the House. No man there works harder in the committees; and when he speaks, he is listened to with attention, it being well understood that he is master of the subjects on which he dilates. He affords a most gratifying illustration of the benefit which the public councils may derive from the practical and experienced views of a man actively interested in business affairs.

Mr. Morrell is one of those men who have made their own way in life by the force of a strong and honorable character. His countenance affords a vivid insight into his disposition and purposes, and shows him to be a man who thinks for himself. He is a man whose plans are always the result of reflection and sound practical judgment; and when once adopted, are carried forward and executed with unswerving resolution. Probably in the whole country there is no person with a clearer head for a great business enterprise, and certainly there are none having more general information regarding the iron interest, banking, and the political affairs of the nation. Almost entirely self-taught, he has enriched his mind by the lessons of observation and experience, which have been afforded in his varied career as a merchant, manufacturer, banker, and statesman.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

JOHN MORRISSEY was born in the town of Templemore, Tipperary County, Ireland, February 12, 1831. He came to America when five years of age, and for many years resided in Troy and Lansingburg, New York. He received a common school education, worked some time in a paper-mill, and afterward learned the trade of a brush-maker. He subsequently worked as a deck-hand on a Hudson River steamer, and then became a runner for a steamboat company in New York city.

Possessing great strength and a fine physical development, he became an expert pugilist, and in 1852 made his first appearance in California as a professional gladiator. Returning to New York, he fought contests with "Yankee Sullivan" and John C. Heenan, his success giving him wide reputation in the sporting world. Having won the "championship" in 1858 he relinquished the profession.

He attracted the attention of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, who assisted him with means by which he acquired an immense fortune.

His first public appearance in politics was in his election to the Fortieth Congress by the Democrats of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of New York City. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress over two opposing candidates by a majority of nearly ten thousand votes.

His notoriety acquired in other arenas makes him a marked figure in Congress, and attracts the notice of all observers. He never participates in debate, but invariably votes and acts in strict harmony with his party friends.



John Morrissey

JAMES MULLINS.

JAMES MULLINS was born at the Three Forks of Duck River, Bedford County, Tennessee, September 15, 1807, and has continued to live within three miles of his birthplace. His early education was gained while working on his father's farm—in "the old-field schools," as he was wont to say. At first a farmer, he subsequently turned his attention to the milling business, and then becoming a millwright, he pursued that occupation until just before the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1831 he was made a colonel of militia. From 1840 to 1846 he was high sheriff of Bedford County. In 1862, on account of his devotion to the Union, he was compelled to flee from his home for safety, and resided within the Federal lines at Nashville. He joined the army as a volunteer, and served on the staff of General Rosecrans. He was in the battles of Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, and Spring Creek, besides several skirmishes between 1862 and 1864. He took part in the Nashville Convention of 1865, and in the same year was elected to the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature, of which he was made Speaker. He attended all the National and State, Whig, Union, and Republican Conventions from 1840 to August, 1868. In 1867 he was elected a Representative from Tennessee to the Fortieth Congress, over Edmund Cooper, by a majority of 6,243. He served on the Committees on Territories and Revolutionary Pensions. He was remarkably ready as a debater on the floor of the House, his speeches being characterized by much native wit as well as rugged common sense. He always spoke without notes, and in such a way as to command the attention of the House and excite interest in the galleries.

WILLIAM MUNGEN.

WILLIAM MUNGEN was born May 12th, 1821, in the city of Baltimore, whither his parents had emigrated, two years before, from Ireland. In 1822 his father removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until 1830, when he took his family to the west, and settled in what is now Carroll County, Ohio.

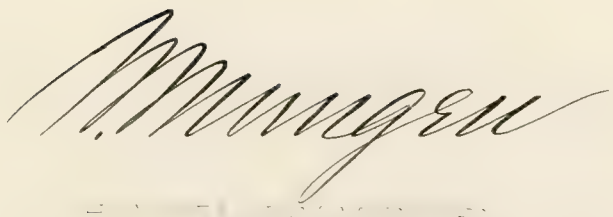
William was taught the rudiments of learning by his mother, who was a woman of remarkable mental qualities and good education. Being a Presbyterian, she required him to commit to memory the Westminster Catechism, and when five years old to read two chapters daily in the Bible.

At nine years of age he was put to work on the farm, but continued to spend his leisure moments in reading and study. From the time he was fourteen until he was nineteen years old he went to school only fifty-five days, but meanwhile, by diligent night study at home, made excellent attainments in English grammar, mathematics, and the physical sciences.

Subsequently he spent several years teaching school during the winter months and farming in the summer; occasionally contributing articles to the newspapers. In the fall of 1845 he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Hancock County, and removed to Findlay, the county-seat. In February, 1845, he commenced editing and publishing the "Hancock Farmer," a Democratic weekly newspaper. Six months later he bought the rival newspaper of the place, and united the two under the name of "Democratic Courier," a paper which he continued to edit and publish for ten years. In the fall of 1846 he was elected Auditor of Hancock County, and was re-elected in 1848.

In 1850 the contest arose in Ohio as to the adoption of a new State constitution. On the stump, and with the pen, Mr. Mungen





supported the new constitution, which was adopted at the popular election.

In the fall of 1851 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Hancock, Putnam, Wood, Henry, Fulton and Lucas. He declined a re-nomination in 1853. In the meantime he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1853.

In 1858 he was nominated by the Democracy of the Fifth District as a candidate for Congress. He was beaten in the election by Hon. J. M. Ashley, but ran six hundred votes ahead of his party ticket.

He continued in the practice of law until 1861. When the war broke out he assisted in raising the 21st Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in April, but on account of cases pending in court he could not himself go into the three months' service. He soon after enlisted men to form a battery of light artillery, but as the guns could not be furnished at the time by the Government, the company was disbanded. He then received authority from the Governor to raise a regiment of infantry. In about six weeks the regiment was full, and was organized as the 57th Ohio, Colonel Mungen commanding.

The regiment was assigned to duty under General W. T. Sherman, in the West. It participated in all the important battles of the Southwest, including Shiloh, Corinth, Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Raymond, Champion Hills, Messenger's Ford, and Arkansas Post. At the latter place Colonel Mungen led the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 15th Army Corps in the charge against the enemy's works. Ill health compelled him to resign at Vicksburg, but his regiment went through to the sea with Sherman.

After recruiting his health for a year, he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1866 he was a Democratic candidate for Congress, and was elected by 2,778 majority. He served on the Committee on Indian Affairs, and Special Committees on the Niagara Ship Canal, and on the treatment of Union Prisoners. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress by a majority of 4,846, and was placed on the Committees on Indian Affairs and on Printing.

LEONARD MYERS.

LEONARD MYERS was born near Attleborough, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Nov. 13, 1827. Here the first ten years of his life were passed, after which his parents removed to Philadelphia. After receiving a liberal education, he entered the profession of the law, became solicitor for two municipal districts of that city, and in 1854, upon the consolidation of the Districts into one municipality, he digested the ordinances applicable to the new government, under authority of City Councils. Previous to this he frequently contributed articles to the magazines of the day, and translated several works from the French. In 1862, he was elected a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, from the Third District of Pennsylvania, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. In October, 1868, again unanimously renominated by the Republicans of his District, he was defeated by a small majority which bore such evident marks of being fraudulent, that he at once took the testimony to prove himself legally elected and justly entitled to a seat in the Forty-first Congress.

In June, 1865, Mr. Myers delivered in Philadelphia a memorial address on Abraham Lincoln, which was heard with marked attention, and favorably noticed by the press throughout the country. The following extracts will give some idea of its merits:

"Great occasions call forth the qualities of true greatness. Genius frequently culls opportunities for itself, but adversity is the crucible which tries men; and when the storm comes and the waves run high, and the passengers begin to despair, the quiet faith, and bravery, and skill of him who guides the vessel through in safety, marks him distinguished among his fellow-men.



Leonard Myers

"Such an one was Abraham Lincoln. His life covering nearly all of the present century, he stands in moral grandeur the foremost man of his time.

"The past four years have been years of sad realities, of almost incredible romance, too. The stride of a century was not expected to do so much. More history has been crowded into them than will be told in tenfold their time.

"Four years ago, American slavery falsified the Declaration of American liberty; to-day that slavery is dead, and waits but the forms of burial. Four years ago, the art of war, known to us in earlier struggles, seemed to have been forgotten; now, the most war-like people of the earth, we again relapse into the pursuits of peace, secured to us by the ordeal of battle.

"Four years ago, civil strife, the cruelest test of a nation, long predicted, long warded off, had not yet fairly burst upon our hitherto fortunate land; but it came in all its fury, and with the world as spectators, some confiding, but more predicting disaster and political destruction; we have passed through the fiery furnace, not unscathed it may be, yet purified and regenerate. Republican institutions have stood the trial. The sovereignty of the people—the right of the majority to rule, asserted in the beginning, has been vindicated to the end, even through rivers of blood. The Flag was the shibboleth; but on its starry folds, in storm and sunshine, still floated 'the Union,'—'the People!'

"And all along this terrible struggle every eye was bent, every thought turned to him who was at the helm—now in doubt or despondency, now in hope and confidence.

"Remembering that a soft answer turneth away wrath, the cavil and the sneer fell harmless at his feet. With thanks for those who approved, he kept steadily onward. True as the needle to the pole, he only sought the salvation of his country, never forgetting the priceless legacy committed to his keeping, never doubting the justice of his cause or its final triumph, never taking a step backwards. And so he won the goal amid the hosannas of his countrymen. * *

"He died in the very fullness of a well-spent life, laid upon the altar of his country; just when a nation's thanks and a nation's love seemed to encircle him; when the sneer had died upon the lip, and a world had learned to know the greatness of his heart and intellect; when he had demonstrated that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and accomplished the task which he truly foreshadowed had devolved on none other since the days of Washington.

"The world contains no like record. A whole people stricken in the midst of the joy of victory and peace, to the innermost depths of grief, flags suddenly draped, the song of triumph hushed. Such sorrow never before trembled along the electric wire.

"They took him back to his home in the West, by the route which, but little over four years since, he traversed amid the shouts of a people; they laid him in the great Hall of Independence he so revered, while from the belfry above the solemn dirge floated away into the night; and ever as he was borne onward to his resting-place, through pageants of unutterable woe, millions came quietly out to gaze upon his bier, or catch a glimpse of that dear face; and women laid flowers upon his coffin, and strong men wept like children.

"Time may mellow the grief, but the gratitude of a nation will endure for ever. Those who were dear to him must be cared for by his countrymen. Above all, let his death waken us to a new life, that henceforth treason shall be branded—a crime without a name—never in another generation to disgrace the land; and when public virtue, and unsullied honor, and high principle need a synonym, let us remember Abraham Lincoln."

Mr. Myers has taken an active part in the important measures of the Congresses of which he was a member. On the 24th of March, 1866, he delivered an able speech on the "Acceptance of the Results of the War the true basis of Reconstruction," wherein he gave utterance to views several of which were adopted by the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, and embodied in their Report. He

was prominent in securing the acceptance by the Government of League Island as a naval station, delivering an effective speech on this subject in the House, on the 7th of June, 1866. On the 29th of February, 1868, he ably and eloquently advocated the impeachment of the President, giving a brief and startling review of the wrongs which entitled Andrew Johnson to a prominent position among "instances of men in high places, who in the madness and egotism of their ambition forgot their better days, and only remain as a reproach on the pages of history."

The main reliance of the President's advocates against this impeachment was upon the alleged "construction" which it was generally admitted the First Congress gave to the Constitution in regard to the power of removal by the President, and which it was said the passage of it had reversed. Mr. Myers traced the history of the legislation on this subject, and claimed that the acts of 1789-1792 and 1795, which declare how vacancies in the Departments shall be filled when the President shall remove the principal officers, were in reality *not constructions* of the Constitution, but *legislative grants* of power which could be and *had been repealed*, showing that in that First Congress "the clause was only passed in the House by a close vote, and in the Senate by the casting vote of its presiding officer—all those against it protested such was not the meaning of the Constitution, while sufficient of its supporters to have defeated it, placed their vote upon the ground that they desired to confer this authority *by law*."

As a member of the Patent Committee, Mr. Myers has taken a warm interest in the inventors of the country, reporting and advocating several measures which won notice in the scientific world. In the Fortieth Congress he was also appointed on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, from which he reported and caused the passage of a Joint Resolution appealing to Turkey on behalf of the gallant but unfortunate inhabitants of Crete. In this Congress he delivered a speech favoring the purchase of Alaska, which possesses special interest.

CARMAN A. NEWCOMB.

CARMAN A. NEWCOMB was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1830. After receiving an academical education, he commenced the study of law, at the age of eighteen, with Hon. W. M. Stevenson. He removed to Freeport, Illinois, where he resumed the reading of law, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Illinois. He soon after emigrated to Iowa, and located at West Union, Fayette County. Here he was elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, which he held two years. He was then elected and served as Judge for two years.

Early in 1861, he raised one of the first companies that entered the three years' service, for the suppression of the Rebellion. He was mustered into the service on the 16th of May, 1861, as Captain of Company F, Third Regiment of Iowa Volunteers. In the fall of the same year, he removed his family to Missouri, where he has since resided. After serving a year and a half in the army, he resigned because of ill-health.

In 1864, he was elected a member of the lower House of the General Assembly of Missouri, and took a leading part in all the important questions which came before that body. He was especially active in opposition to a change in the Constitution which imposed disabilities on rebels. He was appointed, by Governor Fletcher, Attorney for the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit of Missouri, which he declined, as he did the Judgeship of the same Circuit, which was subsequently offered him.

In 1866, Mr. Newcomb was elected a member of the Fortieth Congress to represent the Second District of Missouri, composed of the Counties of Jefferson, Crawford, Phelps, Franklin, Maries, Gas-



Engd by A.H. Dempsey

L. A. Newcomb

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PRESIDENT OF THE MISSOURI

conade, and Osage, together with four wards of the city of St. Louis. In the deliberations of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Newcomb took an active part. In a speech favoring the impeachment of the President, he said:

"The impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson will be looked upon all over the world, as the grand crowning triumph of freedom and republicanism, and do more to overthrow arbitrary power and oppression, and establish the universal Republic, than any other act of this Government up to the present time. The war of 1812, the war with Mexico, and the late civil contest with rebellion, demonstrated the power of the Republic to repel invasion, to prosecute foreign war, and defend itself against the machinations of internal foes. The impeachment and removal of Andrew Johnson will prove the power of the people, under the forms of law, to remove a ruler of their own selection whenever he proves false to the ideas that underlie the institutions of our country, or his elevation to power. The contests of arms resulted in victories of force over force, while the successful impeachment of a criminal Executive will prove the grandest of the many grand victories of liberty and peace, more noble and enduring in its influence upon the future of the nation, than ten thousand victories won upon the field of carnage and strife.

In a speech on the Suffrage question, Mr. Newcomb thus sums up:

"The colored man has ever yielded a faithful allegiance to the Government, paid taxes, and faithfully discharged the duties of citizenship in time of peace. He has rendered gallant service in all the wars of our nation, winning the highest commendation of Washington, Jackson, and Grant. His deeds of heroism and valor are most honorable. They are for ever treasured up in the history of our country. They are immortalized by the speech of the orator and the poet's song; and, sir, I do insist that while we require and accept his service in support and defense of the Government, it is an act of injustice and cowardice to withhold from him his rights of citizenship that will some day call down upon this nation the scorn and reproach of mankind."

JOSEPH P. NEWSHAM.

JOSEPH P. NEWSHAM was born in 1839, in Monroe County, Illinois. He received an academical education, and was clerk in a store for two years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois in 1860, and by the Supreme Court of Missouri in the winter of the same year.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Newsham took an early and decided stand in favor of the Union. He enlisted as a private, was in all the battles fought by the three months' men in Missouri, and participated in the capture of Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, where he took his twin brother prisoner.

He was offered and accepted the position of aide-de-camp upon the staff of Major-general Fremont, with the rank of first lieutenant of cavalry. He was at the closely contested battle of Wilson's Creek, where his brave commander, General Nathaniel Lyon, was killed. He was in the famous charge of Fremont's body guard, under Major Zagonie, the day before Fremont's entrance into the city of Springfield, Missouri.

After the supersedure of General Fremont by Major-general David Hunter, Mr. Newsham was appointed, with his old rank, to the same position on the staff of Major-general Charles F. Smith, and served with this distinguished general until his death at Savannah, from wounds received at the battle of Shiloh.

Mr. Newsham was then commissioned adjutant of the 32d Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and shared the fortunes of his regiment in all its battles, until it was cut down to nineteen men at the Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, one of the approaches to Vicksburg. In this battle Mr. Newsham was wounded. He was also at the storming and taking of Vicksburg, when he was again wounded. Disabled by



S. P. Newsham

PRESENTATIVE FROM I

wounds from immediate active service, he resigned, and was honorably mustered out.

Removing to Louisiana, he was made clerk of the Fourth Judicial District Court in the Parish of Ascension, and was soon after admitted to the Louisiana Bar. In 1866 he married a French creole lady of Donaldsonville, in Ascension parish. In the following year he removed to West Feliciana parish, where he now resides.

He took an active part in the reconstruction of the State of Louisiana, under the Act of Congress of 1867. He was elected by a large majority as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and 1868, which held its session in New Orleans. In this Convention Mr. Newsham took a prominent part, and established a reputation for ability as a public speaker and boldness in the defence of liberty and equal rights.

He was the unanimous choice of the Third District Congressional Convention for Representative in the Fortieth Congress, and was elected by a majority of ten thousand votes. Admitted near the close of the Fortieth Congress, he had but little opportunity to participate in its deliberations. His first speech in Congress attracted much attention and was widely published by the party press.

In 1869 he started the "Feliciana Republican," a newspaper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. He also started a mill and cotton gin, both run by steam, carrying them on successfully and profitably against strong opposition.

In 1869 he was again the unanimous choice as the nominee of the Republicans of the Fourth District of Louisiana. In that part of the district where a quiet election was held, Mr. Newsham received a majority of the votes, but such was the disturbance and bloodshed in other portions of the district that his friends were deterred from the polls and his opponent received a considerable majority. Mr. Newsham contesting the seat, the Committee on Elections reported in his favor, and he was admitted in June, 1870. Although he was one of the youngest members of the Fortieth Congress, his appearance does not indicate this fact, since his hair is prematurely gray.

WILLIAM E. NIBLACK.

WILLIAM E. NIBLACK was born in Dubois County, Indiana, May 19, 1822. His father emigrated to Indiana from Kentucky in 1817, and his mother from Virginia in 1820. His early life was in school and upon the farm at alternate intervals, until about sixteen years of age, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he pursued his studies through parts of three years. The death of his father, however, prevented him from graduating, and he devoted himself at once to the study of law, occasionally busying himself temporarily with surveying, civil engineering, and other occupations. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, but did not formally commence the practice of law until two years afterwards, when he settled at Mount Pleasant, Indiana, where he successfully pursued his profession with slight intervals for two years.

Mr. Niblack entered political life in 1849, when he was elected a Representative from Martin County to the State Legislature, where he continued during this and the following year. He was now elected to the State Senate, representing the three counties of Davies, Martin, and Knox. He was in the Senate during that long session of the body which adopted the Revised Statutes of 1852, and modified the system of laws in accordance with the new constitution of Indiana, adopted in 1851. At the end of his Senatorial term he was nominated for re-election, but declined, with a view of devoting himself to his private and professional affairs.

In the beginning of 1854, Judge Hovey resigned his place as judge of the 3d Judicial Circuit, and without solicitation on the part of Mr. Niblack, Gov. Wright immediately proffered to him the vacant seat. It was a laborious circuit, embracing no less than eleven

counties. After some hesitation he accepted the office, and, in the following autumn, was duly elected judge of the circuit for the full term of six years.

The next year, 1855, Judge Niblack removed to Vincennes, which he made his permanent residence. Two years afterwards, Hon. James Lockhart, Representative elect to Congress from the 1st District, died before taking his seat, and the subject of this sketch, then upon the bench, was, without opposition, elected to fill the vacancy. He accordingly resigned his office, and in the following December took his seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress, at its first session. In 1858 he was nominated for the Thirty-sixth Congress, and after a sharp contest, was elected. Having served through this Congress, he declined a renomination.

But Judge Niblack was not destined to be relieved, as yet, from the responsibilities of public life. In 1862 we find him again a member of the State Legislature, where he was chairman of the House Committee of Ways and Means, and a member of the Military Auditing Committee. In 1864 he was again nominated and elected to Congress, and in 1866 was elected to the Fortieth Congress. Notwithstanding the multiplied honors received by him at the hands of his friends, Mr. Niblack seems to have been of that class of public men who, instead of seeking office, has rather been sought by it, and though having acted very strictly and closely with the Democratic party, yet he has aimed to be conciliatory and reasonable in his political movements and conduct. "I claim," he states of himself, "to be a conservative States Rights man of what is sometimes known as the Madison school. During the late war, as at all other times, I have held due obedience to the laws, and to those in authority, as binding upon all citizens alike, however distasteful such laws and such persons might be to me or to others personally."

Mr. Niblack was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress by nearly two thousand majority over his Republican opponent, and served on the Committee on Appropriation, and the Select Committee on the Reorganization of the Civil Service of the Government.

JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

JOHN A. NICHOLSON was born in Laurel, Sussex County, Delaware, November 17, 1827. His father and grandfather were natives of Delaware, and his mother a native of Virginia. He was educated, in part, at an academy in Nelson County, Virginia, where his parents were residing at the time. In 1843 he entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, but left at the end of two years, without graduating.

In 1847, Mr. Nicholson entered on the study of law, with Hon. Martin Bates, of Dover, Delaware, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He selected Dover as his place of residence, having previously married Miss Angelica K. Reed, of the same town.

In 1850, he was appointed, by Governor Ross, Superintendent of the free schools of that county. After practicing law a few years, he devoted his time principally to general literature, leading a very quiet and secluded life, and repeatedly refusing to be a candidate for any office.

Yielding at length to the solicitations of friends, Mr. Nicholson was elected in 1864 to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving in the former on the Committee on Elections, and in the latter on the Committee on Appropriations.

In politics, Mr. Nicholson has always been Democratic, and was a member of the National Democratic Committee, appointed in 1864.

The style of Mr. Nicholson, as a speaker and writer, is chaste and forcible; but by reason of his retired habits he is inclined to shrink from an active participation in debate.

Pending the resolution to impeach the President, Mr. Nicholson



John A. Nicholson

HON. JOHN A. NICHOLSON

made a speech against a measure which he characterized as "a foul wrong," and "the climax of those revolutionary acts which have marked the existence of the Republican party." After contending that the President could "only be impeached for a knowing and willful violation of the Constitution or a law in pursuance thereof," he argued that the Tenure-of-Office Act was not such a law. "For the first time," said he, "in the history of the country has the Congress of the United States stooped from its high position to legislate directly for the interests of their party. With the powers of Congress they combine the spirit and ethics of a party convention. Their course to this end has been systematic since the surrender of Lee gave us hope of peace and union again. It was this instinct which first prompted them to refuse to restore the South to her place in the Union, knowing, as they did, that the vote of those States would be given against the Radical candidate for President; and they had not the hardihood, at that time, to hint even at the disfranchisement of whites and the enfranchisement of negroes to accomplish their purpose. Now their purpose is changed. Despairing of carrying more than half-a-dozen of the Northern States at the next election, they have turned to the South, and by the most arbitrary, cruel, and barbarous legislation that ever disgraced a civilized government, they have made of her a moral monster fit for their embrace. Everything that endangers the success of their scheme excites them to frenzy. They have now, Cortez-like, burned their ships, and their struggle is becoming desperate.

"If the policy which is called the President's policy, but which is also the policy which common sense, justice, honor, and self-interest would have dictated, had been carried out in 1865, every scar made by the war would now have been healed, trade and commerce would now have been flourishing, the South would have been pouring her millions into the national Treasury, taxation would have been so diffused as scarcely to be felt; but the blessing of a Radical President could not be conferred upon us in that condition of things."

THOMAS E. NOEL.

THOMAS E. NOEL, son of Hon. John W. Noel, a Representative from Missouri, in the Thirty-ninth Congress, was born in Perryville, Missouri, April 3, 1839. Having been educated in the common English branches, he entered the office of his father as a law student. He was admitted to the bar when twenty years of age, and had but just entered upon a successful practise when his legal pursuits were interrupted by the war. When the first call was made for volunteers, Mr. Noel hastened to the defense of the country. He was appointed major in the first organization of the Missouri Volunteers, and served in that capacity until 1862, when he accepted the commission of captain in the 19th Regiment of Regular Infantry. Upon the death of his father in 1863, Mr. Noel returned to his home on a short leave of absence, and was soon after "honored with a nomination and election to Congress by a constituency then in arms in defense of their homes from raiding rebels." After serving in the Thirty-ninth Congress, he was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, but served only a few weeks when he died at St. Louis, October 3, 1867, of disease contracted while in the military service. Upon the announcement of his death in the House of Representatives, his colleague, Mr. Newcomb, said of him: "Social and kind in his nature, he always attracted a large circle of personal friends, who, in despite of political differences, were ever constant and true. High-toned and unstained by any vicious habits, his associations were pure, his tastes those of the true gentleman. Mr. Noel was a religious man, and died in the faith of the Catholic Church, and was cheered with the consolations of religion in his last hours; and as life sank apace and his end came to view, he seemed to review the past with satisfaction, and looked into the future by faith, and was satisfied."

BENJAMIN W. NORRIS.

BENJAMIN W. NORRIS was born at Monmouth, Kennebec County, Maine, in 1819. He graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1848 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Van Buren and Adams for the presidency and vice-presidency, and in 1864 he was a delegate to the convention that nominated Lincoln and Johnson. He was land agent of Maine from 1860 to 1863, and was subsequently commissioner for Maine of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg. He served as a paymaster in the Union army, and after the surrender settled in Alabama. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution under which Alabama was readmitted, and was elected a Representative from that State to the Fortieth Congress. He took his seat July 21, 1868, and was appointed a member of the Committee on Reconstruction. He introduced a bill, and subsequently reported the same from the Committee on Reconstruction, and secured its passage, providing for the appointment of midshipmen to the Naval Academy from the Southern States. He introduced several bills to promote the interests of his constituents, and to develop the resources of the Southern States, for example: a bill making a grant of lands to the Eureka Mining and Transportation Company of Alabama; a bill granting to the Eupaula, Opelika, Oxford and Guntersville Railroad the right of way through the public lands, and a subsidy to aid in its construction. He also introduced a bill securing certain rights to the lately reconstructed States, and a resolution instructing the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads to enquire into the expediency of further legislation to secure greater efficiency in the mail service in the States lately in rebellion."

DAVID A. NUNN.

DAVID A. NUNN was born in Hayward County, Tennessee, July 26, 1832. He was educated at the college of West Tennessee, studied law, and practised his profession at Brownsville, in his native State. In 1863 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1865 to the House of Representatives of Tennessee. He was elected a Representative from Tennessee to the Fortieth Congress, from the Eighth District, as a Republican.

When the Fortieth Congress began its session, March 4, 1867, the election for Representatives had not yet been held in Tennessee, so that the delegation from that State did not appear with their credentials until November 21. On that occasion, Mr. Brooks interposed objections to the swearing in of the whole delegation "upon the ground that the elective franchise law of Tennessee, under which these gentlemen are said to be elected, disfranchises a large portion of the white population of the State of Tennessee." The objection was over-ruled by a vote of 117 to 28, and the delegation, except Mr. Butler, were sworn in and took their seats.

On the 30th of November, Mr. Nunn introduced a resolution for the repeal of the tax on cotton, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. His first speech before the House was in favor of this measure, December 4, when he said:

"The poor laborers, white and colored, looking with an eye of faith to this Radical Congress for a repeal of this cotton tax, have clung to their crops with a tenacity worthy of their faith, and have the same at their farms and homes waiting anxiously for this repeal proposed. And while I do not propose to aid the speculator I do wish to assist the producer, who has raised and held his cotton at great expense."

CHARLES O'NEILL.

CHARLES O'NEILL was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1821. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1840, and entered upon the profession of law, which he practised successfully in his native city. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1850, 1851 and 1852. He was in 1853 a member of the State Senate, and in 1860 he served another term in the lower branch of the Legislature. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. From the beginning of his service in Congress he was a member of the Committee on Commerce, and more recently of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-office Department, and Private Land Claims. Speaking on a bill to modify the warehousing system, he said: "I for one, representing in part a city which is largely engaged in manufacturing, say I want to stand by our own manufacturers wherever and whenever I can."

Speaking on the Post-office Appropriation bill, he expressed the following liberal views: "In my opinion, mail facilities ought to be enlarged year by year as our country increases and extends, and that we should not keep our minds solely upon the amount of expenditure, under the impression that we must economise with a view of making the service pay for itself. What we want is cheap postage, frequent and rapid mail communication between the different points of the country, frequent deliveries of mail matter, and if the money appropriated is expended judiciously the cost to the Government to be sure must be considered, but not to the exclusion of the vast accommodations to business interests throughout the length and breadth of the land, which can be greatly improved by enlarged postal facilities."

GODLOVE S. ORTH.

GODLOVE S. ORTH is descended from a Moravian family which emigrated from one of the palatinates of the old German Empire to the colony of Pennsylvania about the year 1725, under the auspices of the celebrated missionary, Count Zinzendorf. He was born near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1817. After receiving such education as was afforded by the schools of his neighborhood, he spent a few years in attendance at Pennsylvania College, located at Gettysburgh, in which village he subsequently studied law in the office of Hon. James Cooper, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1839.

An inclination to mingle in the new scenes and activities of the growing West, led Mr. Orth in that direction, and he located in Lafayette, Indiana, which has ever since continued his home. Here he at once entered upon the practice of the law, and soon won for himself a reputation for ability and eloquence that placed him in the front rank of his profession.

His *debut* as a political speaker occurred during the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, in which he took an active part. The efficiency of his labors in the campaign gave him political prominence among his neighbors, and in 1843 he was nominated by the Whigs of Tippecanoe County as their candidate for State Senator and was elected in the face of a Democratic majority in the county. Though the youngest, he was recognized as one of the ablest members of the Senate, and before the close of his term was elected its President by an almost unanimous vote.

In February, 1846, he was nominated by the Whig State Convention for Lieutenant Governor, which position he declined, and at the urgent request of his constituents, he consented to become a candi-



Godlove S. Orth

date for re-election to the Senate. He was again successful, and in 1846 entered upon his second term of three years in the Senate. During this term he was assigned to the important position of chairman of the Judiciary Committee. This position was conferred by the President of the Senate, who was a Democrat—a rare instance of such a compliment being conferred upon a political opponent.

In 1848 he was a candidate for presidential elector, on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket, and as such stumped the northern half of Indiana. Upon the close of his second term in the Senate, he withdrew for a time from public life and devoted himself to the practice of his profession, at all times, however, taking a deep interest in current politics, and identifying himself with those who were battling against the encroachments of slavery.

In 1861 he was one of the five commissioners appointed by Governor Morton to represent Indiana in the Peace Congress. His experience in that body satisfied him of the hopelessness of any compromise with a power which spurned all overtures except such as were dictated by the Southern delegates, many of whom were then plotting the destruction of the Government.

On the return of Mr. Orth from the Peace Congress, his neighbors requested him to address a large meeting of his fellow-citizens on the absorbing question of the hour. He complied, and told them plainly that he regarded a conflict as inevitable, and advised them to prepare for the emergency.

The outbreak of hostilities at Charleston soon followed, and from that time forth he was zealously committed to the cause of the Union and the suppression of the rebellion, lending all his influence to the support of the administration in its vigorous prosecution of the war.

In the summer of 1862, the southern portion of Indiana being threatened with a rebel invasion, the Governor made a call for volunteers to meet the emergency. The same day (Sunday) on which this call was issued, it was responded to by a public meeting in Lafayette, at which Mr. Orth closed an eloquent appeal by placing his own name the first upon the roll of volunteers—an example which

was at once followed by about two hundred men, who elected him captain, and within twenty-four hours reported for duty at Indianapolis. Mr. Orth was sent with his men to the Ohio River, and placed in command of the United States ram "Horner," on which he did duty, patrolling the river until his term of service expired.

In October, 1862, he was elected a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress, his competitor being Hon. John Pettit, who had represented the district for several years. On the organization of the House, Mr. Orth was assigned to duty on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Freedmen. It was during this Congress that the latter committee matured and reported the several measures of legislation in reference to that large class of people whom the war was daily transferring from slavery to freedom. Mr. Orth was identified with them as well as with the other new and reformatory measures of the Republican party. By his intelligent comprehension of the great questions cast upon Congress, and by his able exposition of them at various times on the floor, he obtained high standing and commanding influence among his fellow-members.

As a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress Mr. Orth had the enviable opportunity of placing his name on the roll with those who voted for the memorable amendment abolishing slavery. While this amendment was under discussion, he advocated its adoption in a speech of much force and eloquence, predicting the future greatness of the Republic, which should culminate in "the American flag floating over every foot of this continent, and the American Constitution protecting every human being on its soil."

In October, 1864, Mr. Orth was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress. The prominent measure of this Congress was the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which was proposed to the different States for ratification, and this, more largely than any other, entered into the political canvass of 1866. The defection of President Johnson and the consequent dissensions in the Republican party, made the campaign of 1866 more than usually important and exciting. The opposition felt much encouraged, and expected to carry enough

of the doubtful Congressional Districts to give them control of the lower house of the ensuing Congress. Mr. Orth was unanimously nominated for re-election, and his district, always close and hotly contested, was now regarded as one which might be carried by the opposition. To effect this, all the elements of opposition, personal and political, were combined against him. The Democrats declined to make any nomination, and united with the "Johnsonized" Republicans in support of an "independent" candidate. The alliance had at its command large sums of money which was most liberally used; it controlled the entire federal patronage of the district, and subordinated every other interest for the sole purpose of ensuring his defeat, but in vain. He was sustained by his constituents, and although elected by a reduced majority, the result was everywhere regarded as a splendid triumph for Mr. Orth.

In the Fortieth Congress to which he was thus elected, Mr. Orth followed to their logical conclusions the several measures already inaugurated by the Republican party.

In 1868 he was again re-elected to Congress—the fourth time he was thus honored by his constituents. The honor was the more distinguished from the fact that never before in his district had any one received so many successive elections to Congress.

In the Fortieth Congress Mr. Orth introduced a series of resolutions in reference to the annexation of San Domingo, and on the 5th of April, 1869, made a speech in favor of their adoption, in which he maintained that territorial extension "strengthens our government, increases our wealth, and adds to our power and grandeur." He is entitled to the credit of initiating the measure of annexation which has culminated in a treaty for that purpose now pending in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Orth is a gentleman of fine personal address and of genial manners. His long continuance in public life attests the estimation in which he is held by those who know him best. Throughout his entire career he has possessed the confidence of his friends and the respect of his opponents.

HALBERT E. PAINE.

HALBERT E. PAINE was born in Chardon, Ohio, February 4, 1826. He graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1845, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Cleveland until 1857, when he removed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On the breaking out of the civil war he entered the military service, and was commissioned Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Receiving orders to join the Eastern Department, the regiment left the State July 15, 1861, and proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., and thence to Baltimore, where they were furnished with arms. Headquarters were established at the Relay House, and for several months the men were employed in guarding railroads and constructing forts. In November the regiment joined an expedition under Gen. Lockwood against the rebels on the "Eastern Shore." On the successful issue of this expedition Col. Paine led his regiment back to Baltimore, where they remained until February, 1862, when they were ordered to join Gen. Butler's New Orleans expedition. Embarking at Fortress Monroe, they made a successful voyage, and, having delayed at the mouth of the Mississippi until the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, they reached New Orleans about the 1st of May. The Fourth Wisconsin and the Thirty-first Massachusetts regiments were the first Union troops landed at New Orleans. With colors flying and band playing, they marched to the Custom House and took forcible possession.

Colonel Paine performed provost guard duty in New Orleans until May 8th, and then proceeding up the Mississippi, took possession of Baton Rouge. On the 5th of June General Williams issued an order directing commanders to turn fugitive slaves from their camps, and



H. O. Paine

keep them out. Colonel Paine refused to execute the order, and was placed under arrest. The Act of Congress of March 15th, 1862, provided that no officer should employ the troops under his command in "returning fugitives from service or labor" to their masters. The order of Gen. Williams directed that they should be turned out of camp and sent beyond the lines. Col. Paine considered this to mean practically the same thing as returning the fugitives, and disobeyed the order, declaring, in a letter to the General, that his regiment would not with his consent be employed in the violation of the law for the purpose of returning fugitives to rebels. The correspondence on the subject was read, at dress parade, before the regiment. His men unanimously sustained their Colonel, and were highly indignant on account of his arrest.

On the 17th of June the regiment again embarked and started on an expedition to Vicksburg. The order with regard to Colonel Paine was so modified that when the troops landed for action he was to assume command, and the arrest was to be renewed immediately on re-embarkation. They reached the mouth of Bayou Black, near Grand Gulf, the 23d, and having dispersed a rebel battery, they went up the Bayou to the Grand Gulf and Port Gibson Railroad. Returning, Colonel Paine took the 4th Wisconsin, the 9th Connecticut, and a section of Artillery, and marched thirteen miles in the excessive heat to the rear of Grand Gulf where they engaged and defeated the enemy, capturing prisoners and camp.

On the 31st of July Colonel Paine, in obedience to orders, started for New Orleans to report in arrest to General Butler. A few days after, in a battle with the rebels under Breckinridge, General Williams was killed, and General Butler ordered Colonel Paine to proceed at once to Baton Rouge and take command. He was ordered to burn the city to the ground, except the State library, paintings, statuary, and charitable institutions. This course was decided on, inasmuch as the city would furnish quarters for a large rebel army if, as was expected, it should be abandoned by the Federal forces.

On reaching Baton Rouge, Colonel Paine found that the rebels had retreated, and the Federal troops, having changed their position,

were awaiting another attack. The next day Colonel Paine ordered the removal of the statue of Washington, which was sent to the Patent Office in Washington. Several days were spent in fortifying the city in expectation of an attack from General Breckenridge. On the 18th of August a considerable force approached the works, but were easily repulsed with the aid of the gunboats. Meanwhile Colonel Paine sent a messenger to General Butler with an earnest request that the order for the burning of Baton Rouge might be rescinded, as "he felt sure the rebels could not compel an evacuation, and believed that the town would be useful to our army in future military operations." While awaiting a reply, Col. Paine ordered notices printed requiring all the residents to leave the town the following day, and directed that they be posted up in the streets at daylight on the 20th, if the order to burn the town should not be revoked before that time. At this critical juncture, a little before daylight on the 20th, a message was received from Gen. Butler countermanding his order for the burning of the city.

During several months which followed, Colonel Paine was engaged in various successful operations on the lower Mississippi. In March, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. On the 7th of April he met a considerable rebel force, which was defeated after a spirited engagement. On the 25th he marched to Opelousas, where he met a large number of mounted rebels who fled, and could not be overtaken by infantry, whereupon the 4th Wisconsin was ordered to seize horses and transform themselves into cavalry. In two days this work was accomplished. During most of the month of May they were occupied night and day in traversing the Red-River country, in pursuit of the enemy. On the 19th the expedition started for the Mississippi, and by rapid marching reached it ten miles above Port Hudson on the 25th, having been engaged in almost daily skirmishing with Taylor's cavalry, which hovered about their rear.

General Paine having received orders from General Banks to hasten forward to Port Hudson, reached the rear of that town on the 26th of May. In the first attack upon that rebel stronghold, made on the 27th, General Paine commanded a part of the right of

the assaulting line. The 4th Wisconsin lost, in this attack, five officers and fifty-five men, killed and wounded. They pushed on until they reached the ditch surrounding the enemy's fortifications. The final and successful assault was made on the 4th of June. General Paine's division held the center, and advanced within fifteen rods of the rebel works. Having gone to the extreme front to encourage his men, General Paine fell, severely wounded, soon after daylight. A part of the division had entered the works, but the loss of their leader, and the lack of support, prevented the possibility of success. General Paine lay upon the field in the broiling sun all day. As often as he attempted to move, a furious fire opened upon him. Several soldiers, attempting to reach him with a stretcher, to bear him away, were shot and fell near him. Patrick H. Cohen, a wounded private of the 133d New York, was lying near, and denying himself water, tossed to his suffering commander a canteen cut from the body of a dead soldier, and thus saved his life. In the evening he was rescued by a party under Colonel Kimball, of the 53d Massachusetts.

General Paine was taken to New Orleans, where his leg was amputated on the 23d of June. In less than a month he started for Milwaukee, and on the 1st of September set out for Washington, to do duty as a member of a military commission. In an emergency he commanded a force for the protection of the capital against an attack by General Early. In March, 1865, he was brevetted Major-General, but resigned his commission soon after to enter upon the duties of Representative from Wisconsin to the Thirty-ninth Congress, to which he had been elected. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving on the Committee on Reconstruction and as Chairman of the Committee on the Militia.

SIDNEY PERHAM.

SIDNEY PERHAM was born in Woodstock, Maine, March 27, 1819. He was educated chiefly in the common schools, and until thirty-five years of age, he was a farmer and school teacher. He was a member of the Maine State Board of Agriculture in 1852 and 1853. He was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1854, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was elected Clerk of Courts for the county of Oxford in 1858, and was re-elected in 1861. He was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses—receiving in the last election 6,421 majority.

In early life he became interested in the Temperance reform, and by his example and lectures contributed largely to the success of that cause in the State of Maine.

During the war he was untiring in his attention to the wants of the soldiers—visiting them in the hospital, communicating with their friends, aiding them in obtaining discharges, furloughs, pay, bounty, pensions, etc., and in every way possible ministering to their necessities.

He was for six years a member and four years Chairman of the Pension Committee, the duties of which involved a very large amount of labor. He reported and carried through the House most of the provisions of law increasing pensions to invalids in proportion to the degree of disability, and giving an additional pension to widows, according to the number of children dependent on them for support. Mr. Perham, as a member of Congress, was always at the post of duty, whether in the committee room or on the floor of the House. He made but few speeches, never claiming the attention of the House unless the interest of his constituents or the business he had in hand required it.



Sidney Perham

JOHN A. PETERS.

JOHN A. PETERS was born in Ellsworth, Hancock County, Maine, October 9, 1822. He graduated at Yale College at twenty years of age; studied law at the Harvard Law School, and came to the bar at Bangor in 1844. In 1862 and 1863 he was a member of the Maine State Senate, and in 1864 was a member of the House of Representatives. In 1865 and 1866 he was elected attorney-general of Maine, and subsequently was elected Representative to the Fortieth Congress, in which he served on the Committees on Public Expenditures and Patents. He was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

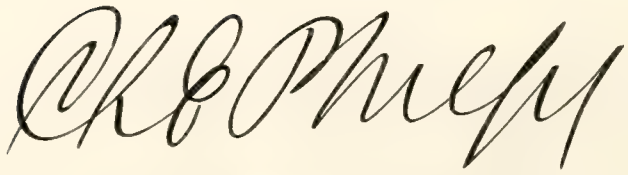
During the Fortieth Congress Mr. Peters made speeches on the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—in favor of admission of Alabama—in behalf of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians—against the purchase of Alaska, etc. In his last-named speech, Mr. Peters insisted upon the worthlessness of the country—upon the certainty that Russia would not part with it were it otherwise than worthless—that its want of population sufficiently illustrates its lack of value—that with an area of 570,000 square miles it has but 9,000 inhabitants, Indians, and all told—that there is no demand of the people for this annexation—that the press for the most part ridicules the acquisition, and that the country has no money for such a purchase.

In his Reconstruction speeches, Mr. Peters is equally earnest and fearless in the utterance of his convictions, as the following passage from one of them will show: "We have as much right to pass this (Reconstruction) bill now as we had to force our armies over the Potomac, or to capture Richmond. If we had the right to put down the rebellion, why, in the name of God, have we not the right to keep it down? We have the same right to take care of these after-births of the rebellion that we have to seize and try Jeff. Davis, or any other traitor."

S. NEWTON PETTIS.

S. NEWTON PETTIS was born in Lenox, Ashtabula County, Ohio, October 10, 1827. He began the study of law with Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, and subsequently read in the office of H. L. Richmond, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he made his residence and practised his profession. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln an associate justice for the Territory of Colorado, but resigned the office in the following year. He was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Darwin A. Finney. He was sworn in as a member of the Fortieth Congress, December 7, 1868, and was appointed on the Committee on Elections. His first speech in the House was delivered December 18, when he announced the decease of Hon. Darwin A. Finney, his predecessor. From the Committee on Elections Mr. Pettis reported in favor of the contestant in the case of Chaves *vs.* Clever for the seat of delegate in Congress from New Mexico. On the taking of the final vote, by which the contestant was admitted by 105 against 10, Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee, remarked: "The case has come before the committee, some of it in a foreign language, much of it in a manner altogether unprecedented and unlike any other examination we have had to make. The committee have examined it with great patience, and have heard the parties fully upon the subject. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Pettis), coming fresh into the committee with the vigor of youth, and not worn out as some of us have been by the labors of this committee from year to year, has addressed himself with a freshness that has really done the committee good to the conclusion to which all the committee have come."





CHARLES E. PHELPS.

ONE of the pioneers in the settlement of the "New Hampshire Grants," was Charles Phelps, who removed thither from Hadley, Mass., in 1764. He was a descendant in the fourth generation from William Phelps, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630. The former was by profession a lawyer, and held the office of Colonial Judge under appointment of the crown, and afterwards by commission from the Governor of New York, whose claim of jurisdiction over the "Grants" he persistently supported, first against the pretensions of the State of New Hampshire, and afterwards against the independent State Government of Vermont. He and his son, Timothy Phelps, who had likewise a commission from New York as High Sheriff of Cumberland County, carried their opposition to the new State movement so far as to subject them both to proscription and confiscation of property by the Vermont authorities. John Phelps, son of Timothy, was a lawyer of reputation, and served at various times in the Council and State Senate. His son, by a first marriage, John Wolcott Phelps, graduated at West Point, served in the Florida and Mexican wars as an officer of artillery, and was Colonel of the 1st Vermont Volunteers in the civil war, and afterwards Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His son, by a second wife, Mrs. Almira Hart Lincoln, sister of Mrs. Emma Willard, of Troy, N. Y., was Charles E. Phelps, born in Guilford, Vt., May 1, 1833, removed by his parents to Westchester, Pa., in 1837, and to Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, in 1841. On the maternal side, Mr. Phelps is descended from Thomas Hooker, known as the "founder of Connecticut Colony," and from Samuel Hart, one of the colonial champions of relig-

ious liberty in opposition to the intolerant code known as the "Blue Laws." His mother, Mrs. A. H. Lincoln Phelps, is the author of a series of elementary treatises on botany, chemistry, natural philosophy and geology, which have been for many years widely used as school text-books, and is also known through her contributions to literature in other departments, and as a practical and successful educator, first in connection with the Troy Female Seminary, and later as the Principal of the Patapsco Institute in Maryland.

After completing his studies at St. Timothy's Hall, Md., Princeton College, N. J., and at the Law School of Harvard University, Mr. Phelps commenced the practice of law in Baltimore, and in the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and was admitted to the bar of the U. S. Supreme Court, in 1859. In politics, he took no active part until the autumn of 1860.

Shortly before the latter date, the disorders which characterized the local rule of the Know-Nothing organization in the city of Baltimore, had compelled citizens of all parties to unite in an effort for municipal reform. A military organization, known as the "Maryland Guard," of which Mr. Phelps was one of the originators, speedily gathered into its ranks several hundred young men, who volunteered their services to sustain the measures of the State Legislature for the suppression of ruffian control of the ballot-box, by the establishment of a police system analogous to that already introduced in New York, including a subdivision of the wards into election precincts, and other features designed to secure the freedom and purity of elections. Of the regiment thus formed, Mr. Phelps was chosen one of the first captains, and afterwards major.

The nominations of the "Reform Party" were made in disregard of the usual machinery of ward conventions, by a select committee of leading citizens, who assumed the responsibility of appealing to the people at a fair election for the support of their candidates. They were all elected by unprecedented majorities. Mr. Phelps was among those elected to the City Council, where he served as Chairman of the Committee on Police.

The sectional difficulties shortly after culminated in rebellion and civil war, and on the 19th day of April, 1861, a Massachusetts regiment was mobbed while passing through the streets of Baltimore on its way to Washington.

In obedience to orders, the Maryland Guard, which still retained its organization, was assembled at its armory, on the corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets surrounded by an excited multitude. It was at once apparent that a large majority of its members were in sympathy with the prevalent spirit of hostility to the Federal troops. A very few, on the other hand, including Mr. Phelps, still major of the regiment, vainly endeavored to stem the current.

Great anxiety was manifested by all to know what orders would come from the civil authorities; and when they at length were received, the orders were applauded by the crowd. Mr. Phelps declined to obey, and withdrew, forwarding immediately a formal resignation of his commission, assigning as his reason that he could not conscientiously serve under such orders in view of his construction of the oath which he had taken to support the Constitution of the United States.

In August, 1862, he accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 7th Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, a new regiment of Infantry raised and commanded by Hon. Edwin H. Webster, then a member of the House of Representatives. In November, 1863, upon the resignation of Colonel Webster consequent upon his re-election to Congress, Colonel Phelps was commissioned and succeeded to the command.

This regiment, with the exception of one company from Baltimore City, was recruited from the border counties of Maryland—Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, and Washington. It was ordered into the field on the 12th of September, 1862, and was organized with the 1st, 4th, and 8th Maryland Regiments into a separate brigade, under the command of General John R. Kenly.

The Maryland Brigade was constantly in active service, at first on the Upper Potomac and in West Virginia, until after the battle of

Gettysburg, when it was assigned to the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under Major-General Meade. On the reorganization of that army by Lieutenant-General Grant, the Maryland Brigade was assigned to General Robinson's (2d) Division of General Warren's (5th) Corps, under the command of Colonel N. T. Dushane, of the 1st Maryland Volunteers, afterwards killed in action. On the second day of the "Wilderness" it was temporarily reinforced by the 14th New York (Brooklyn) Regiment. In this action, Colonel Phelps had a horse killed under him while rallying his regiment during a temporary confusion. At Spottsylvania Court House, on the 8th of May, 1864, he succeeded to the command of the brigade after the fall of Colonel Denison, severely wounded.

The fall of General Robinson, also severely wounded, placed him in command of the division, or its remnant, while in the act of charging a line of breastworks held by a division of Longstreet's corps. The assault was repulsed with heavy loss, and Colonel Phelps, while leading the column, had his horse shot, was wounded, and taken prisoner at the foot of the breastworks. Subsequently, on the recommendation of Major-General Warren, approved by General Grant, Colonel Phelps was commissioned Brevet-Brigadier-General for "gallant conduct" in this action.

He twice endeavored to effect his escape, and at last succeeded in eluding his guard while being taken to the van, and lay concealed within the enemy's lines, under shell and musketry from the Union side, in expectation of an advance and re-capture. While in this situation, exhausted from the loss of blood, he was discovered and robbed by Rebel stragglers, who threatened his life, and might have taken it, but for the timely arrival of a Confederate Provost Guard. He was taken to their field-hospital and treated with attention, especially by some who had been his comrades in the Maryland Guard.

The day after being captured, while on the road to Richmond under a guard of the enemy's cavalry, with over three hundred Union prisoners, the convoy was overtaken by the advance of Sheridan's

cavalry, and a brief skirmish resulted in the rescue of the prisoners, and the capture or dispersion of their guard. Those prisoners who were not disabled, armed themselves from an ordnance train captured at the same time, while those who were wounded suffered excessively during the ten days which followed of rapid marching and frequent fighting. It was during this raid that the celebrated Rebel cavalry general, J. E. B. Stuart, was killed at the battle of Yellow Tavern. Here, as well as at the battles of Meadow Bridge, the Defenses of Richmond, etc., General Sheridan fought and maneuvered his cavalry with an intrepidity and skill which finally secured the success of his expedition in communicating at Haxall's Landing with the Army of the James.

Colonel Phelps was in Baltimore, an invalid, when that city was in iminent danger of capture after the defeat of General Wallace at Monocacy, in July, 1864. He volunteered his services to Major-General Ord, to assist in the defense of the city, and was assigned to his staff as additional Aid-de-camp until the invaders were repelled.

The Third Congressional District of Maryland, consisting of the thirteen upper Wards of Baltimore city, was represented in the Thirty-eighth Congress by Honorable Henry Winter Davis. His Reconstruction Bill, reversing the policy announced by President Lincoln in his Amnesty Proclamation of December 8, 1863, passed Congress in July, 1864, but was prevented by the President from becoming a law. Mr. Davis, in connection with Senator Wade, issued a protest, denouncing President Lincoln and his policy. The Congressional District Convention of the Union party met shortly after in Baltimore, and at once nominated Colonel Phelps by acclamation as Mr. Davis' successor. He had been honorably discharged the service on account of disability from his wound, and accepted the nomination in a speech defining his position as "radical in war and conservative in peace."

In the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Committees on Naval Affairs and on the Militia. He opposed, by speech and vote, the Radical measures and policy of reconstruction, and advocated the im-

mediate restoration of the Southern States without further condition than the abolition of slavery secured by Constitutional Amendment. He voted, however, under the shape which it finally assumed, for the additional Amendment known as Article XIV.

In 1866, the Democratic party made no nominations in the Third District, but supported those of the Conservatives, by whom Mr. Phelps was nominated to the Fortieth Congress, and elected after a struggle of unprecedented fierceness. The circumstances that attended this election, including the trial and removal of the Police Commissioners by Governor Swann; the arrest and imprisonment of their successors by order of Judge Bond; the preparations for riot and bloodshed, and the threats of armed intervention by political organizations outside the State, pervaded the entire country with excitement and alarm. Mr. Phelps' election, though secured by a large majority, was formally contested by his Radical opponent, who, after causing a large mass of testimony to be taken, abandoned the contest with an apology. Mr. Phelps declined a re-nomination to the Forty-first Congress.

In the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Phelps was placed on the Committees on Appropriations, and on Expenditures in the War Department. His course on Reconstruction, Impeachment, and other political questions, identified him with the Democratic minority.

In September, 1864, Mr. Phelps served upon a commission appointed by Gov. Bradford to revise and codify the State Militia laws. He was an invited guest of the New England Society at their Anniversary Banquet in New York in December, 1864, and responded to the sentiment, "Free Maryland."

He attended the Union "Soldiers' and Sailors'" Conservative Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1866, as a delegate for Maryland. In February, 1867, he declined an executive appointment as a Judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He is a Trustee of the Antietam National Cemetery, a member of the Maryland Historical Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.



F. A. Pike

ON. FREDERICK A. PIKE.

FREDERICK A. PIKE.

FORTY years ago, Calais, Maine, was a new settlement on a strip of land just cleared of forest. Situated at the head of the navigable waters of the river St. Croix, it was accessible to sailing vessels eight or nine months in the year, and was connected with the Western towns by a single road, over which a weekly mail came without regularity, bringing Boston papers six or eight days old. The chief employment of its enterprising pioneer population was lumbering, a pursuit calculated to give strong and marked development to both body and mind. The exposure to the intense cold in short winter days and long winter nights, the long journeys through trackless forests and over ice-bound lakes, the danger of getting lost in the woods, and the expedients necessary to be devised in order to keep alive under such circumstances, all tended to give to the lumbermen of that day a vigor of body and mind which characterizes their children to this day. It gave fortitude and contempt for danger such as carried the Sixth Regiment Maine Volunteers, raised in this region, through their bloody charges at St. Mary's Heights and Rappahannock Station.

In this then remote settlement of Calais, Frederick A. Pike was born in 1817. When he was quite young, it was his misfortune to lose his father by accidental death. The care and support of the family thus devolved upon the widowed mother, a lady whose devotion, energy, and good sense are shown in the eminent success of her sons. The eldest of these is the well-known "J. S. P." late Minister to the Hague, whose racy epigrammatic articles in the *Tribune* and other leading journals have given him a wide reputation. The second

son, Charles E. Pike, Esq., recently Solicitor of the Internal Revenue in Washington, now in active practice at the Boston bar, has long been highly appreciated and eminently successful in his profession.

Frederick A. Pike, as a boy, was educated at public schools, taught three summer months by a woman, and three winter months by a man. He subsequently spent a short time at the County Academy, and entered Bowdoin College in the Class of 1839. In those days boating had not become so common and popular among collegians as at present, yet Mr. Pike made a voyage in an open boat from New Brunswick, Maine, to Boston, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, across a stormy and unsheltered sea, at so much personal risk as to attract the notice of the newspapers of the day. Leaving college without graduation, Mr. Pike employed himself for some years as a teacher of public schools, and as a mercantile clerk. Meanwhile he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841.

As a lawyer, he early took high rank as an advocate and manager of causes on trial. He completely identified himself with the feelings of his client, and exhibited an unyielding determination to take care of his interests. Skillful in the examination of witnesses, quick to see and take advantage of the mistakes of his opponent, and ready on all the points of law and practice, he attained to a high degree of professional success.

He served for several years as Prosecuting Attorney for the County. He was for some time editor of the local newspaper, and has ever since retained, with greater or less intimacy, his connection with the press.

In politics, Mr. Pike was originally a Whig, and was an avowed Abolitionist when the name was odious. Since the formation of the Republican party, he has been an earnest and consistent supporter of its principles.

In 1856, Mr. Pike's friends made a strenuous effort to send him to Congress, but failed to secure his nomination. In this year he was elected to the State Legislature, and was returned for the two succeeding years, during the last of which he was Speaker of the House.

In the Legislature he held a prominent position. He made many noteworthy speeches, particularly one upon a railroad controversy of general interest, which is regarded as the happiest forensic effort of his life.

In 1860, Mr. Pike was elected, by the Republicans, a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and has subsequently served in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses. He most cheerfully performed the augmented duties devolved upon his office by the emergencies of the war. He was assiduous in his efforts to comply with the numerous requests of his correspondents. In addition to his regular duties as a member of Congress, he was occupied in visiting hospitals, looking after the interests of soldiers, and in transacting business for his constituents with the various departments of the Government.

During the war, Mr. Pike was one of the most fearless and emphatic supporters of the Government in the halls of Congress. Every measure for the raising of men and money had his earnest support and advocacy. Representing a maritime community, he was, on entering Congress, very properly placed on the Committee of Naval Affairs, of which he was a member during his entire term of service, and its Chairman in the Fortieth Congress. He was prompt and regular in his attention to duty on this committee, and deeply interested in measures emanating from it, advocating them upon the floor with earnestness and force. He has manifested more interest in measures affecting the trade of the country than in those more purely political. Subjects of finance, of tariff, or revenue, coming up for the action of Congress, received his close attention, and frequently called him into discussions. He has been particularly vigilant in his attention to subjects of especial concern to his constituents—the shipping, the lumbering, and the fishing interests. He was an early opponent of the Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain, and labored with success for its repeal, believing that it operated unfavorably to the United States, and especially to the State of Maine.

When Congress became involved in the controversy with the Presi-

dent, Mr. Pike was among those who insisted most firmly upon the rights, privileges, and power of the legislative department of the Government. When the House presented Articles of Impeachment against President Johnson, he gave them his earnest and active support.

Mr. Pike's first speech in Congress was made in February, 1862. It was upon the Legal-Tender Bill; and in connection with that measure, criticized Gen. McClellan's policy, and commended that of Secretary Stanton, who had just issued his famous "Mill Spring" address to the army. The speech closed as follows:

"The next sixty days are to be the opportunity for the nation to re-assert itself. In them, past blunders can be remedied, and the memory of inefficiency be lost in the brilliancy of triumph. I have all faith in the war, when it shall move to the tones of our new Secretary. It has already done much to enlighten our people as to the destiny of the Republic. Civilians in high station and officers of leading rank have been converted by it to sound doctrines of political action. It is the measure of our civilization and christianity. In its grand march in the future, it shall carry with it, like a torrent, the sophisms and theories of vicious political organizations; and presently clearing itself of all entanglements, it will make plain to the world that this is a contest of ideas. It will try aspirants for the leadership; and when one fails, another shall supply his place; until, in God's own time, the appointed Joshua shall be found who shall lead us into the promised land of peace and liberty.

"Our duty to-day is to tax and fight—twin brothers of great power; to them, in good time, shall be added a third; whether he shall be of executive parentage or generated in Congress, or spring, like Minerva, full-grown from the head of our army, I care not. Come he will, and his name shall be Emancipation. And these three—tax, fight, emancipate—shall be the trinity of our salvation. In this sign we shall conquer."

This was the first announcement in Congress of the necessity of Emancipation to the success of the war. Gurowski says in his "Diary" that it was the key-note of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

Mr. Pike voted with the ultra anti-slavery men on all occasions; and when the great anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution was pending, in January, 1865, he said:

"When, something more than a quarter of a century ago, just commencing active life, I made myself conspicuous in a limited sphere by attacking Slavery, I had no expectation of taking part here and now in the grand consummation of its utter demolition."

After arguing the constitutional points, he closed: "Let the amendment be adopted, and slavery be destroyed, and hereafter the only contest upon the subject will be, Who did the most to bring about this consummation so devoutly wished for by all good men. The earlier anti-slavery men shall have their full meed of praise. They did well. They brought the wrongs inherent in the institution to the attention of the people of the country. They would not be put down at the bidding of the imperious advocates of the system. But slavery flourished under their attacks. It grew rich and strong. It waxed fat. How long it would have lived, God only knows, if it had not injured itself. But it was not content. It destroyed itself. Our Davids were not powerful enough to inflict a mortal blow upon this modern Goliah, and Heaven would have it that the giant wrong of the age should commit suicide.

"And when the genius of history shall write its epitaph on the walls of the great Hereafter, specifying the date of its death, short stay will it make in describing its virtues; but after cataloguing a portion of the great crimes it has committed against mankind, it will add, 'Dead! dead! not of Lloyd Garrison or Wendell Phillips, but dead of Jefferson Davis and the Montgomery Constitution.'

"God speed the day of its burial, for with it, as creator, ends this war of its creation, and liberty and peace shall come hand in hand, and bless the continent with their presence."

Mr. Pike is happy in his domestic life, having married, in 1846, Miss Mary H. Green, a lady of rare endowments of heart and mind. After the experience of a winter in the South, she wrote "Ida May," and some other novels, which were received by the public with great

favor. Her mental activity and acquirements have been chiefly displayed, however, in a rare conversational talent, which makes her the charm of the social circle.

In person, Mr. Pike is of medium height, of dark complexion, with black hair and eyes. He is lively and entertaining in conversation, ardent in his friendships, and decided in his dislikes. Proud, sensitive, honorable, and truthful, he possesses all the elements of an original and independent character.



Wm. A. Pile

MISSOURI.

WILLIAM A. PILE.

WILLIAM A. PILE was born near Indianapolis, Indiana, February 11, 1829. He received an academic education, studied theology, and became a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Missouri Conference.

In May, 1861, he joined the First Missouri Infantry, as Chaplain, and was with General Nathaniel Lyon in his campaign embracing the battles of Boonville and Wilson's Creek. After the battle of Boonville, Chaplain Pile was sent out with a party of five men to look after the dead and wounded. Believing in the Scripture doctrine, "Let the dead bury their dead," he went after the living rebels and captured twenty-six of them with their arms, and several teams and wagons, which were of great value in pursuing the campaign; on account of his gallantry in this action, he was called the "fighting parson."

In September, 1861, he was commissioned Captain of a battery in the First Missouri Artillery. It was his battery of Parrott guns of which General Pope made such favorable mention during the siege of Corinth. In August, 1862, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry. In December, 1862, he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment stationed at Helena, Arkansas, where he was placed in charge of the construction of the fortifications of that post.

In September, 1863, he was promoted to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and placed in charge of the organization of colored troops in the department of Missouri. In a few months, under great difficulties, he enlisted, armed, equipped, and sent into the field over seven thousand colored troops, who rendered efficient service on

several hard-fought fields. From Missouri he was ordered to an important command in Texas, and stationed at Brazos, Santiago, where he remained until the commencement of the Mobile campaign, in which he distinguished himself in command of his brigade, at Fort Blakely, being among the very first to enter the Fort, in the charge which resulted in its capture.

For his gallantry on that occasion he was breveted Major-General. He was not allowed to retire to private life on being mustered out of the army. His course during the war had made for him warm friends among the loyal men of Missouri, who pressed him into service as their candidate for Congress in the First District, against John Hogan, a Democrat.

In this contest he made many friends and admirers by his sterling qualities of both head and heart, and secured his election as member of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. Pile has proved himself an able and efficient member of the House of Representatives. His career in life having placed him in contact with the various classes of society, from which stand-point he studied the people and their wants, his speeches are more noted for their plain common-sense view taken of pending questions, than for beauty of style or finished eloquence, although for these qualities they compare favorably with those of his peers in the House.

They evince his sterling patriotism and his concern for the welfare of the country in all its varied interests, urging "the largest freedom for all classes of people, not because of claims of peculiar races, but because freedom is the normal condition of all men. Therefore all would be benefited in proportion as any other class is benefited."

His speech pending the question of the impeachment of President Johnson may be considered as a fair sample of his forensic efforts, and from this we present two or three brief extracts:

"The President," said Mr. Pile, "has violated the plainest terms of the law solemnly enacted by the Congress of the people, according to and in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution. Amid the momentous and multiform duties of this body arising from the con-

dition of the country emerging from a great war, with industrial pursuits deranged, business depressed, trade stagnant, values disturbed, the people overburdened with taxes, capital timid and withdrawn from business, and the public mind feverish and unsettled, every man going to his chamber at night with an undefined, and therefore all the more disturbing, conviction that ere he wakes in the morning some new danger may threaten the peace or life of his nation—amid all this, the highest officer known to the Constitution and the laws startles the nation, from the shores of the Atlantic, 'where the sons of the Republic keep watch at the rising of the sun,' to the golden shores of the Pacific, 'where they keep watch at the going down of the same;' has startled and moved the public mind and heart to its profoundest depths by a violation of law at once so flagrant and assumptive as to leave him without excuse, and to make his defenders on this floor morally participants in his crime. * * * What insolent and brazen effrontery is it for his friends on this floor to claim for him innocent intentions and pacific motives! It will be difficult to find, in the annals of all the past, so many acts of a single tyrant disclosing the same wicked purposes, and exhibiting the same criminal intentions, as are found in this record of infamy made by Mr. Johnson. * * *

"The violated supremacy and outraged majesty of the law demand the impeachment of the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors. I urge and press his impeachment in the name and for the sake of the toiling millions of my countrymen, who are wearied and exhausted by the long and fearful struggle of the past, and the unsettled and deranged condition of the present. In the interest of the industrial pursuits of the country, unsettled and depressed as they are; in the interest of stagnated trade and commerce, and deranged and fluctuating finance; and for the sake and in the name of the humanity and civilization of the age, I ask that the official career of this man shall be speedily and for ever terminated, in order that the country may have rest, quiet, and prosperity, and that the nation may continue in its high career of progress and civilization.

"In the name of the half-million of brave men whose ghastly corpses lie beneath the green sward of the South, and who died for liberty and loyalty, I demand the impeachment and removal of this man, who, in the exercise of the great power of his high office, seeks to betray into the hands of its enemies the country for which they fought and died."

In March, 1869, Mr. Pile was nominated by President Grant for United States Minister to Brazil, but failed to be confirmed by the Senate. He was subsequently appointed Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

TOBIAS A. PLANTS.

TOBIAS A. PLANTS was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1811. When fourteen years of age he went to learn the saddler's trade, and served an apprenticeship of six years. At the close of his apprenticeship, instead of pursuing his trade, he devoted himself to study for the purpose of fitting himself for school-teaching. He removed to Ohio in 1830, and obtained a situation as a teacher in Steubenville, where he remained six years, reading law meantime with General Stokely. He subsequently went to Athens, Ohio, where he remained two years, and then removed to Pomeroy, where he made his permanent residence and began the practise of law in 1841.

Mr. Plants commenced his political life as one of the organizers of the "Liberty Party," which first made itself known to the country with James G. Birney as its candidate for the presidency. Though unsuccessful in the election of its own candidates, it played an important part in the politics of the country, and finally formed an important element in the great Republican party. Having been regarded as an able, honest and efficient man in the old organization, he was one of the first to be recognized as worthy to be trusted as a leader in the new party, and was in 1858 elected to the State Legislature, to which he was re-elected in 1860. He was chairman of the Committee on Schools and Colleges, and had a very severe struggle in maintaining the integrity of the school fund. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from Ohio to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Committees on Public Expenditures, on Mileage, and War Debts of the loyal States. He delivered speeches in favor of the impeachment of the President, and in favor of the bill reported from the Reconstructing Committee to admit Alabama to representation.

LUKE P. POLAND.

LUKE P. POLAND was born in Westford, Vermont, November 1, 1815. He attended such district schools as the region afforded during his early boyhood. When twelve years old he went for about two years as errand-boy, hostler, and clerk, to live with an excellent man who kept a store in the village. There he learned to write a good hand, to keep accounts, to cast interest, and acquired some knowledge of the common modes of business. Then for four years he lived at home, helping his father carry on a small farm, run a saw-mill on the village brook, and do service in his trade as a house-carpenter. When seventeen years old he went to an academy for a term of five months, and this "finished" him in the schools. He manifested an unusual fondness for reading, and devoured with eagerness the few books which that remote and rustic neighborhood contained. When fifteen years of age he told his father he thought he could do better for himself than to be a carpenter. His father being unable to do more for him, told him he was free to go forth and take his chances for making headway in the world. So, with his spare shirt and stockings tied up in a handkerchief, he went to the neighboring village of Morristown, and taught a district school during the winter, and in the spring he began the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and continued in practice until 1848, when he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. For several years he had come to be recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in the Circuit consisting of Lamoille, Orleans, and Washington Counties, and in these counties he was probably engaged in the trial of more causes than any other single lawyer during the same period. Judge Charles Davis had for two years held the office to which Judge Poland was elected in 1848. In Vermont the



Luke P. Poland

Judges of the Supreme Court are elected annually by the joint vote of the Senate and House of Representatives. Judge Davis had always been a Whig, and Judge Poland a Democrat.

That he was elected over such a competitor as Judge Davis, by a legislature composed in large majority of Whigs, at so early an age, is of itself ample proof of the public estimate of his ability as a lawyer and character as a citizen. That he received eighteen successive elections, all but the first by *viva voce* vote, is decisive proof that he adequately sustained himself in that high position.

The mental qualities and the traits of character, the exercise and development of which had raised their possessor so rapidly to his high standing as a lawyer, marked and distinguished him as a Judge. With a mind of great native strength, quick in its perceptions, rapid in its operations, given to reasoning by a practical, direct, and forcible logic, he easily and with a kind of spontaneous gracefulness addressed himself to judicial duties in a manner which showed that in making him Judge the State had put "the right man in the right place." None have held that position in Vermont who more effectively, uprightly, and acceptably have ministered in the dispensing of justice according to the principles and forms of law. With a self-possessed placidity and deliberateness of manner that never failed him, with a fortitude and firmness that were strangers to fear or wavering, he was at the same time courteous, complaisant, and kind, so that while the most service-hardened, confident, and captious members of the bar yielded in differential subordination to the power above them, the most inexperienced and diffident were inspired with courage and confidence in their efforts to do professional service in the courts over which Judge Poland presided.

Hon. James Barrett, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and for many years one of Judge Poland's associates at the bar, says in a communication to the author: "In thirty years' conversancy with the bench and bar of Vermont, it has not been my fortune to know any other instance in which the presiding Judge in his *nisi prius* Circuit has been so uniformly and by the spontaneous acquiescence of the bar so emphatically 'the end of the law' in

all things appertaining to the business of these courts. As Judge in the Supreme Court sitting in bank, his adaptedness to the place was equally manifest. His mastery of the principles of the law, his discriminating apprehension of the principles involved in the specific case in hand, his facility in developing by logical processes and practical illustrations the proper applications and results of those principles, are very strikingly evinced in the judicial opinions drawn up by him contained in the Vermont Reports. His memory of cases in which particular points have been decided, is extraordinary; and this memory is accompanied by a very full and accurate apprehension of the very points, and grounds, and reasons of the judgment. Some of the cases, in which he drew the opinion of the Court, stand forth as leading cases, and his treatment of the subjects involved ranks with the best specimens of judicial disquisition."

Since leaving the bench Judge Poland has engaged somewhat in the practice of the law, appearing in important cases in the State and United States Courts, both at home and in Washington. He has, however, devoted himself more especially to politics. At the outset of his professional career he developed a taste for politics, and soon became an influential member and a local leader of the Democratic party. He was always an anti-slavery Democrat, having become so before his party adopted the maintaining of slavery as a dogma of its faith. When the Free-Soil wing of the Democracy took open ground in 1848, he was its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of the State. On being elected Judge he withdrew from active participation in party politics; yet throughout the whole progress of the "irrepressible conflict" he has been true and firm as the champion of free soil and free men; and from the organization of the Republican party he has been one of the most sincere and unwavering of its members.

His great ability, manifested at the bar and on the bench, the soundness of his political views, his eminently practical judgment in regard to policy and measures, his fearlessness in maintaining his convictions of the right, his faculty of making his views and the reasons for them clear and forcible, his courteous bearing and imposing per-

sonal presence rendered him eminently fit to occupy the seat in the United States Senate made vacant by the death of the lamented Collamer.

He took his seat in the Senate in December, 1865, for the remainder of Judge Collamer's term, which expired March 4, 1867. At the latter date he took his seat as a Representative from Vermont to the Fortieth Congress, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

While in the Senate, though for so brief a period, he made upon his fellow-Senators an abiding impression of his eminent ability and fitness for that position. He at once assumed his full share of legislative work, and as a member of the Judiciary Committee he was entrusted with the care and management of the Bankrupt Bill that had been passed by the House. The Judiciary Committee were almost equally divided in their views respecting it, and so also were the members of the Senate. Seldom has so important a measure successfully passed so perilous an ordeal. Mr. Poland's judicious management of the measure, with the favor that his personal influence secured for it, saved the bill from defeat, and secured its passage into the present Bankrupt Law of the United States.

As a member of the House he has secured the same consideration that was accorded him in the Senate. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, a position calling into use the professional ability for which as a lawyer and a judge he had long been distinguished.

In 1858 the University of Vermont testified its appreciation of Judge Poland by conferring on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1861 the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In private life Mr. Poland is very popular, his conversation sparkling with wit and genial humor. A marked trait is his fearless independence, which leads him to shun the pursuit of even worthy ends by unworthy means. Says a distinguished jurist of Vermont: "The State, so far as her interests depend upon the character of her courts, and their administration of the law, has suffered irreparable injury by the transfer of Judge Poland from the chiefship of her Judiciary to a seat in Congress."

DANIEL POLSLEY.

DANIEL POLSLEY was born near Fairmount, Marion County, Virginia, November 28, 1803. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and received a common-school education. He studied law with Philip Doddridge, and Henry St. George Tucker, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He practised his profession until 1845, when he retired to a farm, and occupied himself with agriculture until 1861. He was a member of the Wheeling Convention held in May of that year, for the purpose of reorganizing the State government of Virginia on a loyal basis. He was, in the same year, elected lieutenant-governor of the State, an office which he held until West Virginia was admitted into the Union. In 1862 he was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of West Virginia. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from West Virginia to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, receiving 5,211 votes against 3,639 for the Democratic candidate. He served on the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and the Committee on Invalid Pensions. He made no speeches during his service in Congress, but introduced several bills, principally relating to pensions, and subjects of private interest. On the 28th of January he introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether the the expenses of the War Department cannot be reduced by mustering out of service supernumary adjutant-generals and inspector-generals. The only other business which he introduced, possessing more than, strictly private interest, was a bill relating to the Covington and Ohio railroad, and its establishment as a post-route and military road of the United States. At the close of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Polsley retired to private life.



Thos. M. Bowman

THEODORE M. POMEROY.

THEODORE M. POMEROY was born in Cayuga, New York, December 31, 1824. He graduated at Hamilton College, and adopted the profession of law, making his residence in the city of Auburn. From 1850 to 1856 he was district-attorney for the County of Cayuga, and in 1857 he was a member of the State Assembly.

In 1860 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-seventh Congress as a Republican, and was re-elected for three succeeding Congressional terms. In the Fortieth Congress, he was chairman of the Committee of Banking and Currency, which perfected measures relating to some of the most important subjects of recent legislation. When the House was in Committee of the Whole, he was generally called to the chair, and displayed great familiarity with parliamentary law, and remarkable ability as a presiding officer. On the day before the close of the Fortieth Congress, he was unanimously elected Speaker of the House. In the course of a few impressive remarks made on assuming the chair, he said: "It has been my pleasure for eight years to mingle humbly in the labors of this House; and in retiring, as I expect to do within a brief period, forever from all official connection with the American Congress, I carry with me at least this gratification, that in all those years I have never upon this floor received from a member of this House one word of unkindness nor one act of disrespect. . . There is a significance which a man must be differently constituted from myself, if he can ever forget, which arises from the kind personal consideration which is involved in my unanimous election to this most honorable position."

The House unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks for "the very able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of Speaker for the brief but very trying period during which he has occupied the chair."

At twelve o'clock, noon, of March 4th, 1869, the Fortieth Congress expired by limitation of law, and the Speaker pronounced it adjourned *sine die*, using the following words which may appropriately close this sketch:

"OUR PERSONAL RELATIONS, OUR SYMPATHIES, OUR KINDNESSES, ALL THE TIES THAT BIND US TO EACH OTHER WILL FOREVER LIVE AS PART OF OURSELVES."

HIRAM PRICE.

HIRAM PRICE was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1814, received a common school education, and was trained for business pursuits. Removing to Iowa, he settled in Davenport, and devoted himself to mercantile pursuits and banking. He became president of the State Bank of Iowa, and was paymaster-general of Iowa in 1861. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Iowa to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, he was chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad. A ready and fluent debater, he frequently took part in the discussions of the House, advocating with zeal the measures and policy with which the Republican party was identified in Congress. On the 22d of February, Mr. Price eloquently advocated the impeachment of the President, and a few days after, in another speech on the same subject, declared the proceeding to be "a legal, financial, and political necessity." In an able speech, July 1, 1868, he opposed the purchase of Alaska, using the following plain and conclusive illustration: "If an individual who was pecuniarily involved to such an extent that he was compelled to renew his notes from time to time, and beg time from his creditors, should take money which he borrowed at an exorbitant rate of interest to purchase a piece of property which he had no kind of use for, he would be called by all honest and prudent men either a very weak or a very wicked man, and I hold, sir, that the same rule that applies to individuals is equally applicable to nations."

JOHN V. L. PRUYN.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN was born in Albany, New York, in 1811. He received his education mainly at private schools, studied law, and was admitted to the Albany bar in 1832. In 1835 he was counsel and director of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, and was afterwards treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company. He was also Master in Chancery during the governership of William L. Marcy. In 1844 he was made a member of the Board of Regents, and in 1862 Chancellor of the University of New York, and in the same year was a State Senator. He received from Rutgers' College the degree of LL. D.

At a special election he was, in 1863, elected as Representative in Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Erastus Corning. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was placed on the Committee on Claims. In the Fortieth Congress, to which he was also elected, he served with the Committee on Foreign Affairs and that on the Library.

Mr. Pruyn was an active member of the Fortieth Congress, sustaining a prominent part in the proceedings and debates of the House. He delivered speeches on a variety of important questions; for example, on the Impeachment Resolutions presented by Mr. Ashley—on the New York Custom House Affairs—on the veto of the Reconstruction Bill—on the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill—on the Resolution for the Impeachment of President Johnson—on the Treaty-making power—Construction of the Impeachment clause of the Constitution—on the Purchase of Alaska, and on other subjects and occasions. His expressed views on the prominent questions before Congress were in harmony with those of the Democratic party, of which he is an able and efficient member.



John V. L. Pruyn

SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL was born in Philadelphia, October 10, 1828. He received a common school education, and was bred a merchant, devoting himself to mercantile pursuits in his native city. He was four years a member of the city councils of Philadelphia. In 1858 and 1859 he was a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Committees on Banking and Currency, and Expenditures in the State Department, and Retrenchment. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Banking and Currency, Retrenchment, and the Assassination of President Lincoln. Elected as a Democrat, he acted constantly with his party friends in Congress. Without occupying the attention of the House with long speeches, Mr. Randall indicated his constant interest in pending legislation by frequently participating briefly and pointedly in discussions. Twice during the Fortieth Congress he was called upon to address the House upon resolutions relating to the death of colleagues. He spoke briefly and feelingly in eulogy upon Hon. Charles Denison and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, the latter of whom he characterized as his "warm friend, although of different political opinions." On February 29, 1868, he argued that President Johnson should not be impeached for the violation of an unconstitutional law. He favored the granting of pecuniary aid to the destitute in the South, and deprecated the discharge of Government employés from the navy yards and elsewhere during the winter months.

GREEN B. RAUM.

GREEN B. RAUM was born in Golconda, Illinois, December 3, 1829. After receiving a common school education, at the age of eighteen, he commenced the study of law, and subsequently pursued his profession uninterruptedly for sixteen years, gaining a large and lucrative practise. In politics he was an anti-slavery Democrat, and at the inception of the rebellion he took a firm stand in favor of the Government. On the 23d of April, 1861, while attending a session of the court at Metropolis, he made the first war speech in Southern Illinois. During the following summer and fall he canvassed the southern section of the State, to promote the volunteering of troops for the war, and at the close of this important service entered the 56th Regiment of Illinois Infantry, in which he received the commission of major. He participated in the siege of Corinth, in May, 1862, and was soon after promoted successively lieutenant-colonel and colonel.

In the winter of 1862–3 he was in the campaign of Central Mississippi, and in the following March was in the campaign against Vicksburg, and commanded the Second Brigade, Seventh Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, when the city surrendered. In September, 1863, he had a short leave of absence to return home, where he addressed large meetings, and was the first man in that section of Illinois who advocated the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln, and the enlistment of slaves in the national armies. On his return to his command he had the advance of his division on the march with Sherman from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, and was in the battle of Mission Ridge, where he was wounded through the left thigh, and carried off the field. He recovered so as to join his command on the 15th of February, at Huntsville, Alabama. The whole

army, under Sherman, was soon on the march to the sea, and to Colonel Raum was assigned the duty of holding the line of communication from Dalton southward, a distance of fifty miles. Having performed this duty satisfactorily, and reinforced and held Resacca against Hood's army, he received the personal thanks of General Sherman. On the arrival of the army at Savannah, he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and assigned to a command in the Shenandoah Valley. The war being virtually ended, and his services no longer needed, General Raum resigned on the 6th of May, 1865, and went home to resume civil pursuits.

In August, 1866, the Republicans of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Illinois nominated him as their Representative in the Fortieth Congress. He was elected, and taking his seat in March, 1867, he was assigned to the Committees on Mileage and Military Affairs. He took a prominent part in the deliberations and debates of the House. Pending the Civil Appropriation bill, February 27, 1868, he said of the city of Cairo: "It is the great focal point in the West for the building up of a large commercial city. Last year there were four thousand eight hundred and thirty-two steamboats that arrived at and departed from Cairo; four hundred thousand cars of freight were shipped from that place; and seventy-eight thousand passengers passed over the railroad there, besides those who arrived and departed on nearly five thousand steamboats that landed there. Although Cairo has now but about twelve thousand inhabitants, it has an immense commerce which is increasing day by day and year by year." July 7, 1868, he made an able argument on the Alaska purchase, maintaining that "honor and good faith demand at the hands of the United States that the treaty should be executed in the spirit in which it was entered into." Among other noteworthy speeches of Mr. Raum was one of much research on the International Pacific Railroad bill, showing the "importance of the railroad to our people, and the economy of the United States aiding in its construction from Cairo to the Rio Grande," and another speech on the Reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON was born in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, New York, October 10, 1823. The summers of his boyhood, with few exceptions, were spent upon his father's farm. His education was obtained in the common school and at Union Academy, then a flourishing literary institution in northern Westchester. After leaving the academy, he taught a district school for two years. He subsequently studied law, and in September, 1847, was admitted to practice in all the courts of his native State.

In 1848, he was elected Member of Assembly on the Whig ticket, and served two terms. He gave a vigorous support to the bill, which became a law, for the establishment of Free Schools throughout the State. His motto was "Education for all, Liberty for all."

In 1853, he was elected Senator on the Whig ticket, although the district gave the Democratic State ticket at that election about three thousand majority. As Chairman of the Committee on Literature, he reported and carried through a bill separating the office of State Superintendent of Common Schools from that of Secretary of State, and establishing a distinct and independent bureau for the educational interests of the State. He also introduced and carried through a bill for the protection of mechanics and laborers in the erection of buildings in his county, which has never been repealed. Every bill introduced by him during his legislative career, passed that branch of the Legislature of which, at the time, he was a member. During the period of his service in the House and Senate, there were passed at least fifty local bills affecting the section he represented.



W. M. Robertson

At that time Know-Nothingism was at its flood. Mr. Robertson introduced in the Senate a series of concurrent resolutions, which were adopted by the Legislature of 1855, which demanded the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act and the enactment of a law declaring that slavery shall not exist except where it is established by the local laws of the State; declared that New York would never consent to the admission into the Union of any State that may be formed out of the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska, unless its constitution shall prohibit the existence of slavery within its limits; and that every attempt to control, by the dictation of secret political societies, or by the imposition of oaths or kindred obligations, the political action of any citizen, is at war with the true theory of our Government, destructive of personal independence, hostile to the rights of the great body of the people, and detrimental to the public welfare.

In 1855, he was elected County-Judge of Westchester County, on the Republican ticket, was re-elected in 1859, and again in 1863, although the County was at each of these elections largely Democratic. In 1860, he was a Presidential Elector, and voted in the Electoral College for Lincoln and Hamlin. He was Chairman of the Senate Committee appointed by Governor Morgan, in 1862, to raise volunteers in the Seventh Senate District of New York, which sent many soldiers to the front, and especially the Sixth New York Heavy Artillery. In 1864, he was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and favored the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson.

In 1866, he was elected on the Republican ticket a Representative to the Fortieth Congress, from the Tenth Congressional District of New York, by a majority exceeding two thousand. He was appointed a member of the Committees on Commerce and Revolutionary Claims. He favored the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and voted uniformly against his vetoes. Mr. Robertson declined a re-nomination for Representative, in order that he might devote himself exclusively to his profession.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON.

THE people of the United States are either emigrants or the descendants of emigrants from the Old World. Probably one-fifth of them were born in Europe, though seldom more than five or six of these hold seats in Congress. There are always some of them, however, and they are nowise inferior as a class, either in capacity, intelligence, or patriotism.

William Erigena Robinson was born in Unagh, near Cookstown, Tyrone County, Ireland, on the 6th of May, 1814. His father (Thomas—married to Mary Sloss) was a merchant in Cookstown, renting a small farm in Unagh, where he died in 1863.

William worked on his father's farm, and attended school, while a boy, entering at length, in 1832, the Royal Academy at Belfast; but a severe attack of typhus fever soon arrested his studies, and, on recovering, he resolved to seek his fortune in the New World. Embarking at Liverpool, he had a stormy voyage of eight weeks to New York, where he landed in September, 1836. His emotions on first approaching the shores of his adopted country, found expression as follows:

Hail! brightest banner that floats on the gale!
Flag of the country of Washington, hail!
Red are thy stripes, as the blood of the brave,
Bright are thy stars as the sun on the wave;
Wrapt in thy folds are the hopes of the free,
Banner of Washington, blessings on thee!

Mountain-tops mingle the sky with their snow;
Prairies lie smiling in sunshine below;
Rivers, as broad as the sea in their pride,
Border thine Empires, but do not *divide;*
Niagara's voice far out-anthems the sea;
Land of sublimity, blessings on thee!



W. E. Robinson

HON WILLIAM E. ROBINSON

REPRESENTATIVE FROM NEW YORK

Hope of the World! on thy mission sublime,
When thou didst burst on the pathway of Time,
Millions from darkness and bondage awoke;
Music was born when Liberty spoke;
Millions to come yet shall join in the glee;
Land of the Pilgrim's hope! blessings on thee!

Empires shall perish and monarchies fail;
Kingdoms and thrones in thy glory grow pale!
Thou shalt live on, and thy people shall own
Loyalty's sweet, where each heart is thy throne.
UNION and FREEDOM thine heritage be,
Country of Washington, blessings on thee!

Though fully of age, and wholly dependent on his own exertions, young Robinson soon entered the classical school of Rev. John J. Owen, where he completed his preparation for college, entering Yale as a Freshman in the autumn of 1837. While in college, he began to write for the journals, especially the New Haven *Herald*. He graduated in 1841, and his valedictory oration before the Brothers in Unity was published by the Society. He now entered the New Haven Law School, but still found time for writing, and for lecturing on Ireland, in response to invitations from different cities. In 1844, he became a writer for the New York *Tribune*, with which he was for several years connected, either as correspondent ("Richelieu") or assistant editor; but he wrote also for the Richmond *Whig*, Boston *Atlas*, and other journals, especially while acting as correspondent at Washington. In the autumn of 1846, he edited for a time the Buffalo *Express*. In 1848, he was proposed as a Whig candidate for Congress from New York City, in a district where a nomination was then equivalent to an election; but another was preferred to him by a majority of one. In 1849, he started in that city, in connection with the late Thomas Devin Reilly, an Irish paper entitled *The People*; but this proving a losing speculation, was stopped at the close of its first half-year, and Mr. Robinson accepted the post of Measurer in the New York Custom House, and held it till the Whig party was ousted from power by the election of Pierce as President. General Scott was the Whig candidate in 1852, and he had no more zealous nor efficient supporter than Mr. Robinson.

The dissolution of the Whig party was one consequence (if not rather a cause) of General Scott's overwhelming discomfiture, and Mr. Robinson thenceforth eschewed politics. He was married in January, 1853, to Miss Helen A. Dougherty, of Newark, New Jersey, and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law in New York for the ten years ensuing. Though avoiding activity or prominence in politics, his affiliations during this period were mostly with the independent or anti-Tammany Democrats, by whom he was once run for a District Judge; but though he ran ahead of his Democratic rival on the regular ticket, the split insured the defeat of both. Meantime he made a visit, in 1859, to his native land, accompanied by his wife, and had the pleasure of greeting once more his aged father not long before his decease. He made a hasty trip on the Continent, but returned without crossing the Alps. A public dinner was given to him by the Mayor, Recorder, and other citizens of New York, on his departure, and a similar honor was bestowed upon him at the Giant's Causeway by his old friends and neighbors on his arrival in Ireland.

Having removed to Brooklyn, and the war of secession having constrained him to take an active part in defense of the Union, President Lincoln, in 1862, appointed him Assessor of Internal Revenue in the Third District, and he held that trust until March 4, 1867, when he resigned it, having been elected to Congress from that District, as a Democrat, at the preceding November election, by 12,634 votes to 10,803 for Simeon B. Chittendon, Republican. The District chose a Republican at the preceding election.

Mr. Robinson's prior knowledge of Congress as a correspondent was extensive and familiar. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, and John M. Clayton, were members in his day, and he was on friendly terms with all the great men of the Whig party. James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, and Franklin Pierce, with Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, Thomas H. Benton, John Slidell, and William L. Yancey, were under his eye for years as he watched the proceedings from the reporters' gallery of either House. Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham

Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson, were members of that House whereof Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, was Speaker, and of whose doings Mr. Robinson was a watchful and deeply interested observer. Twenty years elapsed before he was called to a seat, and in those years most of them had passed from earth. Andrew Johnson, Simon Cameron, and Robert C. Schenck, are perhaps all who remain in public life of those whom Mr. Robinson saw occupying seats in Congress in 1846–7.

Elected as a Democrat, Mr. Robinson has been faithful to the convictions of his party, but not a blind partisan. He voted for Schuyler Colfax for Speaker. As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he has devoted his attention mainly to the securing of full protection for the rights of adopted citizens against the claims of European Governments to require of them military service, or to call them to account for acts done or words spoken in this country. If this question shall ultimately be settled to the satisfaction of the large class more especially interested, the credit will be largely due to Mr. Robinson's ardent and indefatigable efforts. He closed one of his speeches on the subject with these impressive words:

"I have done what I could to excite the attention of this people, and to call that of this House to the subject, and I can only say that when this thing is accomplished, when the true doctrine which we announce here to-day, and will hereafter insist upon, shall become incorporated in international law, and its vitality shall be recognized throughout the world, though I may have departed before that time, my memory may live among those who have advocated it. And in that hour of triumph for American ideas, and maybe the hour of Ireland's independence, although

> "'I, too, shall be gone; yet my name shall be spoken
> When Erin awakes, and her fetters are broken.'"

Mr. Robinson, while discharging his duties as an American citizen, has always been devoted to the cause of his native land. The subject of protecting American citizens in foreign lands, and guaranteeing the right of expatriation, was urged by him on the attention of Con

gress in 1842, through Henry Clay; and since then he has kept it before the public in lectures, speeches, and editorials. In 1843, he was a prominent actor in the Irish Repeal movement in this country. In 1847, when the famine broke out in Ireland, he was the principal actor in the movement to send from this country that substantial relief which the *Macedonian* and other vessels carried to Ireland. It was at his request that his friends, John J. Crittenden and Washington Hunt, urged the Half-Million Bill on the Senate (which passed it) and the House (where it failed), and carried through the Resolution to send the frigate *Macedonian* with provisions. The national meeting in Washington, at which Vice-President Dallas presided, and Calhoun, Clayton, Cass, and others (one from each State), acted as vice-presidents—with Webster, Crittenden, and others, as speakers, was due mainly to his exertions. It was at his personal solicitation that every officer and speaker attended. In 1848, he threw his whole soul into the movement for Irish independence; and the chief actors therein sought, found, and acknowledged Mr. Robinson's efficient and disinterested friendship on their arrival in this country. In 1856–7, he was Secretary (James T. Brady, President) of the Society of "The Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty," which held up the tolerant views of Washington in opposition to those of the then formidable Know-Nothing party; and he was chosen by that Society, at their last grand annual banquet on Washington's birth-day, 1857, as speaker to the principal toast, in place of Judge Douglas of Illinois, who had been chosen for that duty, but was unable to attend.

Many of Mr. Robinson's lectures, speeches, and orations, and some of his poetry, have been published, and extensively quoted and criticized on both sides of the Atlantic—particularly his orations before the Psi Upsilon Society, convened from different colleges, at Hamilton College, in 1851, in which he combated the then prevalent idea that this country is Anglo-Saxon, arguing that the Irish was the strongest, and the Anglo-Saxon the weakest element in the United States. The distant mutterings of disunion were heard even then, and, at the close of the oration, Mr. Robinson thus referred to it:

"This Union shall not fail. It shall stand: for the prayers, and hopes, and sympathies of a world are gathering around it. * * *

"There are four millions of citizen soldiers whose every heart is a citadel, whose every body is a shield around and over it; and around the citadel of liberty shall rise ramparts of bodies, and shall flow a deluge of blood, before its safety is periled or its throne shaken. From the exiles from one country alone, whose sons, flying from oppression there, found shelter here, we could raise an army of 100,000 fighting men, as brave, as irresistible, as their countrymen who fought at Cremona or Fontenoy. * * * There should be 'no such word as fail' in the Lexicon of this Republic. Washington's wisdom, Montgomery's blood, the blessings of the past, the promise of the future, the hopes of the world, are mingling with the folds of its flag, and dancing in its stars. * * *

"Those who talk of disunion have little faith in man's wisdom, and less in God's providence. They have but a faint idea of our bright destiny. The light of that flag shall burst like a sun upon the falling ruins of oppression throughout the world. Many an eye, sick and sunken, shall revive to gaze upon the increasing constellation of its stars. There shall be no Gibeon on which the sun of its glory shall stand still; no valley of Ajalon over which the moon of its beauty shall be stayed. For him who shall attempt to fire the temple of American Liberty, who would pale a star, or blot a stripe from its glorious flag, time shall be too short for repentance, Heaven too indignant for forgiveness, and the woe of the doomed too merciful for the punishment of his crime. He shall perish from among men; his name shall not blister on the page of history; he,

> 'Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
> And, doubly dying, shall go down
> To the vile dust from which he sprung,
> Unwept, unhonored, and unsung.'"

LOGAN H. ROOTS.

LOGAN H. ROOTS, the youngest member of the Fortieth Congress, was born in Perry County, Illinois, March 26, 1841. His parents had not recovered from the pecuniary disaster wrought by the financial storm which swept the country in 1837. They were keeping a boarding-school, and toiling on the wild prairie in a country where near neighbors were twelve miles distant, and where they frequently went twelve miles to attend Sabbath services.

As a youth he shared the household duties and farm labors of his parents, thus acquiring habits of industry with a good degree of hardihood and vigor. Almost imperceptibly he picked up, from his associations with the pupils in the house, the rudiments of a common school education at an early age.

In 1858, prior to his seventeenth birthday, he entered the Illinois State Normal University, the youngest male student in attendance. During the winter previous to reaching his majority, he left the university, and was principal of the High School in the city of Du Quoin, in his native county. In 1862 he returned to the university, and graduated with the first honors of his class.

He at once thereafter took an active part in the organization of the 81st Illinois Volunteers, in which regiment he enlisted. He was soon after commissioned, and served until promoted by an appointment as staff officer of United States Volunteers, under which he was chief depot commissary for the combined armies under General Sherman on the "March to the Sea."

Upon his leaving the regiment, the officers unanimously passed a series of resolutions, which they all signed and presented to him, in which they speak of him in the highest terms, saying among other things, "We will forever remember with gratitude the zeal he has



Logan H. Roots

constantly manifested in our welfare, the vigilant care with which the wants of ourselves and the men of our respective commands have always been anticipated and supplied. His unremitting attention to our wants in camp, his continued watchfulness over our comfort on the many long and weary marches, his frequently and voluntarily exposing himself to the thick dangers of the battle-field, where quartermasters are not supposed to go, to share the dangers with, and administer to the comfort of the members of this regiment, have indelibly engraven his memory in recollections of living gratitude upon the hearts of the men of this command."

In the position which he filled in the army afterward he continued to acquit himself creditably, and frequently elicited expressions of admiration from prominent commanders, among whom was General Sherman, who, unsolicited, and even without the knowledge of Mr. Roots, recommended him in the most urgent and flattering terms for a colonelcy.

At the close of the war Mr. Roots settled in Arkansas, and engaged in cotton planting and trading. Upon the passage of the Reconstruction acts, he took a bold and prominent part in the restoration of his State, and unexpectedly found himself the nominee of the Republican party for Congress. His canvass was memorable for the fearlessness with which it was conducted, amidst dangers which no one can appreciate who is not conversant with the situation. Upon the re-admission of Arkansas he took his seat in the Fortieth Congress as a Representative from the First District, comprising twenty-four counties of that State. During the short session which remained of the Fortieth Congress, there was little opportunity for a member so recently admitted to take a prominent part in legislation, nevertheless, by constant attention to business, Mr. Roots made himself useful to his constituents and the country. His principal speech was an eloquent and appropriate eulogy on his deceased colleague, Hon. James Hinds, who was assassinated in his district. Mr. Roots was unanimously renominated by the Republican Convention, and was, by a large majority, re-elected to the Forty-first Congress.

LEWIS W. ROSS.

LEWIS W. ROSS was born in Seneca County, New York, December 8, 1812. In his boyhood he removed with his father to Illinois. He was educated at Illinois College, and adopted the profession of law. In 1840 and 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1848 he was a Democratic Presidential Elector, and in 1860 was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. In 1861 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and in the following year was elected a Representative from Illinois to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses.

Mr. Ross is active and prominent as a member of the National Legislature. As a Democrat he is outspoken and fearless, while his speeches give evidence of a mind actuated by warm impulses and strong convictions. His speech on the "Abolition of Slavery," delivered in the House, June 14, 1864, presents as fairly, perhaps, as any other, the attitude of the Democratic party at that time towards the prosecution of the war, while at the same time it exemplifies some of the more prominent mental characteristics of its author. One or two brief extracts will accordingly be presented. At the time of delivering this speech, Mr. Ross was favorable to some kind of compromise, and for arresting further war.

"We are now passing," he says, "the fiery ordeal of this malignant disease. The hectic flush mantles the cheek, the pulse beats quick and wiery; but there are still hopes, by a change of doctors and treatment, and careful nursing, the patient may survive. If I had power to reach the mind and touch the heart of the nation, I would beseech my countrymen, everywhere, North and South, to stay their hands and cease this self-destruction before it be for ever too late. Why



Engd by G.E.Perine

Lewis W. Ross

HON LEWIS W. ROSS

REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS

persist in destroying the best form of government ever devised by the wisdom, virtue, and patriotism of man? Why blot out the world's last hope of free, constitutional liberty? The despots of the Old World have no love for our free institutions and Democratic form of government; they have watched with a jealous eye our growing greatness and power; they are pleased with the manner in which we are executing a job for them which they dare not undertake themselves. If we continue to gratify them by procrastinating our civil war until our armies are destroyed and our finances collapse, they will be ready to grasp the exhausted giant by the throat, and furnish Maximilians to rule over us. I would implore the country to pause and reflect. This question of self-preservation, of maintaining our liberties and free institutions, rises infinitely above all party considerations. Save the country, though political parties crumble into atoms. * * * These suggestions in favor of an amicable adjustment will not be likely to meet the approbation of the Cabinets or their special adherents at Washington or Richmond. The first would peril the nation, with its thirty millions of Anglo-Saxons, for the supposed benefit of three or four millions of African slaves. They would extirpate slavery at whatever cost or sacrifice of blood and treasure. They would brush Federal and State constitutions out of their way like cobwebs. They would over-run and subjugate the South and exterminate the people. They would encourage servile insurrection and arm the slave against his master. They would make war on and starve non-combatants, women and children. They would devastate and desolate the land with fire and sword, and make it a howling wilderness; confiscate real and personal property; place the negro, as to civil and political rights, on an equality with the whites; execute or banish the rebel leaders; exclude all others engaged in the rebellion from the rights of citizens; place the free negroes under the control of the Secretary of War, to be worked and managed by Government overseers; keep the people in subjection by means of a standing army; and rule and govern the country by civil and military officers appointed by the President."

PHILETUS SAWYER.

PHILETUS SAWYER was born in Whiting, Vermont, September 22d, 1816. He was favored with no advantages of education save those of the common schools. At the age of seventeen he bought his time from his father, and commenced working by the month as a farm laborer. Having continued in this employment ten years, saving about two thousand dollars, he emigrated to Wisconsin in 1847 and engaged into the lumber business. He first rented and subsequently purchased mills and invested in pine lands, building up a large and prosperous business. He was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1857 and 1861. He was elected Mayor of Oshkosh in 1863; was a member of the Republican National Con vention of 1864, and the same year was elected a Representative in the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, and has done efficient service on the Committee on Manufactures and Commerce. He never makes speeches, but no member of Congress has greater influence on committees or in private consultation. In a letter to the "Green Bay Gazette," Senator Howe thus speaks of him:

"No District in the United States has sent to Washington an honester man, or a more faithful or efficient Representative. I don't know of an interest in the District that he has abused or neglected. At the same time I do not know a man more tolerant of or generous to his political opponents than he is. Mr. Sawyer's early education was limited; but he was born a gentleman, and he has lived like a gentleman in all the relations of life. In spite of lack of culture, he is today as wisely and familiarly known to the picked men who represent the States of this great republic, in Congress, and is as universally respected too, as any man in either house."



P. Sawyer



Robt. C. Schenck

ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

ROBERT CUMMING SCHENCK was born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, October 4, 1809. His father, General William C. Schenck, was one of the early settlers in the Miami Valley, and served in the Northwestern Army under General Harrison. He died at the capital of Ohio while a member of the General Assembly.

At fifteen years of age young Schenck entered the Sophomore Class in the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated in 1827. He remained at Oxford as a tutor of Latin and French until he received his Master's degree in 1830. He then commenced the study of law in Lebanon, with the celebrated Thomas Corwin. Having completed his course of legal studies, he removed to Dayton, where he entered upon the practice of law. Here his legal acquirements and ability as an advocate gave him rapid advancement in his profession, and secured him a large and lucrative practice. In 1838 he was first a candidate for public office. He ran on the Whig ticket for the legislature, and failed by a few votes to be elected. He entered with zeal into the presidential canvass of 1840, and obtained a reputation as a popular speaker second to none in Ohio, save that of Corwin. In 1841 he was elected to the legislature of Ohio, and was recognized as a leading spirit among the Whigs in that body. At the extra session of the legislature in the summer of 1842, he defeated the scheme of the Democrats to pass an apportionment bill arranging the districts in such a way as to promote the interests of the Democratic party. Through his influence the Whig members of both branches of the legislature resigned. The remainder, being less than a quo-

rum, were unable to carry out their plan of "Gerrymandering" the State. At the following session an apportionment bill, not so odious as the first, was passed in time for the Congressional election.

Mr. Schenck was re-elected to the legislature by an increased majority. He distinguished himself by laboring to secure economy in the finances, advocating internal improvements, and assisting to effect a revision of the school law.

Mr. Schenck rose so rapidly in the estimation of his party, that he was, in 1843, nominated for Congress, and was elected by a large majority, in a district which was usually very close. He served in Congress with great efficiency during four successive terms. He was a member of several important committees, and in the Thirtieth Congress was Chairman of the Committee of Roads and Canals. He was recognized as one of the Whig leaders of the House. He took a prominent part in discussions, and was regarded as a very formidable competitor in debate.

In 1850, Mr. Schenck refused a re-nomination for Congress, and was the following year appointed, by President Fillmore, Minister to Brazil. His powers were subsequently extended by a commission to treat with the authorities of Uruguay and Paraguay. He negotiated several important treaties, by one of which the navigation of the River La Plata and its tributaries was made "free to the merchant flags of all nations."

After Mr. Schenck's return to the United States in 1854, for a number of years he took no active part in politics. In addition to occasional practice at the bar, he was engaged in the management of a line of railroad from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to the Mississippi River.

At the election of a successor to Mr. Chase as United States Senator, Mr. Schenck received the vote of the opposition to the Democracy, but the preponderance of this party secured the election of its candidate, Mr. Pugh.

Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter, Mr. Schenck tendered his services to President Lincoln, who commissioned him a Brigadier-General of Volunteers on the 17th of May, 1861.

On the 17th of June, 1861, General Schenck was ordered to take possession of the Loudon and Hampshire railroad as far as Vienna. Under instructions from General Scott, the road had been reconnoitered the day before, and no enemy discovered. General Schenck was ordered to place a regiment of his brigade in cars, and establish guards at certain points designated along the road. As the train was approaching Vienna, with but two companies on board, it was fired upon by a masked battery. Three cars were disabled, ten men were killed and two wounded. The locomotive being in the rear, the engineer treacherously uncoupled, and returned to Alexandria, leaving the little band in the midst of a largely superior force, supported by artillery and cavalry. The rebels numbered eight hundred men, mainly South Carolinians, under command of General Gregg. General Schenck with great coolness rallied his men. So much courage was displayed that the rebels withdrew, impressed with the belief that a heavy force must be in reserve.

At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, General Schenck commanded a brigade embracing the First and Second Ohio, the Second New York, and a battery of six-pounders. His position was on the Warrenton Road, near the stone bridge. About four o'clock in the afternoon General Schenck received orders to retreat, and forming his brigade brought off his men in such an orderly manner as to distinguish them from the frightened mob which comprised the fragments of the disintegrated army. But for this orderly movement the day's disaster would have been far greater, for General Beauregard gave it as one reason why pursuit was not made that he was satisfied large re-inforcements held the Warrenton Road.

General Schenck was next assigned to the command of a brigade in West Virginia, and was actively engaged in the campaigns on the Kenawha and New Rivers. On the death of General Lander, he was ordered to Cumberland, Maryland, where he found everything in a state of confusion. Here he found scope for the exercise of his administrative abilities, and soon succeeded in restoring order and enforcing discipline.

General Schenck was next ordered to move up the south branch of the Potomac. In obedience to this order, he successively occupied and held Moorfield, Petersburg, Franklin, and other important points. He was then ordered to push on to the relief of General Milroy, who was at McDowell with a force of about four thousand men. When within twenty-two miles of McDowell, a dispatch was received from General Milroy, stating that the enemy was at least fourteen thousand strong, and would undoubtedly attack the next morning. General Schenck pushed onward with about fifteen hundred infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. The march was continued all night, and a conjunction of the forces was effected early in the morning. On consultation, General Schenck and General Milroy agreed that they could not hold the place against such a force as the enemy possessed. Instead of awaiting an attack or commencing a retreat, a feint of strength was made, and hard fighting continued until dark. Meanwhile baggage was sent off in wagon trains, and, after the close of the day's demonstration, the entire army was brought off with slight loss, considering the immense odds against it. The commander of the department pronounced the march to the relief of Milroy, the battle, and the subsequent retreat, one of the most brilliant achievements that had thus far marked the campaigns of that region.

At the battle of Cross Keys General Schenck occupied the right of the line. The rebels in heavy force attempted to flank his position. They were promptly repulsed, and fell back under a well-directed artillery fire. Until three o'clock in the afternoon, the right continued to press the enemy, and in no instance lost any part of the field they had gained. When the left gave way, General Fremont ordered General Schenck to fall back to the strong position occupied in the morning. General Fremont, when relieved of his command, turned it over to General Schenck, who, in the absence of General Sigel, had command of the First Corps of the Army of Virginia.

General Schenck, with his division, took an active part in the second battle of Bull Run. His orders were given with great prompt-

ness and judgment, and he displayed much coolness and bravery on the field. On the second day of the battle, in the thickest of the fight, he was severely wounded. A ball struck his right arm, by which his sword was thrown some distance from him. As the position was much exposed, his staff desired to carry him instantly off the field, but he persistently and repeatedly refused to go until his sword should be found. He was conveyed to Washington, and the day following his arrival the President and other distinguished persons visited him and gave him most cordial expressions of sympathy and praise. He was shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of Major-General. Secretary Stanton stated in a letter accompanying the commission, that no official act of his was ever performed with greater pleasure than the forwarding of this appointment.

General Schenck recovered slowly, and six months elapsed before he was again fit for field duty. Before he had entirely recovered from his wound, on the 11th of December, 1862, he was assigned by the President to the command of the Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, with headquarters at Baltimore. This was one of the most difficult posts of duty in the entire service, and his fitness for it was inferred from his great reputation and experience in civil affairs.

General Schenck's administration fully met public expectation. He displayed great executive ability, firmness, and determination. He arrested and promptly punished many who to "declarations of sympathy with treason" added "acts of complicity."

As the rebels of Maryland attempted to fight the battles of the "Confederacy" at the ballot-box, it became a part of General Schenck's duty to provide that Union men should be protected at the polls, and that voters should take a suitable oath of allegiance. To effect these objects, General Schenck issued "General Order Fifty-three," celebrated among the official documents of the war, and especially odious to all secession sympathizers. Winter Davis and other Union leaders of Maryland were accustomed to speak of him as the savior of the State.

On the 5th of December, 1863. General Schenck resigned his

commission to take a seat in Congress as a Representative from the Third Ohio District. He was immediately appointed to the responsible position of Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, which he held during the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses. In this position he had to do with questions of the utmost importance affecting the immense army then engaged in suppressing the rebellion. He projected many important features in the military measures which tended to promote the efficiency and success of the army. He was the firm friend of the volunteer as against the encroachments and assumptions of the regulars. He was a vigorous advocate of the draft, the enemy of deserters, and the champion of private soldiers.

On taking his seat by re-election in the Fortieth Congress, General Schenck was appointed to the most important and responsible position in the House—the Chairmanship of the Committee of Ways and Means. His sound views on financial questions and his great industry well fitted him for the important and laborious duties pertaining to this committee. His force of character, his strength of will, his readiness in debate, and his general abilities as a statesman, make him practically as well as technically "Leader of the House."



G. W. Scofield

GLENNI W. SCOFIELD.

GLENNI W. SCOFIELD was born in Chautauqua County, New York, March 11, 1817. In early life he had such educational advantages as are usually furnished in the common schools. When about fourteen years of age, he quit school to learn printing, and worked at this trade about three years. At seventeen he went back to his books, and entered upon a course of classical study. In the fall of 1836, he entered Hamilton College, New York, as a Freshman, and graduated from this institution, with fair rank of scholarship, in 1840. The two years immediately following his graduation, he spent in teaching; the first in Fauquier County, Virginia, and the second in McKean County, Pennsylvania. While teaching, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Warren, Pennsylvania, where he has ever since resided.

Except when interrupted by several terms of service in the State Legislature and the National Congress, his whole time has been devoted to his profession. In 1849, he was elected to the Legislature of his State, and re-elected in 1850. While a member of this body, he was esteemed one of its most effective debaters, and was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. His speech on the elective judiciary was quite widely circulated at the time, and attracted considerable attention throughout the State. Although during this term of service in the Legislature he acted with the Democratic party, as he did some years subsequently, he was always an anti-slavery man. During his college life he was a member of an Abolition society formed by a number of

young men in the Institution, and never relinquished his early convictions in hostility to slavery. In accordance with these convictions, and while still acting with the Democratic party, he advocated the Wilmot Proviso, opposed the Fugitive Slave Law, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, taking the anti-slavery side of all kindred questions.

When the Republican party was formed in 1856, he immediately severed his old party connections, and in a public address united his political fortunes with the new party of freedom and progress. In the fall of that year he was nominated by the Republicans for the State Senate; and in a district before largely Democratic, was elected by a majority of twelve hundred. He occupied this position three years, and ably sustained the reputation which he had gained as a debater in the lower branch of the Legislature. While in the Senate he introduced and advocated bills to exempt the homestead from sale for debt, and to abrogate the laws excluding witnesses from testifying on account of religious belief. Neither of these bills passed; but Mr. Scofield's speeches in their favor, which were reported and printed, prove that they should have passed. His bills were voted down, but his arguments were not answered. He was more successful in his efforts to procure State aid for the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. This aid secured the construction of a line of road which has already worked wonders in the development of that large and previously wild and neglected section of the State in which he resided. For a short time in 1861, he was President Judge of the District composed of the Counties of Mercer, Venango, Clarion, and Jefferson, having been appointed by Governor Curtin to fill a vacancy.

In 1862, he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first. During his term of Congressional service, he has uniformly acted with the Radical Republicans. As a debater, Mr. Scofield has been much admired for his analytical, terse, and logical style. Without striving to be amusing, he not unfrequently enlivens his argument by pungent

satire and humorous illustrations; but the general character of his efforts is that of clear statement and close reasoning. He seems to aim only at conviction. The following extract from a speech delivered in reply to Mr. Brooks of New York, in January, 1865, in the House of Representatives, is a fair specimen of his style of address and power of discussion:

"It has been often said of late that history repeats itself. Of course it cannot be literally true; but the gentleman reiterates it, and then proceeds to search for the prototype of the terrible drama now being enacted on this continent, and affects to find it in the Revolution of 1776. Having settled this point to his own satisfaction, he proceeds to assign to the living actors their historic parts. The rebels take the position of the colonial revolutionists; the Government of the United States re-enacts the part of George III. and his Ministers; while for himself and the Opposition debaters of this House, he selects the honorable *role* of Chatham, Fox, Burke, and other champions of colonial rights in the British Parliament. Let us examine this. It is true that the colonists rebelled against the Government of Great Britain, and the slaveholders rebelled against the Government of the United States; but here the likeness ends. Between the circumstances that might provoke or justify rebellion in the two cases, there is no resemblance. The Government from which the colonies separated was three thousand miles beyond the seas. They could not even communicate with it in those days in less than two or three months. In that Government they had no representation, and their wants and wishes no authoritative voice. Nor was it the form of government most acceptable to the colonists. They preferred a republic. The rapidly-increasing population and the geographical extent and position of the colonies, demanded nationality. Sooner or later it must come. The tea tax and other trifling grievances only hurried on an event that was sure to occur from the influences of geography and population alone. How is it in these respects with the present rebellion? The Government against which the slaveholders rebelled was not a foreign one; it was as much theirs as ours. They

were fully represented in it. There was scarcely a law—indeed I think there was not a single law upon the statute-book, to which they had not given their assent. It was the Government they helped to make, and it was made as they wanted it. They had ever had their share of control and patronage in it, and more than their share, for they boasted with much truth that cotton was king. Nor is there any geographical reasons in their favor. It is conceded even by the rebels themselves that a division of the territory lying compactly between the Lakes and the Gulf, the Atlantic and the Mississippi, into two nations would be a great misfortune to both. If it were the Pacific States demanding separation, bad as that would be, there would be some sense in it; but for this territory, you cannot even find a dividing line. When you attempt to run one, the rivers and mountains cross your purpose. Both the land and the water oppose division. There is no disunion outside the wicked hearts of these disloyal men. I can see no resemblance, then, between our patriot fathers, who toiled through a seven years' war to establish this beneficent Government, and the traitors who drench the land in blood in an attempt—I trust in God a vain one—to destroy it."

LEWIS SELYE.

LEWIS SELYE was born in Chittenango, Madison County, New York, July 11, 1808, and received a common school education. He removed to Rochester in 1824, where he became extensively engaged in manufacturing enterprises. He was for many years a member of the city corporation; he held the office of supervisor, and was for seven years the treasurer of Monroe County. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Manufactures and Revolutionary Pensions. He made several important speeches, one of much historical research in favor of a protective tariff, and another on the National Debt and Finances, of which the following passage contains interesting biographical details:

"I profess no special knowledge, only such as a plain man who has kept his eyes open picks up in the course of an experience long enough to encounter most of the rubs of practical working-day life. I was bred a blacksmith, or, more properly speaking, a forger and machinist, and claim to have been a rather uncommonly good one. I know what it is to be in want of money to be used in my business, and to be enabled by its use to get a fair profit from industry. I know what it is to be unable to borrow it, not because anybody doubted that I could and would use it advantageously to myself, advantageously to the other mechanics whom it would enable me to keep employed, and advantageously to the whole community, but because money was scarce, and higher interest could be had from pinched speculators than from people engaged in productive trades. I have pounded my way along in life till I have got to be tolerably independent of money-lenders."

JOHN P. C. SHANKS.

JOHN P. C. SHANKS was born at Martinsburg, Virginia, June 17, 1826. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland. His grandfather, Joseph Shanks, entered the Continental army immediately after the battle of Lexington, and served through the Revolution, participating in the battle of Yorktown. His father, Michael Shanks, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an elder brother served through the Mexican war.

His father left the State of Virginia in 1839, on account of opposition to slavery, and settled in the wilderness of Jay County, Indiana. The subject of this sketch had few advantages of schools, either in Virginia or in his forest home in the west. His parents being in limited circumstances, struggling to make a home in a new country, their son participated in their labors, hardships, and privations. From his fifteenth to his seventeenth year he suffered intensely from an attack of rheumatism, much of his time being helpless, and while in this condition studied industriously under his father, who was a good scholar. Regaining his health, he pursued his studies during all the waking hours which were not occupied with the severest manual labor. He studied by fire-light at home, and by camp-fires in the woods. He read in the highway while driving his team, and carried his book when he plowed. He worked at the carpenter's trade in Michigan to earn money with which to pursue the study of law. In 1847 he commenced the study of law in his own county, working for his board, and devoting every third week of his time to labor for his father on the farm.

He was admitted to practise law in 1850, and during that year was acting auditor of his county. In the autumn following he was



John P. C. Shanks

elected prosecuting attorney of the Circuit Court by the unanimous vote of both political parties.

Upon his entrance upon the field of politics he was a Whig, and as such he was elected to the Legislature of Indiana in 1853. Two years later, the liquor question being an element in politics, he was defeated as an advocate of legal prohibition.

In 1860 he was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and took his seat July 4, 1861, when Congress was assembled by proclamation of President Lincoln to take measures for the prosecution of the war. He voluntarily fought in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and by great efforts succeeded in rallying a portion of the fugitives from the ill-fated field.

For his conduct in that battle Mr. Shanks was appointed brigadier-general by Mr. Lincoln, but declined, as he told the President, because "Bull Run demonstrated that promotions should be withheld until men proved themselves competent to command." He accepted an appointment on the staff of General Fremont, and served with him in Missouri. When that officer was relieved, Mr. Shanks remained with his successor, General Hunter, until the reassembling of Congress.

On the 20th of December, 1861, Mr Shanks offered the following important resolution in the House of Representatives:

Resolved, That the constitutional power to return fugitive slaves to their masters rests solely with the civil department of the government; and that the order of the Secretary of War, under date of December 6, 1861, to General Wool, for the delivery of a slave to Mr. Jessup, of Maryland, as well as all other military orders for the return of slaves, are assumptions of the military power over the civil law and the rights of the slave.

This resolution, the first Congressional action against the return of slaves, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and, eventually, in substance, was made an article of war. On the 4th of March, 1862, in a speech in Congress, Mr. Shanks vindicated General Fremont, and upheld his proclamation giving freedom to the slaves of rebels. At the close of that session of Congress he again served on General Fremont's staff, in his West Virginia campaign.

In the summer of 1863, Mr. Shanks raised the Seventh Indiana Regiment of volunteer cavalry, and on the 6th of December, was ordered with them from Indianapolis to the field. In the following February, he was breveted a brigadier-general for meritorious conduct. Having given efficient service until some time after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, he was mustered out in September, 1865, at Hempstead, Texas. He was breveted a major-general by the recommendation of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, as a matter of justice which he declared to be due so meritorious an officer.

In 1866, Mr. Shanks was elected to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on the Militia and Indian Affairs. Soon after taking his seat, he introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the treatment of Union prisoners. He was made chairman of the committee thus provided for, and, after long and patient investigation, made an elaborate report, which is an important contribution to the history of the rebellion. Subsequently he delivered an address upon this subject before the Grand Army of the Republic full of valuable and interesting statistics. In this speech he said:

"I hope that the high moral, political, and military position of our people will enable our government to procure the adoption in the laws of nations of a provision that captives in war shall not be personally retained as prisoners; but shall, under flags of truce, be returned at the earliest possible time to their own lines or vessels, and paroled until properly exchanged, so that the books of the commissioners of exchange of the respective belligerents shall determine the relative advantages in captives, and thus the horrors and sacrifices of prison-life be prevented."

On the 26th of March, 1867, Mr. Shanks introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to investigate the cause of the imprisonment for life of Rev. John McMahon, and what measures, if any, should be taken for his release. On the 9th of January following, the committee having made a report requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain for the

speedy release of the prisoner, Mr. Shanks made an eloquent speech in support of the resolution, conclusively arguing the duty of our government to maintain the right of expatriation. He spoke in favor of the impeachment, and advocated the bill to declare forfeited the lands granted to certain Southern railroads. He spoke against the treaty by which the Osage Indian lands were allowed to be conveyed to a corporation, to the detriment of actual settlers. In a speech on the suffrage amendment, he declared his opinion that an act of Congress would be sufficient to effect the object. "I have long thought," said he, "that it was not only in the power, but in the duty of Congress to protect the right of the elective franchise to all the people against any attempt by State or local legislation, or by force or fraud, to curtail, embarrass, or defeat its full and equal enjoyment by all adult citizens."

On the 9th of December, 1868, Mr. Shanks introduced a resolution, "That it is the duty of the government of the United States to acknowledge the existence of the provisional government of Crete as an independent political state, and to treat with it as such." On the 7th of January following, he advocated this resolution in an able and eloquent speech, for which he received the thanks of the Greek and Cretan governments.

He made an elaborate speech showing that the Union Pacific Railroad was not constructed according to law. He introduced a bill to distribute the number and rank of government employees among the several districts and territories. In a speech advocating the measure, he showed the inequalities that existed in the distribution of the offices, maintaining that the matter was one of "very great importance to the people of the country, because from these offices, if equally represented from the various districts and territories, employees would go out to and correspond with the people of the different parts of the country, giving information touching what is going on in the departments and in the capital, thus keeping up a healthy channel of communication between the government and people, as valuable and faithful as though it went out from this House."

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER was born December 10, 1817, in Clark County, Ohio. He graduated at Miami University in the class of 1841, engaged in the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1845, and has ever since been mainly engaged in the practice of his profession.

In 1852–3 Mr. Shellabarger was a member of the State Legislature of Ohio, and was afterwards elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and also to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. As a member of Congress he was active, efficient and influential. Among the speeches delivered by him in the successive terms of his Congressional career, was that on the rights of the government in war; that on suspending the writ of *habeas corpus;* one on the power of the government to reorganize the rebel States; another on the right to disfranchise rebels; and yet another on the power of the United States to protect its citizens in the several States.

In the Fortieth Congress he was a member of the Committee on Elections, and as such acted and spoke against the policy of "letting down the high and important requirements of the law prescribing the test oath." As a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he spoke against the treaty by which the Osage Indian Lands were ceded to a railroad corporation. He made an elaborate speech against the purchase of Alaska, and another against extending the protection of the United States over Hayti and San Domingo. He maintained that "the author and contrivers of the rebellion must be excepted from the national amnesty." In a speech on the Suffrage Amendment he advocated a more sweeping prohibition, by which no power would be left the States to make discriminations as to who should vote. Soon after the close of the Fortieth Congress, he went abroad as minister to Portugal, but returned after a few months on account of failing health.

CHARLES SITGREAVES.

CHARLES SITGREAVES is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born at Easton, April 22, 1803. While yet in infancy, the family removed to New Jersey. He enjoyed the advantages of classical education, and entered the profession of law. During eleven years he was in the New Jersey State Military service, as major-commandant of an independent battalion of volunteers. During this period, he sustained several other important offices; as, for example, was a member for two years of the General Assembly, one year a member of the Legislative council (now Senate), and was afterwards a member the second time of the council, and its vice-president. During the years 1852 and 1854, inclusive, Mr. Sitgreaves was a member of the State Senate of New Jersey. While a member of the Legislature, he wrote and presented to that body a treatise entitled "Sitgreaves' Manual of Legislative Practice." He introduced the bill to "abolish public executions," and also drafted, introduced, and advocated a bill for relief of the poor by exempting from execution, and for the use of the debtor's family, certain articles of household and kitchen furniture. Mr. Sitgreaves subsequently held the positions of trustee of the State Normal School, president of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company, mayor of the town of Phillipsburg, and president of the Phillipsburg Bank.

In 1864 he was elected a Representative from New Jersey to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected in 1866. In the Fortieth Congress he served on the Committee on Military Affairs, and was an active and efficient member on the Democratic side of the House. He opposed the Impeachment of the President in an elaborate speech, and on another occasion addressed the House at length "from a Christian stand-point" in opposition to the "insane policy of reconstruction."

WORTHINGTON C. SMITH.



ORTHINGTON CURTIS SMITH was born in St. Albans, Vermont, April 23, 1823. He is a younger brother of Hon. John Gregory Smith, the popular governor of Vermont during the late war. He graduated, with honor, at the University of Vermont, and read law in the office of his father, Hon. John Smith, who himself had an useful public career, serving several years as Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives, and one term as a member of Congress. After two years of study in his father's office, Mr. Smith, on account of failing health, turned his attention to the business of manufacturing in iron. His enterprise in this direction has resulted in building up a large and prosperous business, and greatly encouraging the growth and prosperity of his native town, in the affairs of which he has always shown a deep interest. He has been, for several years, President of the Vermont and Canada Railroad, an important thoroughfare in its connection with the most direct line of communication between the east and the inland lakes. He has been President, also, since its establishment, of the Vermont National Bank of St. Albans. He has been for many years a trustee of the University of Vermont, as well as its liberal patron in means and in efforts for its increased usefulness. He was a member of the board which secured, with much effort, the union of the University with the State Agricultural College.

Mr. Smith never sought office of any kind, and took no more active part in politics than that of a voter, until the breaking-out of the rebellion. Immediately after the firing upon Fort Sumter, Mr. Smith, then President of the corporation of St. Albans, called a meeting of the citizens to consider and act upon the news. He was then a Democrat, but forgot party in remembering his duty. In common efforts with others, alike patriotic, he rendered prompt and



Washington C. Smith

efficient service in raising and equipping the "Ransom Guards," a company in the first regiment from Vermont. Efforts were never wanting on his part, during the course of the war, to make the response of his State prompt and complete for the national cause. Known by his fellow-citizens as a capable and honest man, he has frequently been chosen for positions which he never sought. He was elected to the Vermont House of Representatives in 1863, and to the State Senate in 1864, and re-elected in 1865. Against his expressed desire he was, by unanimous choice, made President, *pro tem.*, of the Senate, in which position he discharged his duties, in the absence of the lieutenant-governor, with great acceptability and credit. In 1866 he was elected with little opposition to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committees on Manufactures, and Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Mr. Smith has not been a frequent speaker in Congress, though not lacking in the requisite qualifications. His votes are records of intelligent action upon all questions of legislation. He is faithful to party, as party is faithful to the interests of the country. His first speech, delivered February 24, 1868, when the House for the second time had under consideration the resolution of impeachment of President Johnson, was a discussion of that question upon constitutional principles, entirely aside from partisan views. In a speech upon financial matters delivered in the House on the 26th of January, 1869, Mr. Smith took the new ground that before our debt could be funded at a lower rate of interest, or any rapid progress made towards specie payments, provision must be made to retire the legal tender notes as a measure of justice, and to restore public confidence in the ability and disposition of the government to meet fairly and promptly its obligations.

His opinions upon finance are the out-growth of a long and successful business experience. Still in the prime of life, unselfish and earnest of purpose, seeking above all considerations the public good, Mr. Smith inspires universal confidence and respect. In all his course as a politician he has preserved himself without reproach.

RUFUS P. SPALDING.

AMONG the older members of the Fortieth Congress, and one who retains the physical and intellectual vigor of middle age, is Rufus Paine Spalding, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has, for six consecutive years, represented the Eighteenth Congressional District of that State.

He was born on the 3d day of May, 1798, at West Tisbury, on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, in the State of Massachusetts, where his father, Dr. Rufus Spalding, resided and practiced medicine for twenty years. He traces back his ancestry two hundred and twenty-eight years in a direct line to Edward Spalding, who was "made a Freeman" at Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1640. Benjamin Spalding, the son of Edward, migrated to Connecticut about the year 1665, and settled in the town of Plainfield, in the County of Windham. Dr. Rufus Spalding, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the great grandson of Benjamin Spalding, who thus settled in Connecticut.

In the spring of the year 1812, Dr. Spalding returned with his family to Connecticut, and took up his abode in the city of Norwich. After the usual preparatory studies, his son Rufus P. Spalding entered Yale College; and in the autumn of 1817, received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Among the members of his class in college were Rt. Rev. Wm. H. De Lancy, Bishop of Western New York; Dr. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore; Prof. Lyman Coleman, of Easton, Pa.; Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, at one time Minister to Austria, and now a Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; Hon. Thomas B. Osborne, and Hon. Thomas T. Whittlesey, ex-members of Congress from Connecticut; Sam'l H. Per-



R. P. Spalding

HON RUFUS P SPALDING

REPRESENTATIVE FROM O.

kins and Joel Jones, Esquires, eminent lawyers of Philadelphia; J Prescott Hall, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for New York, and others who also became distinguished for usefulness in life.

Immediately on leaving college, Mr. Spalding commenced the study of the law with Hon. Zephaniah Swift, the learned author of the "Digest," who was then Chief-Justice of Connecticut.

After reading the usual time, and receiving from his instructor the most flattering testimonials of his qualifications, he, like very many of the energetic young men of New England, made his way to the West; and after encountering various fortunes incident to a frontier settlement, he found himself, in December, 1819, at the old "Post of Arkansas," and shortly afterwards at "Little Rock," in the practice of law, in co-partnership with Samuel Dinsmoor, Esq., since Governor of New Hampshire.

He remained in this new Territory until June, 1821, when he retraced his steps eastward, and was finally induced to throw out his sign as an "Attorney at Law" in the pleasant village of Warren, the shire town of Trumbull County, Ohio.

In October, 1822, he was married to Lucretia A. Swift, the eldest daughter of the gentleman with whom he had studied his profession. Seven children, three sons and four daughters, were the offspring of this marriage, only three of whom now survive. They are Col. Zeph. S. Spalding, now United States Consul at Honolulu, Bt. Captain George S. Spalding, First Lieutenant 33d U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Lucretia McIlrath, the wife of Charles McIlrath, Esq., of St. Paul, Minnesota. In January, 1859, Judge Spalding was married to his present wife, the eldest daughter of Dr. Wm. S. Pierson, of Windsor, Conn.

After a residence of more than sixteen years in Warren, Mr. Spalding removed to Ravenna, in the County of Portage. In the fall of 1839, he was chosen by a majority of *one vote* over his opponent, to represent the people of Portage County in the General Assembly of Ohio. The Legislature, mainly through the active exertions of Mr. Spalding, passed an act at this session, erecting the

new County of Summit, of which he soon became an inhabitant by transferring his residence to Akron, the county seat.

In 1841-2, he was again a member of the Legislature, as a representative from the new county. At this time he was chosen Speaker of the House, and became justly popular as an able and successful presiding officer. In conjunction with the late Governor John Brough, then Auditor of State, he took strong ground against the effort, then being made, to repudiate the public debt of Ohio, and, by his personal influence, did much to prevent the disastrous consequences which must always attach to such pernicious legislation.

In the winter of 1848-9, Mr. Spalding was elected, by joint vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, for the constitutional term of seven years, of which he served, however, but three years, as the new Constitution, then adopted, re-organized the Judiciary, and Judge Spalding declined being a candidate in the popular canvass that followed.

The following extract from a letter written to the author, by Hon. William Lawrence, M. C., who was the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Ohio during all the time Judge Spalding was upon the Bench, will serve to show his qualifications for that high trust:

"The judicial services of Judge Spalding commenced March 7, 1849, and ended February 1, 1852. He brought to the exalted position the force of a vigorous and cultivated intellect, imbued with a profound knowledge of the law, and enriched with classical attainments of no ordinary character. His opinions will be found in volumes 18, 19, and 20 of the Ohio Reports; and it is, at least, no disparagement to others to say, that Judge Spalding has never had a superior on the Bench of the State. His opinions are remarkable specimens of judicial literature, distinguished for the force of their logic, their terse, clear, emphatic style, and a precision of expression unsurpassed even by the learned English judges whose decisions are found in the celebrated Reports of Durnford and East.

"The generous nature and urbane deportment of Judge Spalding

was such that he enjoyed the profound respect and esteem of the Bar, and all with whom he was associated, as the writer of this has abundant means of knowing."

On retiring from the Bench, Judge Spalding removed to the city of Cleveland, where he at once entered upon a lucrative business in the practice of his profession. As an advocate and counselor he maintained the highest rank in his State.

In politics, the Judge was an active and devoted member of the Democratic party, from the days of Andrew Jackson until the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850, when he threw all his energy and influence into the ranks of the "Free-Soil" or "Anti-Slavery" party.

He was a member of the Convention at Pittsburg, in February, 1852; and it was on his motion that John P. Hale was nominated for the Presidency. He was again a member of the Pittsburg Convention of 1856, which originated the Republican party; and he was, the same year, one of the delegates at large from the State of Ohio, to the National Convention in Philadelphia, which nominated John C. Fremont. In May, 1868, he was a delegate to the Convention in Chicago, which nominated General U. S. Grant for President.

In October, 1862, Judge Spalding was chosen to represent the Eighteenth Congressional District, made up of the Counties of Cuyahoga, Lake, and Summit, in the Congress of the United States. He was re-elected in October, 1864, and again in October, 1866, so that he served in the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses. In the spring of 1868, he addressed a letter to his constituents, declining to be again a candidate.

In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was a member of the Standing Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, and served as Chairman on the Select Committee on the Bankrupt Law.

In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was made a member of the Standing Committee on Appropriations, and continued to serve on the Committee on Bankruptcy, of which Mr. Jenckes was then Chairman

Soon after the opening of the first session of this Congress, Mr. Spalding made a speech in which he indicated the measures which he regarded as necessary to be adopted in order to reconstruct the rebel States. The suggestions then made were for the most part afterwards adopted by Congress. The military features of the Reconstruction Acts originated in an amendment offered by Mr. Spalding to Mr. Stevens' first bill.

In the Fortieth Congress he was placed on the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, and upon the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. He took an important part in the investigation and discussion of the financial questions which enlisted the attention of this Congress. In May, 1868, he delivered in the House of Representatives a speech on "The Political and Financial Condition of the Country," from which we make an extract from his able argument, showing the unconstitutionality of Legal Tenders:

"It is my purpose to show that this cherished plan of paying off the interest-bearing bonds of the Government with the United States 'legal-tender' notes has no warrant in the Constitution of the United States, in the act of Congress of February 25, 1862, which first authorized their issue: neither is it justified by the plainest principles of political economy, or the soundest precepts of common sense.

"In the first place, I meet the whole question 'without gloves,' and affirm that there exists no constitutional power in the Congress of the United States to make paper money a 'legal tender' in payment of debts. I admit that under the pressure of extreme necessity, and in order to save the life of the nation, Congress did, in the darkest hours of the rebellion, assume the right to impress on a limited amount of Treasury notes the quality of a 'legal tender.' And I admit that this extreme measure was justified by the extraordinary circumstances under which it was adopted, and that, under like circumstances, I should not hesitate to repeat the experiment; but I can yield nothing further. A measure of national defence under the weighty pressure of war that brings a strain upon the Constitution of the country, is

not to be continued, much less extended, as a principle of financial policy in ti nes of peace, without seriously endangering the whole framework of our Government.

"The wise men who, in 1787, constructed the great charter of our national rights, had experimental knowledge of the pernicious tendencies of an irredeemable paper currency; for in the year 1780, paper money issued to carry on the war of the Revolution had depreciated to such an extent that in the city of Philadelphia it was sold a hundred dollars in paper for one in silver. Hence it will be found that in framing the Constitution, they sought in every possible way to guard against the evils incident to a circulating medium made up of 'paper promises.'"

After citing the debates in the Convention which formed the Constitution, and the authority of its ablest expounders, Mr. Spalding remarked:

"It was reserved for the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States to assert and exert a power, so obviously opposed to the wishes of the framers of the Constitution, to the letter and spirit of the instrument itself, and to its practical construction for three-fourths of a century. But it was exerted in the darkest hour of the nation's conflict with treason and rebellion. It was exerted *ex necessitate*, to save the life of our glorious Republic. * * *

"Mr Chairman, I now solemnly aver that if I had been a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, I would have voted under the pressure of circumstances for the passage of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862. And I affirm just as solemnly, that at no time since the surrender of Lee's army would I have felt justified in repeating that vote."

Mr. Spalding's career in Congress has been that of a wise and patriotic legislator, eminently useful to the country, and highly honorable to himself. His name is associated with all the important legislation relative to the war of the rebellion and its results.

HENRY H. STARKWEATHER.

HENRY H. STARKWEATHER was born in Preston, New London County, Connecticut, April 29, 1826. He received his education at the common schools of which his State is justly proud. It is their glory that they fit men for the highest walks of public life. Like many of his associates in Congress, he repaid the debt which he had incurred to the free schools by himself becoming a teacher in the institution. Such pursuits, alternating with agriculture, occupied him until twenty-four years of age. He then studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practised in the city of Norwich.

In 1856, Mr. Starkweather was a member of the Legislature of Connecticut. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Lincoln in 1860. Under the Republican administration which followed he was made postmaster of Norwich, and was re-appointed by President Johnson in 1865. Unwilling to favor the policy of the President he resigned in 1866, and was soon afterwards elected a Representative from Connecticut to the Fortieth Congress, the only Republican member from that State. During that Congress he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. He made no speeches, but was otherwise active in the work of legislation. He was re-elected by more than two thousand majority over his Democratic opponent. During the Forty-first Congress, he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Committee on Commerce.

He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Grant in 1868, and rendered efficient service during the ensuing campaign as chairman of the Republican State Committee, and as a member of the National Republican Executive Committee.



Engd by C E Perkins



A. F. Stevens

AARON F. STEVENS.

AARON FLETCHER STEVENS was born in Londonderry, now Derry, New Hampshire, August 9, 1819. He was the only son of Captain John F. and Martha Stevens, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. His father, who had for many years followed the sea, went to Londonderry a short time before the birth of his son, where the family lived until 1828, when they removed to Manchester, then a small town in Hillsborough County, now the largest and most prosperous city in the State. Here the father, then in the prime of manhood, tried the experiment of farming, but at the end of three years abandoned the pursuit, and took up his residence in Peterboro,' the oldest manufacturing town in the State, attracted thither by the superior facilities there presented for affording education and employment for his children.

At Peterboro' young Stevens found work in a factory under the charge of Governor Steel, and for about four years alternated between that employment and attendance upon the district school. In the meantime, however, the united savings of the family enabled him to return to his native town and attend for a short time the Pinkerton Academy. The means to defray the expenses of this schooling were furnished in part from the earnings of elder sisters, who still live to witness the fruits of their counsels and sacrifices for a brother. The parents, careful and fond of their children, sympathized with their aspirations for improvement, yet the limited means at their command enabled them to furnish little more than the facilities of a common school education. The early aspirations of the son for liberal education and professional life were thus held in check, but he accepted with alacrity the alternative before him, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to the trade of a machinist. He worked at this trade for several years as a journeyman, varying his employment,

however, by attendance at the academy at Nashua, as well as by school teaching, which occupied his time for several winters.

In August, 1842, Mr. Stevens, at the invitation of Hon. George Y. Sawyer, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, entered upon the study of the law in his office at Nashua, and in August, 1845, he was admitted to the bar. The same kind interest led Mr. Sawyer to propose a partnership with Mr. Stevens, who in that relation entered at once into a prominent practice before the Courts. At that period Hillsborough County was greatly distinguished for the ability of its bar, numbering on its roll, besides Mr. Sawyer, Benjamin M. Farley, Charles G. Atherton, Franklin Pierce, Daniel Clark, George W. Morrison, and others, all of eminence in the State, and some of much wider legal reputation. It was into such a professional school that Mr. Stevens, sensible of his deficient early culture, and peculiarly averse to all presumption, was thus early thrown. The courage and the thorough preparation with which he entered upon his work, together with his power in grasping the substance of a case, and presenting it in a clear, logical manner, commanded the respect of both Court and bar, and gave him a high professional reputation.

In the early part of his professional career Mr. Stevens was for five years Solicitor of Hillsborough County. The absence of the Attorney-General ordinarily imposed upon the Solicitor the duties of prosecuting officer for that large county, thus bringing him into professional conflict with the most experienced and adroit practitioners, furnishing a rigorous test of his resources, and contributing essentially to his early distinction as a lawyer. He subsequently entered into a professional partnership with Hon. Aaron W. Sawyer, his old schoolmate and friend, now ranking among the ablest lawyers in the State.

Mr. Stevens entered upon active political life as a Whig, and followed the fortunes of his party with unswerving fidelity when it was in a despised and almost hopeless minority in the State. His first active effort in the political arena was put forth in the memorable campaign of 1840. He was a member of the last Whig Convention held in Baltimore in 1852. In 1849 he was a member of the State Legis-

lature, representing the city of Nashua, and again in 1854 when the Democracy, after an almost unparalleled contest, was defeated in the Legislature and overthrown in the State. He was again a Representative in the Legislature in 1856 and 1857. His judgment, candor, and forecast, united with dignity, clearness, and condensation as a debater, gave him commanding influence in the Legislature, and rendered him one of the most popular speakers in the State. In the Whig party he belonged to that portion who were strong in their anti-slavery convictions, and he carried those ideas with him into the Republican organization, of which he was an early and leading member in New Hampshire.

When, at the outbreak of the rebellion, a call was made for men to defend the capital, Mr. Stevens, who had the year previous been commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Volunteer Militia of the State, was one of the first to offer his services to the Governor, and on the 29th of April received his commission as Major of the First New Hampshire three months' regiment of Volunteer Infantry. The regiment immediately reported at Washington, and took part in the movement from Harper's Ferry towards Winchester, but was engaged in no battle.

Returning home with his regiment, he resumed the practice of his profession, but in the following year was again called into the service by the unsolicited tender from the Governor of a commission as Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers. He promptly accepted, and having organized his command, he led to the field a superb regiment made up of men from seven of the ten counties in the State. There was probably no regiment in the war more remarkable for intelligence and soldierly qualities, and under a commander whom they followed with confidence, they maintained their fine reputation to the end.

Among the names inscribed on the standard of this gallant regiment are Fredericksburg, its baptismal battle, Suffolk, Walthall Road, Swift Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, Battery 5, Petersburg, and Battery Harrison, in all of which battles their Colonel

participated with them. During the siege of Petersburg, in the campaign of 1864, Colonel Stevens commanded a brigade. In the assault on Fort Harrison, September 29th, he fell severely wounded while at the head of his regiment and brigade. He remained upon the spot where he was stricken down, within a few yards of the fort, until the colors of his command were planted upon the parapet of the captured work, and was then carried from the field. In December following he was brevetted Brigadier-General. The official records of the war, as well as the voice of his companions in arms, bear testimony to his courage as a soldier and his coolness and skill as a commander.

Having closed an honorable military career, and resumed the practice of his profession, General Stevens was, in December, 1866, unanimously nominated for Congress. In March following he took his seat as a Representative in the Fortieth Congress. He served in that Congress on the Naval Committee, and the Committee on the "Treatment of Union Prisoners." Having been re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, he was continued a member of the Naval Committee, and served on the Committee on Patents. During his Congressional service, General Stevens has not often addressed the House in a formal speech. His chief efforts are given to the investigations of the Committee room, but he has occasionally spoken on national subjects. The vital national interests which were identified with the great political struggle in New Hampshire and Connecticut in 1868 called forth from him a well-considered speech in the House on the 8th of February of that year, in which he presented the subject of Reconstruction in its leading and essential features. He also made a short but terse argument in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, in which he paid a merited tribute to the great war minister Edwin M. Stanton. On the 19th of February, 1870, he addressed the House on "Grant and the Administration," in which he fully sustained the policy of the President, and denounced repudiation and the expansion of the currency.



THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE picturesque mountainous region known as Caledonia County, in the State of Vermont, was the birth-place of Thaddeus Stevens. His father was Joshua Stevens, and his mother's maiden name was Sarah Morrill. "My father," said Thaddeus Stevens, near the close of his life, "was not a well-to-do man, and the support and education of the family depended on my mother. She worked night and day to educate me. I was feeble and lame in my youth; and as I couldn't work on the farm, she concluded to give me an education. I tried to repay her afterward, but the debt of a child to his mother is one of the debts we can never pay. The greatest gratification of my life resulted from my ability to give my mother a farm of two hundred and fifty acres and a dairy of fourteen cows, and an occasional bright gold piece, which she loved to deposit in the contribution box of the Baptist church which she attended. This always gave her much pleasure and me much satisfaction. My mother was a very extraordinary woman, and I have met very few women like her. Poor woman! the very thing I did to gratify her most, hastened her death. She was very proud of her dairy and fond of her cows, and one night, going out to look after them, she fell and injured herself so that she died soon after."

Thaddeus Stevens ever cherished not only an affectionate memory of his mother, but a warm attachment to the place of his nativity. Late in life, he called his immense iron works in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, Caledonia, after the name of his native county.

In seeking an education, he first went as a student to the University of Vermont, at Burlington. Upon the occupation of the town by

the British in the war of 1812, the institution was suspended, and young Stevens went to Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1814. He immediately removed to Pennsylvania, and first made his residence in the borough of York. Here he taught school for a livelihood, and read law carefully and steadily through the intervals of the day and night. The bar of York County then numbered among its members some lawyers of uncommon ability and distinction. They very strangely formed a plan to thwart the designs of the young school-teacher by the passage of a resolution providing that no person should be recognized as a lawyer among them who followed any other vocation while preparing himself for admission to the bar. The young student paid no attention to this resolution, but pursued the even tenor of his way until he mastered his studies, and then quietly repaired to one of the adjoining counties of Maryland, where he passed a creditable examination. He then returned to York, presented his credentials, and was regularly, though reluctantly, admitted.

In 1816, Mr. Stevens removed to the adjoining County of Adams, and settled in the now historical town of Gettysburg. Here he soon rose to the head of a profession which he ardently loved, and practiced with signal success through a long and laborious career.

Soon obtaining a reputation as one of the most acute lawyers and able reasoners in the State, he was employed in many of the most important cases tried in the courts of the commonwealth. He was especially pleased to be retained in causes where some injustice or oppression was to be opposed, or where the weak were to be protected against the machinations of the strong. In such cases he embarked with characteristic zeal, and no epithet was too forcible or too withering for him to employ in denouncing the evil-doer, and no metaphor was too bold for him to use in depicting the just punishment of wrong-doing. While still a very young man, he heard of a free woman who was held in the jail at Frederick, Maryland, as a slave. He instantly volunteered to become her counsel, and saved her from the decree that wanted only the color of an excuse to condemn

her to servitude. Some years afterward, while on the way from Gettysburg to Baltimore, he was appealed to by the same woman to save her husband from being sold South by his owner, who was his own father. Mr. Stevens complied with the wishes of the poor woman by paying the full value of the slave to the unnatural father. As a lawyer, Mr. Stevens was the enemy of the oppressor and the champion of the poor and the down-trodden. Injustice and wrong, when perpetrated by the powerful and great, aroused his indignation and called forth terrible outbursts of denunciation. The same spirit was manifested in later years, when he denounced Chief-Justice Taney by saying that the Dred Scott decision had "damned its author to everlasting infamy, and, he feared, to everlasting flame."

Fierce as was the denunciation of Mr. Stevens against those whom he regarded as wrong-doers, he never had aught but words of kindness and encouragement for the poor and unoffending. In the practice of his profession at Gettysburg, Mr. Stevens was brought into the closest and most confidential relations with the people. They sought and followed his friendly advice in delicate and important matters, which in no way pertained to the laws or the courts. He was not only the legal adviser, but the personal friend of the entire community. The aged inhabitants of Adams County still remember his unaffected benevolence, and unobtrusive charities. No commanding benevolence, no useful public enterprise, nothing calculated to improve his fellow-men in the region where he lived, was projected or completed without his efficient and generous contribution. Pennsylvania College, in Gettysburg, has a noble hall bearing his name, which stands as a monument of his services in behalf of education.

Mr. Stevens' public political career began in 1833, when he was elected a Representative in the State Legislature. Possessed of the most practical common sense, and the most formidable power of debate, he soon became a leader. He was always foremost in every movement that contemplated the improvement of the people. He began his legislative career by proposing and advocating a law to establish a free-school system in Pennsylvania. So great was the

ignorance at that time prevalent in Pennsylvania, that one-fourth of the adult population of the State were unable to write their names. The consequence was, that when Mr. Stevens proposed a system for taxing the people for the education of their children, a storm of obloquy and opposition arose against him. His own constituents of the county of Adams refused to second his educational movements. Again and again they instructed him to change his course. He answered with renewed efforts in the cause, and a more defiant disobedience of their mandates, until at last, overcome by his earnest eloquence and unfailing perseverance, they rallied to his support and enthusiastically re-elected him.

The school law was just going into operation with the sanction of all benevolent men, when a strength of opposition was combined against it which promised to effect its immediate abrogation. The miserly, and ignorant wealthy, used their money and their influence to bring it into disrepute, and procured the election by an overwhelming majority of a Legislature pledged to repeal the law. The members of the Legislature were on the eve of obeying instructions to expunge the school law from the statute book, when Thaddeus Stevens rose in his seat and pronounced a most powerful speech in opposition to the movement for repeal. The effect of that "surpassing effort" is thus described by one who witnessed the scene:

"All the barriers of prejudice broke down before it. It reached men's hearts like the voice of inspiration. Those who were almost ready to take the life of Thaddeus Stevens a few weeks before, were instantly converted into his admirers and friends. During its delivery in the hall of the House at Harrisburg, the scene was one of dramatic interest and intensity. Thaddeus Stevens was then forty-three years of age, and in the prime of life; and his classic countenance, noble voice, and cultivated style, added to the fact that he was speaking the holiest truths and for the noblest of all human causes, created such a feeling among his fellow-members that, for once at least, our State legislators rose above all selfish feelings, and responded to the instincts of a higher nature. The motion to repeal the law failed, and a

number of votes pledged to sustain it were changed upon the spot, and what seemed to be an inevitable defeat was transformed into a crowning victory for the friends of common schools."

Immediately after the conclusion of this great effort, Mr. Stevens received a congratulatory message from Governor Wolf, his determined political opponent, but a firm friend of popular education. When Mr. Stevens, soon after, entered the executive chamber, Governor Wolf threw his arms about his neck, and with tearful eye and broken voice, thanked him for the great service he had rendered to humanity. The millions who now inhabit Pennsylvania, or who having been born and educated there have gone forth to people other States, have reason to honor the intrepid statesman, who, anticipating the future, grappled with the prejudices of the time, and achieved a victory for the benefit of all coming generations.

This same zeal in behalf of education for the humblest and poorest was cherished by Mr. Stevens to his latest years. When the ladies of Lancaster called upon him for a subscription to their orphans' school, he declined the request on the ground that they refused admission to colored children. "I never will," said he, "Heaven helping me, encourage a system which denies education to any one of God Almighty's household."

The year 1835 was one of intense political excitement in Pennsylvania. Anti-Masonry had just blazed up with a lurid glare, which caused men to take alarm without knowing how or whence it came. Ever on the alert against whatever seemed dangerous to freedom, Mr. Stevens was out-spoken in his denunciation of secret societies. George Wolf, a Mason, was then Governor, and a candidate for re-election; but Joseph Ritner, the Anti-Mason candidate, was elected. Party rancor was very bitter, and personal animosities sometimes broke out in violence. Mr. Stevens was challenged to fight a duel by Mr. McElwee, a member of the House, but instead of going to the field, he retorted in a bitter speech, full of caustic wit and withering sarcasm. That was a memorable period in the political history of Pennsylvania, when, in the partisan language of the day, "Joe Ritner was

Governor, and Thad. Stevens his oracle, and the keeper of his conscience." Canals and railroads were then originated, which tended to develop the material resources, as free-schools tended to promote the intellectual resources of Pennsylvania.

In 1836, Mr. Stevens was elected a member of the Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, an instrument framed as early as 1776. The Convention was composed of many of the ablest lawyers and most distinguished orators in the State. Of the one hundred and thirty-three members of the Convention, none took a more active part than Mr. Stevens. He labored with great energy and ability to have the word "white," as applied to citizens, stricken from the Constitution. The majority were unable or unwilling to surmount their prejudices and reject the obnoxious word. So great was the disgust of Mr. Stevens with the work of the Convention, that he refused to attach his name to the amended Constitution.

In 1838, the political animosities of Pennsylvania culminated in the "Buckshot War," one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of this country. The trouble originated in alleged election frauds in Philadelphia County at the general election of 1838. The friends of Governor Ritner, who had been a candidate for re-election, maintained that he had been defeated by perjury and fraud. An address was issued soon after the election by the Chairman of the State Committee, advising the friends of Governor Ritner, until an investigation had been made, to regard the result as favorable to them. It seemed that Mr. Porter, the governor elect, would not be inaugurated, and that certain Democrats elected to the Legislature from Philadelphia would not be admitted to seats. On the day appointed for the assembling of the Legislature, three hundred men from Philadelpha appeared in Harrisburg with the avowed purpose of overawing the Senate and House, and compelling them to receive certain election returns which the Whigs regarded as fraudulent. At a certain point in the proceedings of the Senate, the mob rushed down from the galleries and took possession of the floor. The Speaker of the Senate, together with Mr. Stevens and some others, escaped

through a window from the violence of the mob. While the mob held possession of the Senate-chamber and the town, the House was the scene of equal confusion; the members splitting into several bodies under speakers of their own election, each claiming to be the legitimate Assembly. The Governor was perplexed and alarmed. He issued a proclamation calling out the militia of the State, and applied to the General Government for troops to suppress the outbreak which seemed imminent. The greater part of the militia forces of the State at once responded to the call, but the troops asked from the General Government were refused. At length an understanding was arrived at by which the Whigs yielded, a Democratic organization of the Legislature was effected, and Mr. Porter was inaugurated as Governor.

The Democrats having gained the upper hand, singled out Mr. Stevens as the victim of their vengeance. A committee was appointed "to inquire whether Thaddeus Stevens, a member elect from the county of Adams, has not forfeited his right to a seat in the House. The offense charged was contempt of the House in calling it an illegal body—the offspring of a mob. Mr. Stevens declined to attend the meetings of the Committee, and wrote a declaration setting forth the illegality of the inquiry. Mr. Stevens was ejected from the Legislature, although thirty-eight Democratic members protested against the action of the majority. Sent back to his constituents, he issued a stirring address to the people of Adams County, and he was triumphantly re-elected. An escort to the State Capitol was offered him by his enthusiastic constituents, but he declined the honor in a letter, in which occur the following remarkable, and almost prophetic, words: "Victories, even over rebels in civil wars, should be treated with solemn thanksgiving, rather than with songs of mirth." Another term of service, to which Mr. Stevens was elected in 1841, closed his career in the State Legislature.

In 1842, at fifty years of age, Mr. Stevens found his private business in a state of confusion, as a consequence of his unremitting attention to public and political affairs. He found himself insolvent, with

debts of over two hundred thousand dollars, principally through mismanagement by a partner in the Caledonia Iron Works. Resolved to liquidate this immense debt, he looked about for some more remunerative field for professional practice than the Gettysburg bar offered, and he removed to Lancaster. There he devoted himself with great energy and success to his profession, and in a few years fully retrieved his fortune.

In 1848, Mr. Stevens was elected to represent the Lancaster District in the Thirty-first Congress, and was re-elected to the succeeding Congress. He carried to the National Capitol a large legislative experience acquired in another field, and immediately took a prominent position in Congress. The subjects, however, which were acted upon by the Congress of that day were not such as called into conspicuous view the peculiar legislative abilities of Mr. Stevens.

After an interval of six years, when elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, he entered upon that distinguished public career which has given his name a prominent place in American History.

He held the important position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means during three successive Congressional terms. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. In this and in the Fortieth Congress he was Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction. These positions gave him a very prominent place in Congress and before the country.

The first measure of Mr. Stevens, which attracted great attention, was introduced by him on the 8th of December, 1862, to indemnify the President and other persons for suspending the privilege of the *habeas corpus*. This act assisted much to promote the successful issue of the war. It placed a power in the hands of the great and good Executive of the nation, which was absolutely essential to the suppression of the rebellion.

It was ever an object dear to the heart of Mr. Stevens to raise up and disenthrall the down-trodden colored population of the South. Foreseeing that this would be accomplished as a result of the war, he became the originator and earnest advocate of many measures de-

signed to effect this end. As early as the first disaster of Bull Run he publicly favored the employment of negroes as soldiers, to aid in putting down the rebellion of their masters. In the summer of 1862, a bill was passed, granting to negroes the privilege of constructing fortifications and performing camp services. This fell far below the mission of the colored race in the war, as conceived in the mind of Mr. Stevens. On the 27th of January, 1863, he offered a bill in the House for the enlistment of the negro as a soldier. The bill passed the House, but was reported upon adversely by the Military Committee of the Senate. That body could only bring themselves to the point of agreeing to the enlistment of the negro as a cook! That which Mr. Stevens was unable to bring about by Congressional enactment, he had the pleasure, ere long, of seeing effected by force of the necessities of war.

With "hope deferred," Mr. Stevens impatiently awaited that great act of justice and necessity, the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. After this great Executive act was done, Mr. Stevens was not content until its perpetuity was secured by constitutional guarantees. Accordingly, on the 24th of March following, he offered in the House a joint resolution proposing an article in the Constitution abolishing slavery. A joint resolution of similar import had been previously offered in the Senate by Mr. Trumbull, and agreed to by that body, but it was rejected in the House. After consideration, the resolution of Mr. Stevens was laid over, and the joint resolution of Mr. Trumbull was again taken up on a motion to reconsider, and was finally adopted, January 31, 1865.

The biography of Mr. Stevens, written in detail, would be a complete history of the legislation of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, down to the day of his death. At his instance, the Joint Committee on Reconstruction was created, and he occupied the position of Chairman on the part of the House. He strenuously advocated the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill. He had the honor of proposing in the House the great measure, now a part of the Constitution, known as the Fourteenth Amendment. As Chair-

man of the Committee on Reconstruction, Mr. Stevens reported to the House the Military Reconstruction Bill, under which all the States save Tennessee, which had previously been reconstructed, were destined to be restored to their former relation to the Federal Union.

Mr. Stevens had no patience nor forbearance with Andrew Johnson, whom he contemptuously described as "the man at the other end of the Avenue." He regarded him as a bad man, guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors." The annals of Congressional oratory contain nothing more impressive than Mr. Stevens' scathing and withering denunciations of the character and usurpation of the President. Cato was not more earnest and sincere in the utterance of his formula for the safety of Rome—*Carthago delenda est*—than was Mr. Stevens in his demands that the President should be removed from office. Though in an extreme condition of physical feebleness, Mr. Stevens consented to act as one of the Managers of the Impeachment on the part of the House. He proposed the Eleventh Article, which was regarded as the strongest against the President, and was selected as that upon which the first vote was taken. He pronounced one of the ablest arguments delivered before the "High Court of Impeachment," though unable to deliver more than the opening paragraphs in person.

So feeble was he at this time, and for some months before, that he had to be borne to and from his seat in the House, seated in a chair which was carried by two stalwart young men. As they were lifting him in his chair one day, he said: "How shall I get to the House, when you two die?" This playful expression not only illustrates his humor, but his resolute determination to do duty to the last.

For two years Mr. Stevens' health was gradually failing. Month after month he grew weaker and more shadow-like. It seemed, at last, that he was kept alive by force of an indomitable will and an intense desire to see the country safely through the dangers of reconstruction.

On the adjournment of Congress, July 28, Mr. Stevens was too fee-

ble to endure the journey to his home at Lancaster. He rapidly grew worse, until he expired at midnight on the 11th of August. The announcement of his death created profound sensation in all parts of the country. His remains, as they lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol, were looked upon by thousands, but by none with so much affectionate interest as by multitudes of the colored race, for whose freedom, enfranchisement, and protection he had devoted so much thought and labor. His body was finally conveyed to its last resting place in Lancaster, amid demonstrations of sincere respect such as are manifested only at the obsequies of public benefactors.

At his death Mr. Stevens held but a small proportion of the property which he had accumulated during a long and laborious life. Three times he lost all he had. His latest failure was occasioned by the destruction of his Caledonia Iron Works by the rebels in their raid on Chambersburg. His friends immediately raised $100,000, which they tendered him, but he would accept the gift only on condition that it should be turned over to the poor of Lancaster County. Another incident illustrates his kindness of heart towards the poor and the distressed: A few weeks before his death, while on his way to the Capitol, he met a poor woman in great trouble. She told him that she had just lost seventy-five cents, her little market money, and that she had nothing to buy food for her children. "What a lucky woman you are," said Mr. Stevens; "I have just found what you have lost!" putting his hand into his pocket and giving her a five-dollar bill.

Mr. Stevens, as he appeared in the House near the end of his life, is thus described by one looking down from the galleries:

"And now the members crowd around a central desk. The confusion of tongues, which amazes a spectator in the galleries, is hushed for a brief space. The crowds in the balconies bend eager ears. A gaunt, weird, tall old man has risen in his seat—the man who is often called the Leader of the House. Deep eyes, hidden under a cliff of brow, the strong nose of a pioneer of thought, shut, thin lips, a face pale with the frost of the grave, long, bony, emphatic limbs—these

cover the uneasy ghost which men call Thaddeus Stevens. The great days of his power are past. Perseus has slain his dragon, and now he would unchain the fair Andromeda for whom he fought, binding her brows with the stars. The new version is sadder than the old, for he will not live to see the glory for which he has wrought. He is wonderful even in his decline. Day after day he comes, compelling his poor body, by the might of the strong soul that is in him, to serve him yet longer. He looks so weary of this confusion which we call life, and yet so resolute to command it still. Erratic, domineering, hard, subtle, Stevens is yet so heroic, he wears such a crown of noble years upon him, that one's enthusiasm, and one's reverence, cling to him."

Thaddeus Stevens was the ablest political and parliamentary leader of his time. Tall in stature, deliberate in utterance and in gesticulation, with a massive head, and features of a classic mould, he seemed an orator of the old Roman type. As a speaker in his later years, he was never declamatory. "Those stilettoes of pitiless wit which made his caustic tongue so dreaded were ever uttered from the softest tones of his voice." He was seldom eloquent, yet every one gave him breathless attention. He possessed a personal influence and a magnetic power never separated from strong intellect and unbending determination, by which he was fitted to be a leader of men. He was unaffected in his manners, and impressive in conversation. He lived both in Lancaster and Washington in a simplicity of style befitting the leading Republican of his day.

THOMAS E. STEWART.

THOMAS E. STEWART was born in New-York City, September 22, 1824. He received an academical education, and subsequently studied law with Hon. Elijah Paine, afterwards Judge of the New-York Superior Court, and was for several years his partner in the practice of law. In 1854, Mr. Stewart was elected Commissioner of Common Schools. In 1864 and 1865, he was a Republican member of the Assembly of the State of New-York. During his first session he was on the Committee on Cities, and during his second term on the Committee on the Judiciary. He took a prominent and efficient part in all the legislation consummated during the two years of his service in the State Assembly, and was especially active in promoting the success of the bill relating to the Metropolitan Fire Department. In 1866, he was a candidate—nominated by the Conservative Republicans—to represent the District embracing the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards of New-York City, in the Fortieth Congress. He was supported by the Democrats, and was elected, receiving 9452 votes against 7666 for other candidates. He voted with the Republicans on most of the questions which came up for consideration in the Fortieth Congress, opposing, however, the Resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson. He maintained that Mr. Johnson had not been guilty of crimes and misdemeanors making him amenable under the constitution. He judged the impeachment of the President to be bad policy for the Republican party.

Mr. Stewart was nominated for re-election by a portion of the Republicans of his district, but a division of the party having nominated another gentleman, both withdrew in favor of a third candidate, who was defeated by Hon. S. S. Cox.

WILLIAM B. STOKES.

WILLIAM B. STOKES was born in Chatham County, North Carolina, on the 9th day of September, 1814. In the month of March, 1818, his father started with his family to the new State of Tennessee. On his way thither he was killed by the passage of a wagon over his person. The care of a large family now devolved upon the mother, who, with limited means, was unable to educate, beyond the rudiments of an English education, the elder members of the family. Young William was an active, spirited boy. He married early, and betook himself to the pursuit of agriculture. He was an active, enterprising farmer, and possessed the good-will of his neighbors from his warm-hearted generosity, his candor and integrity of character.

He has held a number of posts of honor and trust, by the choice of his fellow-citizens.

In 1849 he was first elected to the lower branch of the Tennessee Legislature; in 1851 he was re-elected. In 1855 he was chosen to represent his District in the State Senate.

Mr. Stokes was always a Whig in politics, and devoted to the great leader of that party, Mr. Clay. In 1836 he voted for Hon. Hugh L. White for President; in 1840, for Gen. Harrison; 1844, for Henry Clay; 1848, for Gen. Taylor; 1852, for Gen. Scott; 1856, for Millard Fillmore; 1860, for John Bell; 1864, he was elector for Lincoln and Johnson.

In 1859 he was chosen to represent his District in the Thirty-sixth Congress, carrying the District by a majority of five hundred over Col. Savage, who had carried the District in previous elections, by a



W. B. Lokes.

majority of fifteen hundred. In the Thirty-sixth Congress he voted generally with the Republicans.

Gen. Stokes was always a bold opponent of rebellion, in all its forms and disguised names. He exerted all his power and influence to dissuade his fellow-citizens from entering the rebellion in 1861.

As soon as the Federal army appeared in Tennessee he hastened to join it, and was commissioned by Gov. Andrew Johnson to raise a regiment of cavalry, which he led gallantly through the war. It is justice to the brave men in this regiment to say that they did invaluable service to the Government on many a well-fought field.

At the close of the war Col. Stokes was honorably discharged, and was breveted, by President Johnson, Brigadier-General for his gallant services.

He was one of the leading Unionists that sought to reorganize the new State government.

In August, 1865, Mr. Stokes was elected a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, but, with the remainder of the Tennessee delegation, was not admitted until July, 1866.

He was constantly a bold and unyielding advocate of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. He demanded that the Government of the rebel States should be placed in the hands of loyal people, whether white or black. He was an early advocate of equal rights for all men, regardless of race or color.

When it was proposed to modify the test oath, so that it could be taken by David F. Patterson, who had been elected a United States Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Stokes opposed the proposition with all his influence and eloquence. "On the night of the 22d of February last," said Mr. Stokes, "I delivered a speech in Nashville, and there and then declared, if admitted as a member of this House, I would freeze to my seat before I would vote to repeal the test oath. [Long continued applause on the floor and in the galleries.] I have made the same declaration in many speeches since then.

"Sir, I regard the test oath passed by the United States Congress as the salvation of the Union men of the South as well as of the

North. I regard it as sacred as the flaming sword which the Creator placed in the tree of life to guard it, forbidding any one from partaking of the fruit thereof who was not pure in heart. Sir, this is no light question. Repeal the test oath and you permit men to come into Congress and take seats who have taken an oath to the Confederate Government, and who have aided and assisted in carrying out its administration and laws. That is what we are now asked to do. Look back to the 14th of August, 1861, the memorable day of the proclamation issued by Jefferson Davis, ordering every man within the lines of the Confederacy who still held allegiance to the Federal Government to leave within forty-eight hours. That order compelled many to seek for hiding-places who could not take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. When the rebel authorities said to our noble Governor of Tennessee, 'We will throw wide open the prison doors and let you out, if you will swear allegiance to our Government,' what was his reply? 'You may sever my head from my body, but I will never take the oath to the Confederate Government.' "

In the summer of 1867, Mr. Stokes was re-elected to Congress by a majority of 6,440.

The character of Mr. Stokes is thus drawn by Hon. J. S. Fowler, Senator from Tennessee:

"Gen. Stokes possesses by nature a constitution of the finest quality, combining great activity and power of endurance. No man possesses greater quickness of apprehension, nor can any one devote himself more ardently to study. His time is always employed. During his canvasses he studies all his own and his adversary's points by day and by night.

"He early espoused the cause of loyal enfranchisement, and advocated with great force and power all the questions involved in the principle settled in Tennessee as the basis of reconstruction. No more earnest and effective advocate of the principle that loyal men, without distinction of race, should govern the Nation and the States, has been found. His speeches are numerous, and had great effect on

public opinion, not only in Tennessee, but throughout the country. He has a restless anxiety for the success of every measure he espouses until he has secured his point. As a debater he is open, bold, and ardent, and presses with force every argument and point in his case. He is a man of great skill, and seldom fails to take advantage of any unguarded point in the defenses of his opponent. Whoever makes a canvass with him must look well to his facts, or he will be overthrown.

"Gen. Stokes has been the architect of his own fortune. From humble circumstances he has made himself one of the favored children of the Republic. He has attained this position by honest industry, devotion to his country, and fidelity to his principles."

FREDERICK STONE.

FREDERICK STONE was born in Charles County, Maryland, February 7, 1820. His grandfather, Thomas Stone, was a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and another ancestor, William Stone, was deputy-governor of Maryland under Lord Baltimore. He was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis, studied and practised law. In 1851 he was tendered the office of deputy district-attorney for his county, but declined. In 1852 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners to revise, simplify, and abridge the rules of pleading, practising, and conveyancing in the courts of Maryland. In 1864 and 1865 he was a member of the State Legislature. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Maryland to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Private Land-claims and on Education and Labor. January 25, 1868, he spoke against the bill in relation to the Supreme Court, and the Reconstruction bill, characterizing them as "destructive of all the cardinal principles of our government, and cruelly oppressive to the people who have no voice in these halls." February 24, he addressed the House on the subject of impeachment, and after examining the question legally, he came to the conclusion that the President "need not fear the result," and must be acquitted of the charges brought against him. July 15, 1868, Mr. Stone spoke on the subject of the payment of the debt, maintaining that "if the debt could be discharged by legal tenders, so far from disturbing, it would only improve the financial condition of the country." He denied "the right of one Congress to prohibit all succeeding Congresses from imposing a tax upon government bonds, or any other species of property."

JOHN H. STOVER.

JOHN H. STOVER was born at Aaronsburg, Centre County, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1833. He received an academical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He was district-attorney of Centre County until the commencement of the war, when he entered the army as a private, and was promoted to a captaincy in the 10th Pennsylvania three-months' Regiment. He was subsequently appointed major of the 106th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which capacity he served two years and a half, and participated in seventeen engagements. He was detailed by the Secretary of War to recruit the 184th Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and commanded it until the close of the war, participating in the later battles and the capture of General Lee.

Soon after the close of the war he settled in Missouri, locating in Versailles for the practise of his profession. He was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Joseph W. McClurg, and took his seat December 7, 1868. As a member of the Committee on Elections he addressed the House at considerable length in favor of the right of Mr. Anderson to his seat, which was contested. After giving the reasons for the laws regulating suffrage in Missouri, he said: "To some they may appear stringent, but gentlemen must remember that they had their baptism in blood, and many of our citizens first read them by the lurid glare of their burning homes. If an apology were needed I would point in triumph to a great State redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled from the bonds of slavery, consecrated forever to the Federal compact, an annual addition of one hundred thousand to her population, her waste places cultivated, and cities and towns springing up as if by magic."

J. HALE SYPHER.

J. HALE SYPHER was born in Pennsylvania, and adopted the profession of law. He entered the Union army, and commanded a regiment of colored troops, and was brevetted a brigadier-general. At the close of the war he settled in Louisiana, and was elected a Representative to the Fortieth Congress from the First District of Louisiana, embracing six wards of the city of New Orleans, Algiers, and the parishes of Plaquemine and St. Bernard. He introduced bills to promote the construction of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, and the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal, and a bill to enable the State of Louisiana to receive the public lands donated to the State by the Act for the benefit of agricultural colleges.

In a speech opposing the Niagara Ship Canal bill, Mr. Sypher said: "I regret that gentlemen who are here upon this floor advocating this measure have lost sight of the only natural outlet to the West. They are looking across the country in a straight line to New York, expecting that, by putting their hands into the national treasury, they can construct a line which will give them a safe and quick transit with cheap freights to the markets of the world. I regret to say that they have never once cast their eyes southward, and thought of the great Father of Waters, where their freights will float much cheaper than they can drag them up hill with locomotives. . . . From St. Louis, *via* New Orleans to New York, the freight per bushel is twenty-seven cents, and the time eighteen days; from the same place *via* Chicago and Buffalo to New York, the freight is forty-four cents, and the time thirty-three days; making a difference in favor of the route *via* New Orleans of seventeen cents per bushel, and fifteen days in time."

STEPHEN TABER.

STEPHEN TABER, the son of Thomas Taber, who served in Congress from 1827 to 1829, was born in Dover, Dutchess County, New York, March 7, 1821. After receiving a common school education, in 1839 he went to Queens County, on Long Island, where he engaged in farming. In politics he was a Democrat, and was a member of the New York Legislature in 1860 and 1861. In 1864 he was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Public Lands. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, and served on the Committee on Public Expenditures, and chairman of the Committee on the Ventilation of the Hall. As a member of the Committee on Public Lands in this Congress, he made vigorous opposition, both in the Committee and in the House, to the bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. Belonging to a profession which is characterized by work rather than talk, Mr. Taber occupied the time of the House with no set speeches, contenting himself with occasional brief practical remarks upon subjects reported from committees of which he was a member. His watchful interest in the good of his constituents, as well as the practical character of the legislation which he labored to promote, is apparent in his efforts to secure the erection of a permanent buoy on Success Rock, Long Island Sound. "This rock," said he, "is in the line of all the vessels passing through the Sound. It is at a point where the tide runs with great force, and where the ice and tide together would remove a buoy that is not permanently fixed. I am informed that the commerce passing through the Sound, amounts on an average daily to $15,000,000."

JOHN TAFFE.

JOHN TAFFE was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, January 30, 1827. He received a common school education, and engaged in teaching, He subsequently removed to Illinois, where he remained a short time, and then settled in the territory of Nebraska, in 1856. He set up as a lawyer in Omaha, and turning his attention to politics, soon found his way into the Territorial Legislature. In 1860, he was elected to the Territorial Council, and was chosen President of that body. In 1862 he entered the military service, and served as major in the 2d Nebraska Cavalry. In 1866 he was elected the first Representative from Nebraska to the National Legislature, and took his seat in the Fortieth Congress, March 5, 1867. He was placed on the Committee on Territories and Indian Affairs. He was a quiet, unobtrusive member, making no formal speeches before the House, but participating briefly and in a business-like way in colloquial deliberations on the Indian Appropriation bill, and some other subjects. Being the sole Representative from a new State it devolved upon him to introduce bills relating to land titles, Indian affairs, and other subjects vitally affecting the interests of his constituents. He was the author of an important proviso, which was adopted as an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill, to the effect that before payment should be made to the western Indians the Secretary of the Interior should be satisfied that the tribes, bands, or individuals named should have observed treaty stipulations. Mr. Taffe gave as a reason for this proviso, that a tribe of Indians whom the Government was paying annually a large sum of money, had attacked a post, and after capturing several head of horses, and making warlike demonstrations, "walked leisurely away with their booty and complained that the Government kept such poor stock."

CALEB N. TAYLOR.

CALEB N. TAYLOR was born in Buck's County, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1815. He is descended from Quaker ancestors who settled in this country in early colonial times. His father was a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia, who about the year 1810 retired from business to the estate in Buck's County, upon which Caleb N. Taylor was born, and still resides. He received an academical education, being unable, through feeble health, to pursue his studies to collegiate graduation. He engaged with zeal in politics, attending conventions and making political speeches before he reached his majority. He was an active Whig, but early avowed and long maintained a resolution not to hold any office. He was a member of all the Whig and Republican National Conventions from the time he became a voter. His rare discernment in politics is evinced by the fact that at the Republican National Convention of 1860, he cast the vote of his district for Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency in the first ballot and steadily thereafter until his nomination.

Yielding to the urgency of friends who deemed the success of the party in a doubtful district dependent upon his being a candidate, Mr. Taylor consented to run for Congress in 1866. He was elected, receiving 12,259 votes against 11,800 for the Democratic candidate, and taking his seat in the Fortieth Congress, he served on the Committees on Territories and Expenses in the Treasury Department. In 1868 he was again a candidate, and appeared from the official returns to have been defeated by 41 majority. He contested the election, presenting proofs of the most glaring frauds, and was admitted to a seat in the Forty-first Congress.

FRANCIS THOMAS.

THE Catoctin Valley, in Frederick County, Maryland, was pronounced by Henry Clay, who was accustomed to pass through it by stage on his way to Washington, to be one of the loveliest spots in America. In this beautiful valley Francis Thomas was born, February 3, 1799. His ancestors were among the early and prominent residents of Maryland. His father, Colonel John Thomas, filled many offices of trust and honor in the State.

In his childhood, Francis Thomas manifested an unusual taste for reading and study. At the age of twelve he left his father's roof to become a student in Frederick College, and subsequently prosecuted his studies at St. John's College, Annapolis. Being of a thoughtful, philosophic cast of mind, he soon perceived and reflected deeply upon the evils of slavery, and in early life conceived that abhorrence for the institution which made him in after years one of its most determined opponents.

Mr. Thomas studied law at Annapolis in the office of Alexander C. Magruder, afterwards one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland. He was admitted to the bar and commenced the practise of law at Frederick in 1820. At the age of twenty-three he was elected a member of the House of Delegates. He was twice re-elected, and in 1829 was chosen Speaker of the House.

In 1831 Mr. Thomas was elected a Representative in Congress, and held this office by re-election for ten successive years. In 1833 he ran for Congress as the regular nominee of the Jackson Democracy. The Whigs had made no nomination, and were disposed to support an independent Jackson candidate, whose name was Dixon. On the



Francis Thomas

day of the election, Henry Clay, passing through Maryland by stage on his way to Washington, stopped for a short time in the village of Middletown. He asked who were the candidates, and on being informed, he said, with emphasis: "I would rather vote for Frank Thomas than for any other Jackson man in Maryland." The influence of Clay's emphatic indorsement was such that in this village Mr. Thomas received five hundred and fifty votes against fifty for his opponent, nearly all the latter having been cast before Mr. Clay's arrival.

In 1832 Mr. Thomas was a member of a committee associated with John M. Clayton, John Quincy Adams, Richard M. Johnson, McDuffie, and Cambrelling, to examine into the condition of the United States Bank. They went to Philadelphia, and took rooms at the same hotel, prosecuting their work assiduously for more than a month. The shrewdness of Mr. Thomas aided materially in discovering evidences of fraud and corruption in the Bank.

While in Congress Mr. Thomas boldly and earnestly opposed the schemes of the Southern Nullifiers. At one time, John Quincy Adams having in the House of Representatives presented a petition signed by negro slaves of Fredericksburg, the extreme Southerners became very indignant, and offered a resolution in the House, the substance of which was that no member who presented a petition from slaves should be regarded as a gentleman or a friend of the Union. The resolution was promptly and decisively voted down. Mr. Thomas was soon after appointed on a Committee to inform Mr. Van Buren of his election to the Presidency of the United States. Having performed this duty, on his return to the Hall of Representatives he was surprised to see the seats of the Southern members all vacant, and was informed that the Representatives from the Slave States were holding a consultation in the Committee Room of Claims. Supposing there was mischief brewing, Mr. Thomas went immediately to the designated room, where he found about seventy Representatives assembled. Asking whether his presence would be considered an intrusion, he was answered in the negative, since all Representatives from Slave States had been invited. Having learned that they

were seriously considering the question of a summary secession from Congress, on account of the rejection of the resolution, Mr. Thomas took the floor and spoke earnestly and eloquently against the rashness and folly of the movement proposed. He closed with a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and nothing more was heard of the rash design of the offended slaveholders.

At one time, during the administration of Mr. Van Buren, eight Southern members attempted to control Congress, and were thwarted in their schemes by Mr. Thomas. The Whigs and Democrats in the House were then very nearly equally divided. The position of public printer was very lucrative, and much sought after. Gales & Seaton were supported by the Whigs, and Blair & Rives by the Democrats. Eight Southerners bargained with the latter firm that they should have their votes to secure for them the public printing, provided the influence of the firm would be given to throw the votes of the Democratic party for Dixon H. Lewis, one of their number, for the Speakership. Mr. Thomas, however, and ten other Democrats, resolved that this should not be, and, by steadily holding out, prevented the election, which was to be secured by bargain and corruption. At one stage in the contest President Van Buren's son visited Mr. Thomas, and urged him, as a special favor to the President, to yield and vote for Lewis. "Not all the power and patronage of your father," he replied, "could induce me to do a thing which I regard as so dangerous to the country."

He was one of a committee appointed in 1837 to draft a resolution, as a standing order of the House, directing the mode in which petitions for the abolition of slavery should be disposed of. Soon after the committee had assembled, Dixon H. Lewis of Alabama, Francis W. Pickens, and R. Barnwell Rhett of South Carolina, entered the room and announced themselves as the representatives of a party then known as "Nullifiers," comprising only eight members of the House of Representatives. They professed to be anxious that they and those they represented should act in concert with the Democratic party, but regretted that it had not yet taken ground satisfactory to

them on the question of slavery. Mr. Thomas asked them what they desired. They replied, "Our people of the South expect and require that the Democratic Representatives declare that Congress has no power to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories." Mr. Thomas answered, "I will not wait for gentlemen on this committee from the Northern States to respond to this proposition. I will not myself vote for any resolution to that effect. It would inevitably lead to combinations against the institution of slavery, and ultimately to its overthrow. It would be equivalent to a declaration that the Missouri compromise line ought to be repealed. That line was established under Mr. Munroe's administration, when he was surrounded by leading Southern men in his cabinet. It was sanctioned by the votes of leading Southern men in both branches of Congress, and I will not myself assist to disturb it." The Committee, of which Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire was chairman, refused to adopt such a resolution, and Mr. Calhoun's representatives retired.

During the long period of his first service in Congress Mr. Thomas took rank among the most influential and efficient members. He occupied for a considerable time the important position of chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He originated a measure, which was adopted by Congress, to settle the controversy between Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan about the Southern boundary of the last-named State.

In 1841 Mr. Thomas declined a re-election to Congress, desiring to devote himself to the work of bringing about in Maryland a constitutional reform which he had agitated many years before.

By the old constitution of Maryland the slaveholding counties were allowed three-fifths of the representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State. Baltimore, with a population of two hundred thousand, was allowed but two representatives, and the entire western portion of the State, with a preponderance of wealth and population, had so meagre a representation as practically to possess no power whatever. The Whigs controlled the slaveholding counties, and the Democrats the western counties and Baltimore City.

By the constitution of the State a College of Electors was chosen

by the people, consisting of forty members, whose duty it was to elect a governor and a Senate for a term of five years. Mr. Thomas being a Democrat in politics, and an ardent hater of slavery, determined to use all the influence he possessed to break up the constitutional oligarchy which ruled the State.

The fortunate election of a College of Senatorial Electors consisting of twenty-one Whigs and nineteen Democrats, gave to Mr. Thomas an opportunity which he had long desired. Since no business could be done without a quorum of three-fifths, three Democrats were necessary for the organization of the body. Mr. Thomas induced the nineteen Democrats to enter into a solemn agreement that they would not take seats in the College of Electors unless the latter would consent to give to the western counties a fair proportion of the representation, and make the governor elective by the people. The Democratic electors went in the same boat from Baltimore to Annapolis, accompanied by Mr. Thomas, who secured quarters for all at the same hotel. They made an organization with a president and secretary, through whom they submitted their terms to the majority, taking care that no three should at any one time go together. The majority not acceding to the proposition, the Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Thomas, adjourned, and left Annapolis. After this revolution—for it was nothing less, the old constitution being practically annulled—Mr. Thomas issued a call upon the voters to select delegates to a convention for the formation of a new constitution. As he saw great obstacles in the way of securing this result immediately, the most he expected to accomplish by issuing the call for a convention was to consolidate all parties in the western portion of the State, and thereby secure acquiescence in the just demands of that section. While the call for a Constitutional Convention was pending, and after the Whig electors had been at the capital two months, impatiently waiting to effect an organization, Mr. Thomas consented that three Democratic members elect, who lived nearest, should go, and apparently on their own responsibility propose to form a quorum on condition that the constitution should be altered

so that the governor and State senators should be elected by the people. The desired result was gained. A more just and equal representation was secured, and the governor was ever after elected by the people. Mr. Thomas himself was the second governor elected under the amended constitution. He held the office one term, and retired from the gubernatorial chair in January, 1845. Two years later he declined to be a candidate for Congress. In 1850 he was a member of the Maryland State Constitutional Convention.

Many years before he had purchased a large tract of land on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in the extreme western end of Maryland. Soon after the close of his public service as governor he went into the wilderness on this great estate, and devoted himself for many years to its development and improvement. From his retired residence among the Alleghanies Mr. Thomas viewed events that were passing in the country with the profound interest of a patriot and philanthropist.

Mr. Thomas was drawn from his retirement by the danger which he saw gathering against the country in 1860. Having in the course of his long service in Congress thoroughly learned the character of the Southern men engaged in the conspiracy against the government, he understood their designs in breaking up the Charleston Convention. He believed that the plan of the Breckinridge party was to get as large a vote in Maryland and other border States as possible, with the expectation that those who voted with them would be ready to join in rebellion. Under this impression Mr. Thomas, yielding to the invitation of his old constituents, came from his seclusion and made numerous speeches against the treason of secession, prior to the Presidential election of 1860.

When President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to put down the rebellion, Governor Hicks responded that he would send the quota of Maryland with the express understanding that the troops should go no further than Washington, and be used only in defending the capital. When Mr. Thomas heard of this response, he at once wrote a letter to Governor Hicks

protesting against such a narrow construction of the duty of Maryland, and asking authority to raise a regiment of men in his old Congressional district who would be willing to go anywhere in the service of the country against its enemies.

Before the proposition was acted upon by Governor Hicks, his proclamation appeared convening the Legislature of Maryland, both branches of which were known to be in sympathy with the rebellion. Thereupon Mr. Thomas wrote to the Secretary of War, and asked permission to raise a brigade of Marylanders to quell the insurrectionary movement in that State. Failing to get this authority, Mr. Thomas next laid his plans before President Lincoln, who directed Secretary Cameron to make out the requisite authority.

In a short time, as the result of the efforts of Mr. Thomas, thirty-five hundred men were enrolled as volunteers. All this was done with little expense to the government, since Mr. Thomas would accept no pay for his personal services, and refused the offer of a brigadier-general's commission.

In March, 1863, Mr. Thomas proposed to Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet a plan which was designed to rid Maryland of slavery. To effect this it was necessary to secure the election of a Legislature which would order a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. Mr. Thomas expected by his personal influence to carry the western counties for the scheme, and as the Government had a controlling influence in Baltimore, the measure could be carried against the solid opposition of the lower or slaveholding counties.

The President and Cabinet at once approved the plan, and, by an arrangement then made, the movement was started under the immediate auspices of Mr. Thomas, who addressed a public meeting in Cumberland in support of resolutions instructing the Legislature to call a Convention to reform the State Constitution. A full report of the proceedings of this meeting was, by direction of the government, copied into the Baltimore papers, and thus the movement was fully inaugurated. The Legislature was carried in the fall for the measure, and a Convention was called in 1864, which submitted to

a vote of the people a constitution securing the abolition of slavery in Maryland. It received their sanction by a small majority, and thus Maryland was placed beyond the reach of agitation in relation to the "vexed question of slavery." The next time Mr. Thomas visited the White House after the accomplishment of this result, President Lincoln arose to meet him, and grasping both his hands, exclaimed in his peculiarly cordial and emphatic manner: "that is a big thing, that is a big thing, that is a big thing!" His proposing and assisting to carry into effect a measure emancipating nearly one hundred thousand human beings, and ridding a State forever of the curse of slavery, was an achievement sufficient to make a statesman distinguished for all time.

In the Thirty-seventh Congress Mr. Thomas took his seat for his sixth term as a Representative, and was successively re-elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. He served with usefulness upon one of the most important committees of the House—that of the Judiciary. Closing his ninth term in Congress in March, 1869, Mr. Thomas went voluntarily into retirement, believing that the great work which he had, at an advanced period of life, come into Congress to assist in consummating, was virtually accomplished. Reviewing the long and active public life of Mr. Thomas, at the close of his Congressional service, the "Frederick Examiner" said: "We have a right to claim for our loyal Representative the proud title of the Emancipator of Maryland."

JOHN TRIMBLE.

JOHN TRIMBLE was born in Roane County, Tennessee, February 7, 1812. He was educated at a classical grammar school and Nashville University. He studied law, and practised the profession in the city of Nashville, which he made his residence. In 1836 he was elected attorney-general for the Nashville District, and held the office for six years. In August, 1843, he was elected to the House of Representatives of Tennessee, of which he was a member two years. He was immediately elected a State Senator, and held the office one term, when he declined a re-election. In August, 1859, he was again elected a State Senator, and was present during the regular session from October, 1859, to the following March. In January, 1861, he was present at an extra session of the Legislature called to precipitate the State of Tennessee into rebellion, which failed, however, to accomplish the purpose. Another called session, that of April, 1861, had a different result, and the State was carried by its legislators into the "Southern Confederacy." Mr. Trimble, remaining true and faithful to the Union and the National Government, resigned his seat in the Senate, and in April, 1862, was appointed United States Attorney for Middle Tennessee. Having resigned this office in August, 1864, he was in the following March elected to the State Senate, and held the office two years. He was elected a Representative from Tennessee to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Freedmen's Affairs and Private Land Claims. He made a speech on the bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to aid in the construction of Southern railroads, favoring the redonation of these lands for railroad purposes, upon a valuation to be represented in stocks to be used in building up common schools.

LAWRENCE S. TRIMBLE.

LAWRENCE S. TRIMBLE was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, August 26, 1825. After receiving an academical education, he studied and practised law. In 1851 and 1852 he was a member of the State Legislature of Kentucky. He was judge of the Equity and Criminal Court of the First Judicial Circuit of the State from 1856 to 1860. He was several years president of the New Orleans and Ohio Railroad Company. In 1861 he was the Union candidate for Representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress, against H. C. Burnett, who, having been elected, was expelled for treasonable conduct, and subsequently took part in the rebellion. During this canvass Mr. Trimble was exposed to much personal danger. His life was threatened, and he was urged by his friends to withdraw, but he faced the danger, and made Union speeches throughout the district. After the emancipation proclamation was issued, he opposed Mr. Lincoln's administration and the policy of the war.

Mr. Trimble was a candidate for the Thirty-eighth Congress in opposition to Hon. Lucian Anderson, a supporter of the administration and the war, who was declared elected. For the next Congress, Mr. Trimble was again a candidate, was elected, and served on the Committees on Revolutionary Claims, Manufactures, and Revenue Frauds. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, receiving 9,787 votes against 1,780 for Symes, the Republican candidate. Mr. Trimble's seat was contested on the charge that he was disqualified on account of having been guilty of acts of disloyalty to the Government. The Committee on Elections, however, reported in his favor, and he was admitted to his seat. He served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and addressed the House on several subjects, such as the Paducah Bridge bill, the impeachment, partisan vindictiveness, etc.

ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE.

ROWLAND E. TROWBRIDGE was born near Elmira, New York, June 18, 1821. Shortly after his birth, his parents removed to Michigan, then a territory and a wilderness, and were among the first settlers who penetrated back from the river and the old French settlements. Here the family were subjected to the various privations, discomforts and sufferings incidental to a pioneer life. Farming was the family occupation, and the boy, Rowland, grew up amid the hard labors common to a farm in a new country. It would seem that under such circumstances, and especially as his father was far from wealthy, the son's educational opportunities and advantages might be very considerably limited. Yet we find him a graduate from Kenyon College, Ohio; nor does a liberal education appear to have exerted any influence to wean him from the occupations of agricultural life. He has always resided in Michigan, and, like many other pioneers, has enjoyed the privilege of growing up with his State, and of witnessing, from his earliest memory upward, its constantly advancing prosperity and power.

Mr. Trowbridge was twice elected to the State Senate; and, in 1860, was elected to Congress. He was also elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. His political position and sentiments we may best present in his own words: "I am," he says, "a Radical in sentiment—believed with all my heart in crushing out the rebellion with the strong arm of the government—believed in trying and executing some of the leading traitors, in order that bad men might hereafter feel that treason is a dangerous game to play at." He was firm for the Congressional reconstruction measures, a determined opposer of the Johnson policy, and a decided advocate for the impeachment of its author.



Gurney Tweedell

GINERY TWICHELL.

GINERY TWICHELL is a native of Massachusetts, and was born August 26th, 1811, at Athol, in the county of Worcester, which was the home of his ancestors for several generations. In his boyhood he attended the common schools of his native place, but did not enjoy that privilege after he was sixteen years old. At the age of nineteen, after having been for three years in responsible positions under different persons, he went into the employment of Mr. Josiah Stockwell, and took charge of his stage line from Barre to Worcester, which was then struggling against a strong opposition. He pursued this occupation with such faithfulness and success, that in about five years he secured a small interest in the business, and ten years later was the proprietor of two hundred horses, and of several lines of stage coaches, between Worcester and various points in the States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. The first route over which he drove was from Worcester to Barre, but the lines were extended and multiplied until they embraced a considerable portion of the State. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Twichell, after having been for several years a member of Congress, drove one of the original stage coaches (which he still owns) from Worcester to Barre, carrying a party of thirty persons, including the governor and other distinguished gentlemen.

As early as 1836, before the days of telegraphs, Mr. Twichell devised and successfully carried into execution a system for collecting the returns of elections in Massachusetts on the day of the election, so that they could be published in Boston on the following morning. He accomplished this by having the returns brought by assistants

with relays of horses from every town of the State to a central route. On one occasion, after voting in Worcester and riding to Greenfield, a distance of 55 miles, where he was to receive returns in person, his messengers were delayed by the bad weather and the bad traveling, so that he was unable to leave Greenfield until half-past nine o'clock P. M., two hours later than the appointed time. He rode to Worcester in the face of an easterly storm, but arrived ten minutes after the engine had left for Boston, that having started at the hour appointed. Nothing daunted, he pushed forward on horseback, forty-five miles further, and reached Boston in season to have his dispatches appear in the "Morning Atlas." Such enterprise in collecting news was very remarkable, and in fact unequalled at that day.

In January, 1846, Mr. Twichell performed a remarkable feat, which illustrates his own indomitable energy as well as the rival enterprise of the newspaper press. There was sharp competition between the leading newspapers of New York for the first despatches expected to arrive at Boston by the European steamer. The New York "Herald" made arrangements to carry them from Boston to Norwich by rail, then by boat to Long Island—then down the Island by rail. The other newspapers employed Mr. Twichell to convey the dispatches from Worcester to Hartford by horse power, by rail to New Haven, and thence to New York by horses. To do this he rode the entire distance between Worcester and Hartford, about 65 miles, through a deep snow, in the remarkably short space of three hours and twenty minutes. Arriving at Hartford, with the understanding on his part that an engine should be in readiness to run to New Haven, he rode directly to the engine-house, impressed an engineer into the service, mounted the engine himself, and ran to New Haven—a distance of thirty-six miles—in one hour, and there learned that the arrangement previously made with the Railroad Company had been withdrawn by the officers of the road without notice to him, and that he had run over the road in the face of every danger and without their knowledge or consent. The dispatches for

the competing newspapers, by the horse express, reached New York before those for the "Herald." Mr. Twichell's remarkable feat of horsemanship excited no little wonder, and was commemorated by a large and beautiful engraving, entitled "The Unrivalled Express Rider."

The introduction of railroads interfering with Mr. Twichell's lines of stage coaches, in the spring of 1848 he accepted the appointment of assistant-superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and in the following year was made general superintendent. He held this position until February, 1857, when he was chosen president of the railroad, a position which he held until after his election to Congress in 1867. He devoted himself to railroad enterprises with all the energy and success which had characterized his earlier pursuits, and during his railroad life of twenty years he was not diverted from business a single day by sickness or for recreation.

During his remarkably active and successful business career, Mr. Twichell never failed to record his vote at each election, voting first with the Whig, and finally with the Republican party. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention held in Baltimore in 1864, and was elected a Representative from the Third District of Massachusetts, comprising Brookline, Roxbury, and the southerly half of Boston, to the Fortieth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Naval Affairs. Re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, he served on the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, for the duties of which his long experience had specially fitted him. Devoting to his duties as a legislator the same energy, promptness and punctuality which distinguished his business career, he has seldom been absent from his committee meetings, and during the sessions of the House he has given constant attention to his public duties.

CHARLES UPSON.

CHARLES UPSON is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Hartford County of that State, March 19, 1821. He was reared as a farmer boy, received a common-school education, subsequently, however, enjoying the advantages of a neighboring academy, during several terms. At sixteen he commenced teaching school; thus employing himself for seven successive winters, and devoting the intervening summers, for the most part, to labor upon the farm of his father. When twenty-three years old he entered the law school of Yale College, pursuing there, during one year, the study of law. At the end of this time, in the fall of 1845, he went to Michigan, St. Joseph County, where he continued his law studies, accompanied with one or two terms of teaching school. Two years after his removal, he was appointed deputy-clerk of the county, serving two years in this capacity. In the meantime, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State, and in the following year was elected, as the Whig candidate, clerk of the county of St. Joseph. Two years afterwards he was elected prosecuting attorney for the same county, holding this office during two years.

Mr. Upson was in 1854, as the Republican candidate, elected State Senator; and at the close of his Senatorial term, he removed to Coldwater, Michigan, his present residence. In 1860 he received the election of attorney-general of the State of Michigan, and held the office two years. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Michigan to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. He served on the Committee on Elections, and was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.



R. Van Aernam



M. Van Horne

HENRY VAN AERNAM.

HENRY VAN AERNAM was born in Marcellus, New York, March 11, 1819. In his infancy, his parents removed to Cattaraugus County. This portion of New York, then known as the "Holland Purchase," was at that time almost an unbroken forest. Educational facilities were very few, and Henry Van Aernam enjoyed but rare opportunities of attending common school. His parents being poor, with a large family dependent on them, he early learned to rely on his own resources, and after the age of fourteen he received no pecuniary assistance from any one.

By serving as clerk in a country store he earned money to pay his expenses during a short course of study at an academy. He afterward studied medicine with Dr. Levi Goldsborough. He graduated in 1845, and settled in Franklinville for the practice of medicine and surgery. In the same year he was married to Miss A. M. Etheridge of Mansfield. In 1858 he served in the New York Assembly.

Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, Dr. Van Aernam entered the army as a regimental surgeon. He was successively promoted to be Brigade-Surgeon, and "Surgeon-in-Chief" of the Second Division, Eleventh Army Corps. He served on the "Operating Staff" at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Chattanooga, Ringgold, Rocky-faced Ridge, Resacca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta.

These arduous labors impaired his health to such a degree that he was compelled to resign and quit the service. In 1864, while still in he field, Dr. Van Aernam was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected as a Republican to the Fortieth Congress. He was appointed to the Committee

on Pensions, and did much valuable service in liberalizing and improving the Pension laws.

His ability as a legislator, while recognized by the country at large, was more apparent to the Representatives themselves, by whom his advice on important measures was frequently sought and followed. He invariably gave his voice and vote in favor of extreme radical measures. In an important speech delivered on the 9th of June, 1866, he advocated equal civil and political rights for all men, taking ground far in advance of his party. "The black man in the war," said he, "has shown that he has an intelligence not to be deceived, a virtue not to be seduced, and a valor not to be daunted. In what quality of manliness does the negro race fall below the degraded whites of the South? Yet these men are and have been voters always. Is there no danger in intrusting the ballot to so many ignorant blacks? I answer frankly, there is. But the danger is far greater of intrusting it to the ignorant and disloyal whites alone. Loyal ignorance, whether white or black, is beyond comparison less dangerous than disloyal ignorance. * * Worst and most perilous of all is disloyal intelligence. This, in the persons of such men as Calhoun and Rhett, Breckinridge and Jeff. Davis, has brought upon us the awful perils through which we have just passed and are now passing. If the negro is below the whites of the South in mental strength and culture, is he not infinitely above a large majority of them in all the instincts of loyalty and devotion to liberty? He at least has always been true and faithful to his country, which has repaid him with injustice, oppression and stripes. He has always obeyed the laws of the land, paid taxes without a murmur, and yielded his body a willing sacrifice whenever perils dawned upon the nation; and by his singularly good conduct in the trying situation of the last five years he has earned this boon of suffrage, if it were not his by right, and has given ample evidence that he will make a proper use of it."

Soon after the inauguration of President Grant Mr. Van Aernam was nominated and confirmed as Commissioner of Pensions, an office for which he is well qualified by his military and Congressional services, as well as by his general ability.

DANIEL M. VAN AUKEN.

DANIEL M. VAN AUKEN is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born January 15, 1826. He graduated at Union College, New York, in 1852. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In the following year he was made prosecuting-attorney for Pike County, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Fortieth Congress as a Democrat. He served on the Committees on Revolutionary Claims and the Militia.

The only speeches made by Mr. Van Auken during the Fortieth Congress were upon the subject of the impeachment of President Johnson—the first on the 24th of February, 1868, on the resolution reported for the impeachment of the President, and the second, two days later, on the articles of impeachment. In the latter he denounced "the red-hot haste" with which the committee reported in favor of impeachment, and explained it on the ground that "the Jacobin revolutionists in this House fear exposition." He gave as the sole occasion for "this grand march of destruction" that "the President of the United States strives to rid himself of Edwin M. Stanton," and maintained that it could be "shown by the contemporaneous history of the Constitution, by the uniform practise of the government, general principles of interpretation, and decisions of the highest judicial tribunals of the country, that the President had the legal authority, and had he done less would have been derelict of duty." He concluded that "the argument falls, and the cries of Congress shriekers are stilled. A just verdict comes and has been coming from an ever-watchful people, which says these offenders against their liberties shall be condemned."

BURT VAN HORN.

BURT VAN HORN was born in Niagara County, New York, October 28, 1823. He was reared a farmer, and his early years were spent in laboring for a subsistence. He is still engaged in agricultural pursuits, to which, however, he has added the business of manufacturing woolens. He was educated in an academy, and completed his studies in Madison University, New York. During three terms successively he served in the New York Legislature, and in the fall of 1860 was elected to Congress. In his first term in Congress he was chairman of the Select Committee on the Niagara Ship Canal, and had control of that subject in Congress. He also served on the Committee on Roads and Canals, and the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Van Horn was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, during which he again served on the Committee on Roads and Canals, and was chairman of the Select Committee on the Niagara Ship Canal, as well as that of Revolutionary Claims. He introduced a bill providing that soldiers entitled to artificial limbs might receive their value in money. He reported a bill providing for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, to be constructed by the Government at the public expense under the direction of the Secretary of War. He supported the measure by an able speech in which he maintained the commercial importance and military necessity of the work. He made a speech in favor of the resolution reported for the impeachment of the President, and July 16, 1868, he discussed "the political situation as presented to the country by the two great political parties who have joined issue before the people upon the great questions which divide them."



R. T. Vaulton

ROBERT T. VAN HORN.

MORE than two hundred years ago the ancestors of Robert T. Van Horn emigrated from Holland to America, and settled in New Jersey, near New York. His great grandfather, Henry Van Horn, was a captain in the "Pennsylvania Line" of the Revolutionary war, and died in the service. His son Isaiah, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a member of his company, and served until the close of the war. The father of Robert T. Van Horn enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and is still living, at an age of more than four-score years. His mother, Elizabeth Thompson, was born in the parish of Bannaher, County of Londonderry, Ireland, and came to this country while a girl—her father, Robert Thompson, settling in the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania.

Robert T. Van Horn was born in East Mahoning, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1824. He was early put to work on his father's farm, collecting stones from the meadows, picking brush, raking hay, going to mill, and performing such other labors as small boys are able to do. He generally attended school three months in the year, studying reading, writing, and arithmetic, but not advancing to grammar, as this branch had not then been introduced into the schools of that region.

When fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to learn the printing business in the office of the Indiana (Pa.) *Register*, where he remained four years. From 1843 to 1855, he worked as a journeyman printer, in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, and Indiana, meanwhile varying his occupation by boating on the Erie Canal a portion of one season,

teaching school in winter, publishing and editing newspapers occasionally, and steamboating two seasons on the Ohio, Mississippi, Wabash, and other Western rivers. In addition to all the other persuits of these twelve years, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but practiced only a very short time. He was married in 1848, at Pomeroy, Ohio.

In 1855, he located at Kansas City, Missouri, then a small village, where he founded the *Journal of Commerce*, now the leading daily paper of that part of Missouri. Here he was elected Alderman, and was afterwards Postmaster. In 1860, he supported Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. Soon after the Presidential election, the question of secession was forced upon the people of Missouri, and in the canvass for members of the Convention, in February, he took a very active part on the Union side.

In April, 1861, he was selected by the Union men of Kansas City, as their candidate for Mayor, and after the most exciting municipal election ever known in the place, was elected to the office. This was the only municipal election that year in Missouri in which the Union issue was openly and fairly made.

In May, 1861, Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri, having declared for secession, and there being no one to commission military officers, Mr. Van Horn applied to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, commanding at the St. Louis Arsenal, and obtained authority from him to raise three hundred men. The men raised under this authority were the first troops mustered into the United States service in Missouri, outside of St. Louis.

On the 18th of July, 1861, Major Van Horn fought an engagement with a rebel force under Col. Duncan, near Harrisonville, Mo., and defeated him. This was three days before the battle of Bull Run, and was the first fight in Western Missouri.

In September, 1861, he commanded a force under Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, Missouri, where, on the last day of the siege, he was severely wounded. After the exchange of prisoners—Mulligan's command for the Camp Jackson prisoners—he was appointed Lieu-

tenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was ordered to Tennessee. Colonel Van Horn commanded his regiment at Shiloh, where he had a horse killed under him on the first day of the battle. In the advance upon Corinth, he, for a short time, commanded a brigade. Having remained at Corinth after its evacuation till September 1, he was ordered to Southeast Missouri and Arkansas, under Gen. Davidson, in his movement on Little Rock. The consolidation of Colonel Van Horn's regiment, near the close of its three years' service, with the First Engineers, terminated his active military service.

While with his regiment in Mississippi, Colonel Van Horn was elected to the Missouri Senate. He was one of the members of that body who early organized the opposition to the administration of Governor Gamble, a movement which led to the organization of the Radical party of Missouri.

At the close of his service in the Senate, Mr. Van Horn was again, without opposition, elected Mayor of Kansas City, and as such was charged with the organization of the volunteer militia, and the construction of defensive works around the city, before its occupation by General Curtis, in his movement against Sterling Price's last invasion of Missouri.

In 1864, Mr. Van Horn was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for re-election to the Presidency. He was, the same year, elected a Representative from the Sixth District of Missouri to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and has since been twice re-elected.

PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP.

PHILADELPH VAN TRUMP was born in Lancaster, Ohio, November 15, 1810. He received a common school education, learned the art of printing, and published for several years the Lancaster "Gazette and Enquirer." He married, in 1836, Louisa Beecher, youngest daughter of General Philemon Beecher, his predecessor in Congress. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1838, forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Hon. Henry Stanbery, late Attorney General of the United States, with whom he studied his profession.

He was a Whig candidate for Congress in 1850, and although he ran ahead of his ticket, was beaten by a small majority by Edson B. Olds, his Democratic opponent. He was a delegate to the Whig National Convention which nominated General Scott for the Presidency, in 1852. He was a candidate for Senatorial elector on the Fillmore ticket in 1856, and was president of the Bell and Everett Convention in 1860.

After the outbreak of the Rebellion he took sides with the Democrats, and was three times their candidate for supreme judge of Ohio. In 1862 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and held the office until 1866, when he resigned. While he was on the bench some of the most exciting and important political questions which then agitated the country, growing out of the great Civil War, came before him for adjudication. In 1863 he arrested Governor Tod, then the Republican occupant of the gubernatorial chair, for kidnapping and transporting Edson B. Olds to Fort Lafayette. This was considered one of the boldest civil acts during the war, and apprehensions were entertained as to its results in the then excited state of the public mind. He was the first judge in

the United States who decided the Indemnity Act of March 3, 1863, unconstitutional and void. His judicial opinions on these political and constitutional questions were published in a pamphlet of seventy pages, at Columbus, Ohio, in 1863. In the spring of 1864, during a time of high political excitement, articles of impeachment were presented against him before the Senate of Ohio; but the charges were so groundless that the proceedings were dismissed without debate.

He was in 1866 elected a Representative from Ohio to the Fortieth Congress as a Democrat, during which he served on the Committees on the Pacific Railroad and Manufactures. July 13, 1867, not being able to get the floor, he obtained leave to print a speech, in which he maintained the right of Arkansas to be regarded as a State in the Union, comparing her with West Virginia, which he characterized as a "bastard Commonwealth, a mere political foundling, without a drop of Constitutional blood in her veins."

Mr. Van Trump offered a resolution for the purchase of the key of the Bastile for locking "certain rooms in the basement of the Capitol now being fitted up as a prison-house or bastile for the incarceration of free-born but deluded American citizens." He made a long and able legal argument against impeachment, a speech on the rights of American citizens abroad, and subsequently several other speeches.

He was President of the Ohio Democratic State Convention for 1869, and made the opening speech of the campaign. He was re-elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

CHARLES H. VAN WYCK.

CHARLES H. VAN WYCK was born at Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1824. He graduated at Rutger's College, studied and practised law. From 1850 to 1856 he was district-attorney of Sullivan County. He was elected a Representative from New York to the Thirty-sixth Congress, and served on the Committee on Mileage, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Government Contracts. He entered the army as colonel of the "Tenth Legion," or 56th New York Volunteers, and after some active service was appointed a brigadier-general by brevet. Re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, he served as chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment. He opposed with great earnestness and fervor whatever in his opinion was calculated to trench fraudulently or extravagantly upon the pockets of the people or the treasury of the nation. Speaking on an amendment proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill, he said: "It is getting to be time that these appropriations to the different departments for contingencies should be discountenanced by Congress." Mr. Van Wyck introduced resolutions asserting that "foreign nations should not be allowed to raise the question whether American citizenship was acquired by birth or adoption, the rights of citizenship being the same to all citizens," and demanding that "Great Britain should make complete acknowledgment and full reparation in all cases where American citizens have been treated as the subjects of a foreign power." Mr. Van Wyck supported these resolutions by a speech, wherein he gave a conclusive, historical, and legal argument against the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and in favor of the right of expatriation.

MICHEL VIDAL.

MICHEL VIDAL was born in the city of Carcassonne, Languedoc, France, where he received a collegiate education. He emigrated to the Republic of Texas at the time of the administration of President Jones. Shortly after the annexation of Texas to the United States he removed to Louisiana, where he spent two years in literary and scientific pursuits, and in the study of American political institutions. He devoted several years to extensive travels on foot through the United States and the British Provinces. Turning his attention to journalism, he was connected as an associate editor with the New York "Courier des Etats Unis," Quebec "Journal," New Orleans "Picayune," New York "Messenger," and New Orleans "Tribune." In 1867 he started in Opelousas, Western Louisiana, the St. Landry "Progress," and was appointed by General Sheridan one of the registrars for the city of New Orleans. He was elected by the unanimous vote of the parish of St. Landry a delegate to the State Convention of 1868, which framed the State Constitution under which Louisiana was re-admitted to the Union. In April of that year he was elected as a Republican to represent the Fourth District of Louisiana, receiving 14,000 votes against 13,000 for a Democratic and two Republican candidates. His credentials and those of his colleagues, having been referred to the Committee on Elections, on the 18th of July, 1868, Mr. Dawes, chairman, reported that they had examined the credentials and found them in due form of law, and that the State of Louisiana had conformed in all respects to the requirements of the laws of Congress. It was therefore recommended by the committee that the member-elect be admitted to a seat in the House upon taking the oath prescribed by the statute of July 2, 1862.

HAMILTON WARD.

HAMILTON WARD was born in Salisbury, Herkimer County, New York, July 3, 1829. In his early childhood, his parents removed to Williamsburg, Virginia, and a few years afterwards to Elmira, New York, where Hamilton was employed upon a farm until nineteen years of age. He then entered a law office, and, after a course of study of about three years, he was admitted to the bar. He at once commenced the practice of his profession at what is now Belmont, a thriving village in Alleghany County. His success was encouraging, and five years after commencing practice, he was elected district-attorney of the county, retaining this office during three years, when he was re-elected. In 1862 he was appointed by the governor one of the Military Committee for raising men for the army in the Senatorial District in which he resided, and was successful in raising several regiments of troops.

In 1864 Mr. Ward was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Twenty-seventh Congressional District of New York. In his first Congressional term, he served on the Committees of Claims and Accounts. In 1866 he received, by 7,000 majority, an election to the Fortieth Congress, in which he was a member of the Select Committee of Investigation for inquiring into the subject of President Lincoln's assassination, and chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. In 1868 he was elected to the Forty-first Congress.

Mr. Ward received in his youth a fair common-school education, obtained mostly, however, by evening study at his home. A Whig until 1854, he then affiliated with the newly-formed Republican party, with which he has ever since acted, and for whose success and triumph he has labored with great diligence and efficiency.

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN.

CADWALLADER C. WASHBURN was born in Livermore, Maine, April 22, 1818. He entered the profession of law, and removed to Wisconsin, from which State he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. In the last-named Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and a member of the Special Committee of Thirty-three on the State of the Union. In February, 1861, this committee made a report recommending a Constitutional amendment making slavery perpetual. Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Tappan, of New Hampshire, alone dissented from the Committee, and made a minority report which set forth in truthful terms the origin of the secession movement, and opposed any modification of the Constitution in the interests of slavery.

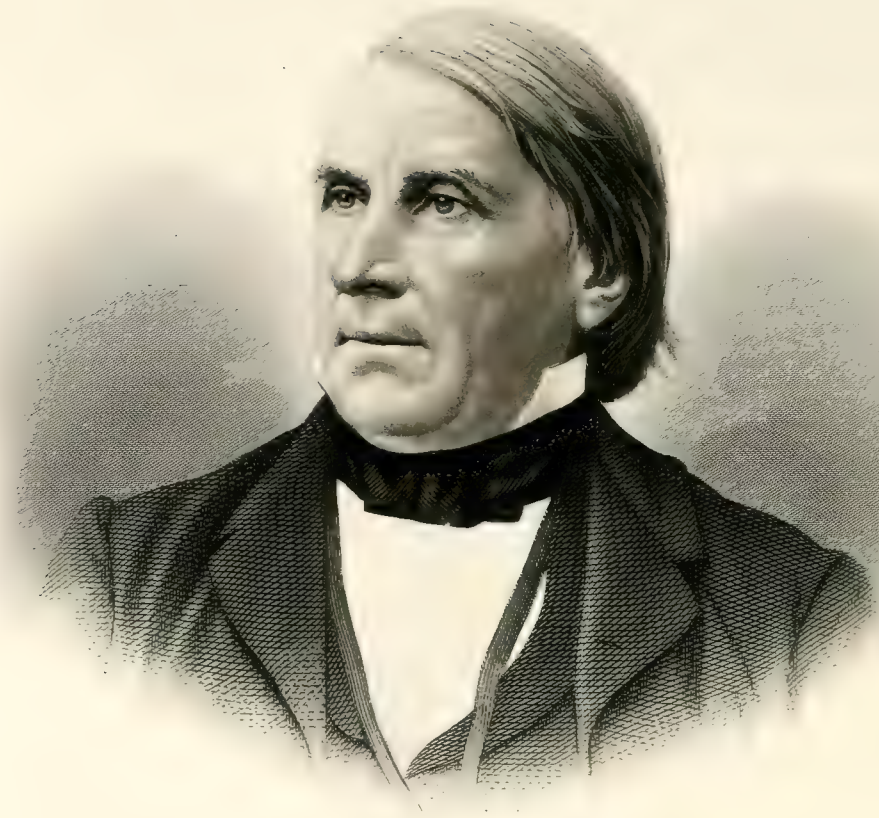
At the breaking out of the rebellion he raised a cavalry regiment, of which he was commissioned as colonel. In June, 1862, he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and having joined Gen. Curtis, in Arkansas, he was assigned to the post at Helena, which he held until November, when the whole cavalry force in Arkansas was placed under his command. In November, 1862, Gen. Grant moving southward for the capture of Vicksburg, Gen. Washburn with 2,000 cavalry dislodged a force prepared to obstruct the progress of the army at the crossing of the Tallahatchie. In February, 1863, he conducted an expedition which opened the Yazoo Pass. About the 1st of March he took command of the cavalry at Memphis, where he remained until early in May, when he proceeded to take part in the siege of Vicksburg. He was ordered with two divisions to hold Haines' Bluff, and watch Gen. Joe Johnston, who was hovering in the rear with a large force with a view of raising the siege.

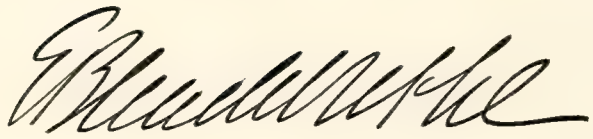
In August, 1863, Gen. Washburn, in command of the 13th Corps,

joined Gen. Banks for the purpose of taking part in the Texas campaign. At the battle of Grand Coteau, La., Gen. Washburn, with his command, saved the 4th Division, under Gen. Burbridge, from annihilation by an overwhelming force of rebels. On the 29th of November, Gen. Washburn landed on the coast of Texas with 2,800 men and compelled the evacuation of Fort Esperanza, a bomb-proof work, cased with railroad iron, surrounded by a deep moat filled with water, manned by 1,000 men, and mounting ten guns. This movement gave the Union forces control of the entire coast of Texas, from Matagorda Bay to the Rio Grande. Gen. Washburn remained on the coast of Texas until January, 1864, when, becoming satisfied that there would be no further movement made, he availed himself of a leave of absence for sixty days.

In the spring of 1864 he was ordered by Gen. Grant to Annapolis to assist in reorganizing the 9th Corps, to which he was assigned. The massacre of Fort Pillow, and other calamities occurring in West Tennessee, Major-Gen. Hurlbut was relieved, and Gen. Washburn was ordered to proceed to Memphis and assume command. Here he organized and sent out several expeditions to hold in check a large cavalry force, which would otherwise have operated on the communications of Gen. Sherman.

In December he was relieved by Gen. Dana, and was ordered to the command of the district of Vicksburg. His successor, however, was soon relieved, and Gen. Washburn was recalled to the department of Memphis. The historian of "Wisconsin in the War," asserts that "competent testimony from Memphis says that he was the best commander in that position during the war." Returning to civil pursuits after the war, Mr. Washburn was elected a Representative from Wisconsin to the Fortieth Congress, during which he served on the Committees on Foreign Affairs and on Expenditures on Public Buildings. Re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, he served on the Committees on Appropriations, on Private Land Claims, and the Select Committee on the Causes of the Reduction of American Tonnage, and was chairman of the Special Committee on the Postal Telegraph.





ELIHU B. WASHBURNE.

ELIHU B. WASHBURNE was born in Livermore, Maine, September 23, 1816. He served an apprenticeship as a printer in the office of "The Kennebec Journal," and studied law at Harvard University. Removing to Illinois he settled at Galena, in the practice of his profession. He was elected as a Whig to the Thirty-third Congress, and was eight times re-elected. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he became the "Father of the House" by reason of having served a longer continuous period than any other member. He acted with the Republican party from its organization, voting always for freedom, from his vote against the Kansas bill to his vote for the Constitutional Amendment extending suffrage without distinction of color. He was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce in each Congress from the Thirty-fifth to the Thirty-ninth. At the death of Thaddeus Stevens, he became Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. He has been the distinguished champion of economy in the House, opposing every subsidy, and doing his best to expose, if he could not defeat, every game of plunder.

Perhaps his most distinguished service to the country is that of having been the first to bring the genius of General Grant to public notice and official recognition. Mr. Grant had resided several years at Galena before Mr. Washburne knew him. The latter was then the leading man in his District, owned and resided in one of the most elegant residences in the city, while Grant was a clerk in his father's leather store, and occupied a little two-story cottage.

At the first war-meeting held at Galena to muster volunteers, Washburne offered resolutions and managed the meeting, and Rawlings made a speech. Grant was present, but took no conspicuous part. The first company raised elected one Chetlain captain. Jesse Grant's partner, Mr. Collins, a Peace Democrat, said to Mr. Washburne, "A

pretty set of fellows your soldiers are, to elect Chetlain for captain!" "Why not?" "They were foolish to take him when they could get such a man as Grant." "What is Grant's history?" "He was edu cated at West Point, served in the army eleven years, and came out with the very best reputation." Washburne immediately called upon Grant and invited him to go to Springfield. He did so, and was employed to assist in Governor Yates's office, and in mustering in regiments. Governor Yates at length appointed Grant colonel of a regiment, but he was indebted for his next promotion to Washburne. President Lincoln sent a circular to each of the Illinois Senators and Representatives, asking them to nominate four brigadiers. Washburne pressed the claims of Grant, on the ground that his section of the State had raised a good many men, and was entitled to a brigadier. Grant, Hurlburt, Prentiss, and McClernand were appointed. When Grant heard of his promotion he said, "It never came from any request of mine. It must be some of Washburne's work." In October, 1861, while Grant was in command at Cairo, Washburne made him a visit, and then for the first time became impressed that he was "the coming man" of the war.

After the battle of Fort Donelson, Grant no longer needed Washburne's kind offices to secure his promotion. Nevertheless, Washburne found frequent opportunities to give his influence and arguments in refutation of unjust criticisms of Grant's soldierly qualities. He framed the bill to revive the grade of Lieutenant-General which had been previously conferred only on Washington, and was an efficient leader in every movement to further Grant's progress toward the chief command of the armies.

Upon General Grant's accession to the Presidency he appointed Mr. Washburne Secretary of State. He held this office but a few days, however, when he was appointed United States Minister to France.

Mr. Washburne is a man of marked peculiarities—vigorous in body, bluff in manner, vehement in oratory, making no display of learning nor show of profundity in argument, carrying his point rather by strong blows than by rhetorical art.



H. D. Washburn

HENRY D. WASHBURN.

HENRY D. WASHBURN was born in Windsor, Vermont, March 28, 1832. In the same year his father removed to Ohio, and Henry, at the age of twelve, was thrown upon his own resources. He was, at thirteen, apprenticed to a tanner, but remained in that occupation only one year; and from fourteen to twenty he was mostly engaged in attending and teaching school. Meanwhile, he commenced the study of law, and at twenty-one he entered the New York State and National Law School, from which he graduated in the same year.

Mr. Washburn then commenced practice of law at Newport, Vermillion County, Indiana. In the following year (1854) he was elected Auditor of Vermillion County, and in 1856 he was re-elected to the same office, in which he served, while continuing his law practice, until 1860, when the latter having become extensive and lucrative, he relinquished the Auditorship, and devoted himself exclusively to his profession.

On the breaking out of hostilities in 1861, Mr. Washburn was among the first in his section of the State to raise a company for service in the army. Of this company he was unanimously elected captain, and was attached to the Eighteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. This regiment was, for gallantry and long and faithful service, second to no other of the many brave regiments of Indiana. August 17, 1861, the regiment left Indianapolis for St. Louis, to join in the Western campaign under General Fremont. Before its departure, however, Captain Washburn was promoted as its Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment accompanied Fremont in his march to Springfield,

and General Hunter on his return march to Otterville. Afterwards it participated with Pope's army in the movement which resulted in the surprise and capture of a rebel camp at Milford, December 18, 1861.

In March following, the regiment took part in the battle of Pea Ridge, a hotly contested fight, in which it performed deeds of great valor, re-capturing several cannon which had been taken by the enemy, and saving an entire brigade from capture. For its gallantry the regiment received, on the battle-field, the high commendations of the general commanding. Shortly after this, Lieutenant-Colonel Washburn was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Eighteenth Regiment, and was presented, by the privates of his regiment, a beautiful sword and silver scabbard. In December, 1864, he was breveted a Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct; and in July following, was breveted Major-General.

During the war he was under command of the following officers, and participated in the battles fought by them: Gen. Fremont's hundred days campaign; Gen. Pope's Black Water campaign in Missouri; Gen. Curtis in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas, and his famous march from Pea Ridge to the Mississippi River; Gen. Davidson, S. E. Missouri; Gen. Grant's campaign in the rear of Vicksburg, and the siege of the same; Gen. Banks' Teche River and Texas Coast Expedition. He also served under Gen. Butler at Deep Bottom, Va., and under Gen. Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley.

In January, 1865, General Washburn was ordered to Savannah, and was assigned to the command of the Southern District of Georgia, consisting of forty-five counties. He remained in command until July 26, 1865, when the war being closed he was mustered out of the service one month afterwards. The 18th Regiment, with which he entered the service, and which he subsequently commanded, was also mustered out, and arriving at Indianapolis, was welcomed home by speeches from General Washburn, Governor Morton, and others. On the discharge of the regiment, General Washburn was the

only survivor of its original officers. As a military officer, General Washburn was among the best and most efficient that entered the service from Indiana. Among the first to enter the service of his country to put down armed treason, he was among the last to leave the service; he remained in it until the last rebel laid down his gun, and the flag of the Republic floated in triumph over all the States of the Union. The soldiers he so honorably commanded in so many battles, were among the bravest in the service, and will always cherish his name as a kind, considerate, and gallant officer.

In 1865, while in the field, General Washburn was nominated by the Republicans of the Seventh District as their candidate for Congress in opposition to Hon. D. W. Voorhees. After an exciting canvass, Mr. Voorhees was declared elected. General Washburn, however, contested the election, and having proven that he was defeated by fradulent votes, he was admitted to a seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was appointed on the Committee on Claims, of which he made a most valuable member during the remainder of his term

As a member of this Committee he took an active part in opposition to what was known as the "Iron Clad Bill," which had already passed the Senate. This bill appropriated several millions of dollars to the projectors and builders of iron-clad vessels used in the navy during the late war. When the Special Committee of Five to examine into the condition of Southern military railroads was raised, he was appointed one of its members, and as such traversed many of the Southern States in search of facts and evidence. Before the close of the session he prepared and introduced a most elaborate and thoroughly digested bill for the reconstruction of the Southern States on a sound loyal basis, giving the loyal people of these States the power to form State governments, but subjecting all their legislation to the approval of Congress. He took a deep interest in all legislation affecting the interests of soldiers of the late war.

In the spring of 1866, General Washburn was re-nominated by the Republicans of his District for the Fortieth Congress, and was elected by a majority of 513 votes. In this Congress he was continued

on the Committee on Military Railroads, and, in addition, placed on the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Pensions for the Soldiers of the War of 1812. Early in the session, as a member of the Pension Committee, he introduced "a bill granting pensions from date of discharge," also, "a bill providing for paying pensions in coin." March 19, 1867, he introduced a resolution declaring that in any future system of funding our national securities, the right to tax for municipal and State purposes should be directly granted.

In July of the same year he moved the appointment of a special committee on bounties. The committee was raised, and he was made its chairman. Since then he has made the subject of bounties a specialty, and has introduced many reforms in the payment of the same.

In March, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Military Affairs, he reported to said committee, and afterwards to the House, a general bounty bill, granting to all soldiers eight and one-third dollars per month for every month served, deducting all bounties previously paid. As a member of the Committee on Pensions he assisted in framing, and was instrumental in securing the passage through the House of a bill granting bounties to the soldiers of the war of 1812.

Besides these legislative labors, General Washburn has made several speeches in Congress which have given him reputation as a skillful debater. He is a popular orator on the stump, and has participated in the political campaign of several States with much acceptance and success. Of a recent speech of his at Keene, N. H., a Boston paper said:

"General Washburn held the undivided attention of the crowded assembly for nearly three hours, in a speech full of interesting matter, sound reasoning, and thrilling eloquence. It was one of the best specimens of Western oratory, and universally pronounced to be the most powerful speech which has been made in Keene during the present political campaign. Gentlemanly in his address and language, he wields a weapon keen as a Damascus blade. He was well known by the Boys in Blue as a brave and efficient commander on the field of battle during the rebellion, and he is equally efficient in the forum as in the field."

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN.

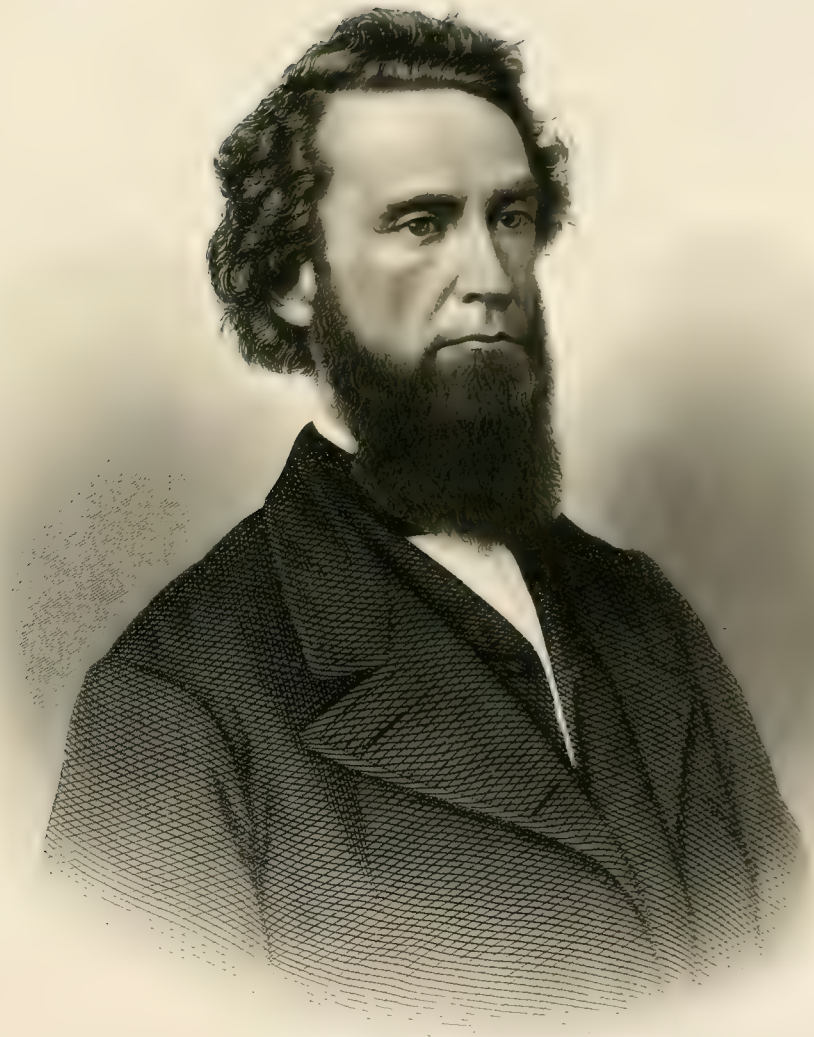
WILLIAM B. WASHBURN was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, January 31, 1820. He graduated at Yale College in 1844, and engaged in the business of manufacturing. He also gave attention to banking, and was president of the Greenfield Bank. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate of Massachusetts, and in 1854 he was a member of the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Massachusetts to the Thirty-eighth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and the Committee on Roads and Canals. Re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions. He was re-elected to the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving during the last as chairman of the Committee on Claims. He seldom occupied the time of the House with remarks, although he occasionally made brief and pertinent speeches upon subjects relating to pending claims, taxation, and finance. In his speeches and his votes he uniformly opposed monopolies and favored legislation in the interests of the whole people. In February, 1868, he made a speech opposing the further extension of a patent for screw machinery, for the benefit of the American Screw Company, which he described as "one of the greatest monopolies this country has ever seen, affecting every manufacturer, mechanic, and farmer in the land." His personal integrity as a legislator is illustrated by the fact that although himself a large dealer in lumber, he opposed a proposition to exempt that article from tax, maintaining that it was "a mistake to say that there is any argument that will apply to lumber, that will not apply to other necessaries of life."

MARTIN WELKER.

FEW men in this country have a history which illustrates in a more striking manner what can be accomplished by energy, perseverance, and native talent, under the favoring influences of our free institutions, than that of Martin Welker.

He was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 25, 1819. His father, who was of German extraction, was an early settler in Ohio; and having but little means to educate a large family, the subject of this notice was obliged to rely almost exclusively upon his own resources, which did not consist in money, influence, or friends. His educational advantages in youth were limited to a few years' winter instruction in the log-cabin school-houses of the West. At an early period he developed an unusual taste for books and knowledge, and such were his habits of application that he very soon acquired a knowledge of the English branches taught in the schools at that time. At the age of thirteen he left his father's farm, and obtained a situation as clerk in a store, where he remained five years, in the mean time occupying much of his leisure time in studying the higher branches of an English education. At the age of eighteen, having made considerable progress in a general education, he entered a lawyer's office, and commenced the study of a profession in which he has since become distinguished.

While engaged in the study of the law, he occupied a portion of his time in the study of the Latin language and general history. In the literary societies with which he was connected at the time, he soon became noted as an able debater and a vigorous and accomplished writer.





In the political campaign of 1840 he took a very active part for one so young. The editorial department of the paper published in the county in which he resided received many able contributions from his pen.

At twenty-one he was admitted to the bar, and rapidly rose to distinction as a jurist and advocate. After he had been practicing ten years, he was nominated and elected District Judge of the Sixth District in Ohio, and served for a term of five years. At the close of his term he was re-nominated; but on account of much political excitement at the time, he being a Whig in politics and the district largely Democratic, he lost a re-election, though running far ahead of his ticket.

His judicial career was marked by great industry, legal knowledge of a high order, and the strictest impartiality in the administration of justice. By his urbanity of manner, his uprightness of conduct, his discriminating judgment, and his stern inflexible impartiality, he won the respect of his colleagues on the bench, the members of the bar, and his fellow citizens.

Possessed of decided executive ability, and with a great knowledge of men, and of the means of political advancement, Judge Welker has at all times exerted a large influence in the political organization with which he has acted. In a quiet and unobtrusive way, he has contributed much towards shaping the political destinies of his State.

In politics he has been always a firm and unwavering friend of freedom.

In the fall of 1857 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, at the same time that Chief-Justice Chase was elected Governor. He served one term, and declined re-election. As President of the Senate, *ex-officio*, he was distinguished as a model presiding officer; his great self-possession, urbanity of manner, legal knowledge, and executive ability, admirably adapting him to a position of that kind.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was appointed a Major on the Staff of General Cox, afterwards Governor of Ohio, and served

out the term for which the first soldiers were enlisted. He was then appointed aid-de-camp to the Governor, and assigned to the duties of Judge-Advocate-General of the State, and served until the expiration of the term of Governor Dennison. In this position, by his fine business qualifications, he contributed valuable service in calling out and organizing the Ohio troops.

In 1862, he was appointed Assistant-Adjutant-General of the State of Ohio, and was the State Superintendent of the draft in that year. While on that duty he was nominated for Congress by the Republican party of the Fourteenth Ohio District, but was defeated by a majority of thirty-six votes. In 1864, he was again nominated, and was elected by a large majority to the Thirty-ninth Congress. In 1866, he was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, serving on the Joint Committee on Retrenchment and on the Committee for the District of Columbia. In October, 1868, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress.

As a representative in Congress, Judge Welker is a working member. When he speaks, he speaks briefly, to the point, and with much force and clearness. Thoroughly Radical in his political views, he has supported with ability all the leading measures of his party.



W. B. Whittemore

B. FRANK WHITTEMORE.

THE subject of this sketch is descended from Captain Samuel Whittemore, who, before the Revolution, was an officer in the royal dragoons, and yet, on the breaking-out of hostilities, though at the age of eighty, he actively espoused the patriot cause. One of his ancestors, on the maternal side, was William Floyd, of Long Island, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

B. Frank Whittemore was born in Malden, Mass., May 18, 1824. He received an academic education, and was supplied with a broad and practical acquaintance with the world, by travel in Europe and South America, as well as in his own country.

In 1859, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a member of the New England Conference. On the breaking out of the war, such was the earnestness and eloquence with which he urged enlistment, that every male member of his church but two entered the army. Mr. Whittemore himself became a chaplain in the army. He served faithfully until the close of the war, and was ever ready to perform the duty of spiritual adviser, or to share with his comrades the danger and duties of the fight. The Adjutant-General's Department of Massachusetts contains a file of letters showing "his unwavering devotion to his duties in the field, bravery in battle, faithfulness to the sick and wounded—one of the very few of the chaplains that followed his regiment at all times, whether under fire, in the trenches, on the march, or in the hospital." He was with the army of Sheridan at Cedar Creek on the 19th of October, and took command, by orders, of a large body of men, sharing in the reverses and final triumph of that important battle.

He was with his regiment in the grand review at Washington, after the surrender of Lee, and was then ordered to the department

of the South, and was stationed at Darlington, South Carolina, his present home. There he started and edited the "New Era," the first loyal newspaper published in South Carolina after the war. Through this medium he disseminated loyal sentiments, and advocated such doctrines as tended to promote social and political harmony.

In January, 1866, he began a tour through South Carolina, addressing whites and blacks on all questions that interested them as citizens, advising such new usages as would suit the altered condition of things. He established schools for the education of the blacks, and built a number of school-houses and churches, the first the colored people of that section could really call their own. He became superintendent of education, and the system of schools organized by him has become a permanent feature of the State of South Carolina.

He was one of the pioneers of the Republican party in South Carolina, and was chairman of the Central Executive Committee that carried the State successfully through the work of reconstruction. He personally labored, and addressed the people in every section of the State, until it was fully restored to the Union with civil government completely established. He was a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of the State, and himself drafted the Bill of Rights. He was chairman of the South Carolina delegation, in the National Republican Convention that nominated Grant and Colfax.

In 1868, he was elected to the State Senate, and became one of its leading members. He resigned after a short time, however, having been elected to Congress from the First District of South Carolina by a majority of nearly eleven thousand votes. He took his seat as a member of the Fortieth Congress in July, 1868, and at once displayed unusual aptitude for the business of legislation. He took an active part in the passage of the resolution proposing the fifteenth amendment, and as a member of the Committee on Reconstruction aided in restoring Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

THOMAS WILLIAMS was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1806. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1825, and proceeding at once to the study of law, was admitted to the Pittsburg bar in 1828.

Mr. Williams soon distinguished himself as an advocate, and rapidly rose to a high position in his profession. Nor did he confine himself strictly to the dry details of law business, but was, meanwhile, a diligent student of the belles-lettres, and early attained much proficiency as a writer and public speaker, his eloquence soon securing to him a high degree of favor among the people. Scarcely, therefore, was he fairly launched in his professional career, when he was called to supply a vacancy for the Pittsburg District in the State Senate, to which he was elected in 1838. His first appearance in the Senate was on the occasion of the public disturbance at the capital, which resulted in what has since been known as the "Buckshot War."

In his place in the State Senate, Mr. Williams at once participated actively in the debates of that body, and his reputation as a speaker soon became co-extensive with the State itself. He was re-elected in the following year, and served in the Senate with his usual activity, while outside, he took a leading part in the exciting canvass which resulted in elevating Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. On the sudden and lamented death of the President, he, by the unanimous appointment of the two Houses of the Legislature, delivered before that body a funeral eulogium, passages of which, from their eloquence, became subjects of school declamation throughout the country.

Retiring from the State Senate, Mr. Williams actively resumed the labors of his profession, and soon achieved a leading position at the bar of the State, and from this time during several years, he forbore taking any active part in political affairs. At the inauguration of the Republican party, he accepted the position of delegate at large to the Philadelphia Convention of 1856, by which he was appointed a member of the National Executive Committee for his own State, and participated actively in the canvass which followed in several of the adjoining States as well as his own.

In 1860 we again find Mr. Williams in the State Legislature, actively engaging, meantime, in the great and decisive campaign which brought Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. In 1862 he was elected to the Congress of the United States; to which he was re-elected for a second and third term, and by largely increased majorities. In the House of Representatives his well-established reputation as a lawyer, joined with the expressed wishes of his colleagues, resulted in his being placed on the Judiciary Committee, where he continued to serve during his Congressional career. He distinguished himself as a Representative by the authorship and defence of some of the most important measures presented to the House, and held the reputation of being one of the strongest lawyers of the body. Among his many able speeches was his effort as one of the managers on the trial of President Johnson, which was pronounced by the best judges as "equal to anything delivered on that, or any other like occasion in the history of the country." During the Fortieth Congress he was an efficient supporter of the policy of his party for the Reconstruction of the rebellious States.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS was born in Pennsylvania, near Carlisle, May 11, 1821. When thirteen years old, his father with his family removed to Ohio, and thence, two years afterwards, to Kosciusco County, Indiana. His educational advantages were but slender, he having access only to common schools, which, especially in Indiana, at that time were very defective. Yet his ambition to improve the privileges which he had, added to his indomitable perseverance and severe application, more than counterbalanced his lack of school advantages and helped him to become respectable in scholarship.

In his seventeenth year he commenced by himself the study of law, and two years afterwards passed a severe examination and was admitted to the bar. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Warsaw, Indiana, which has since continued as his home. Almost simultaneously with entering upon law practice, he began to participate in political affairs, and, pending the presidential campaign of 1840, he entered the contest in behalf of the Whig candidate with all the ardor and enthusiasm of youth, and by his speeches in numerous places, began to acquire an enviable reputation as a public speaker. Thus matters proceeded during several succeeding years, wherein the subject of our sketch was employing himself diligently in professional labors. In the campaigns of 1844 and 1848 he distinguished himself by his enthusiastic and able speeches in various portions of the State. During the latter campaign, he was nominated and elected county-treasurer, and continued to sustain this office until 1852. In the canvass of this year for Governor and Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Williams was pitted against Ashbel P. Willard as a candi-

date for the latter office. The State had long been Democratic, while Mr. Willard, the rival candidate, was the idol of his party, and possessed many personal advantages. A joint canvass was determined on by the two champions, which was prosecuted with great enthusiasm; and although Mr. Williams was defeated, yet his vote exceeded that of his colleague, the Whig candidate for governor, by about five thousand.

This remarkable canvass having passed, Mr. Williams seems to have given much attention to mercantile pursuits, and railroad operations, most of which proved prosperous. As the war of the Rebellion came on he, with his characteristic activity, embarked in the cause of the Union. He was commissioned by Governor Morton with the rank of colonel, and placed in command of Camp Allen at Fort Wayne. Within thirty days, by his impassioned and eloquent speeches he succeeded in raising, arming, and equipping three full regiments of infantry, which were at once despatched to the field. No other instance of such celerity in rallying and equipping troops occurred in the West during the war. In June, 1863, he joined Sherman's army in the South-west, continuing with it for more than two years, when he was honorably mustered out of the service.

The great popularity of Col. Williams, joined with his well-known ability as a debater, very naturally designated him as a candidate for Congress; and in the spring of 1866 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Tenth District of Indiana, and elected. In the Fortieth Congress, he was made chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, and served on two or three other important committees. He introduced a bill exempting manufacturing establishments, where gross receipts were less than five thousand dollars, from the Internal Revenue Tax, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and incorporated in the general bill as reported by them. He delivered a speech entitled "Democracy Exposed and Republicanism Vindicated," of which thirty thousand copies were subscribed for and distributed throughout the country.



James F. Wilson

JAMES F. WILSON.

JAMES F. WILSON was born in Newark, Ohio, October 19, 1828. With no early advantages for education, he, like many Americans who have attained distinguished positions, was dependent upon his own resources for that measure of culture which fitted him for those public stations which he was to occupy. Originally he learned a mechanical trade, which, however, he early abandoned for the study of the law.

In 1853, he removed to Fairfield, Iowa, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. For a considerable period he edited with much ability the local newspaper of his party, which brought his talents into public recognition.

In 1856, he was elected a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution. His services in this body gave him a reputation through the State as a wise and judicious legislator, and a young man of great promise. In 1857, he was appointed, by the Governor of Iowa, Assistant Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, then the chief work of internal improvement in the State. During the same year, he was first elected to the Legislature of the State, as a member of the House of Representatives. In 1859, he was elected a member of the State Senate, of which body he was chosen President in 1861. During that year, Hon. Samuel R. Curtis, Representative in Congress for the district in which he resided, having resigned his seat to engage in the war for the Union, Mr. Wilson was elected to serve for the unexpired portion of his term. He was subsequently elected, without opposition in any of the nominating conventions, to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, and Fortieth Congresses. Before the

commencement of the canvass for members of the Forty-first Congress, Mr. Wilson published a letter to his constituents announcing his determination not to be a candidate for re-election.

In politics, Mr. Wilson was originally an Anti-Slavery Whig. He joined the Anti-Nebraska party, which served as a temporary organization for the opponents of slavery during the political confusion which followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Soon after, he assisted in the organization of the Republican party in his State, and became at once one of its most distinguished members, as he still remains one of its most sincere and consistent adherents. In all political conflicts in his own State, as in the more extended sphere of his public life, he has been, from the commencement of his career, an unswerving friend of equal rights, without regard to race, color, or creed. He was an original advocate of the proposition to strike the word "white" from the State Constitution—a measure which finally triumphed in the canvass of 1868.

At the commencement of the Thirty-eighth Congress, Mr. Wilson was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House. The progress of events connected with the war rendered that Committee of far greater importance than it had ever before been. So many important, intricate, and novel questions touching the public interest in its most vital parts, were necessarily submitted to it, that its decisions were watched with anxiety, and subjected to the most searching criticism. For the credit of Mr. Wilson in that capacity, it is sufficient to state that throughout the long and terrible turmoil of the war, with the great exactions that it devolved upon the chairman of that committee, he remained uninterruptedly at its head, with the common consent and applause of the House, and that he did not fail to carry in that body a single important measure which he reported from it.

On the first day of the session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, December 7, 1863, Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution for an amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery. This was one of the first resolutions looking to that end, if

not actually the first. Not long after, he reported the resolution from the Judiciary Committee; and on the nineteenth of March he made a speech in its support, which is, perhaps, the ablest and most effective speech that he ever made in the House. Notwithstanding it seems in the retrospect that at that advanced period of the war the final and legal extirpation of slavery, which was its originating cause, would have been an easy cause to champion, it was nevertheless met by a thousand objections of prudence, interest, timidity, and prejudice, and was finally carried only after the most intense parliamentary struggle that occurred during the pendency of the war. The brevity of these sketches forbids lengthy quotations from Congressional speeches, but we will introduce here the closing paragraph of the speech of Mr. Wilson upon that great subject, regretting that space forbids us further quotations or a summary of the argument by which he enforced his proposition. Mr. Wilson said:

"The Committee on the Judiciary have authorized me to report to the House the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, with a recommendation that it be passed by this body, and submitted to the legislatures of the several States for their acceptance. A concurrence in this recommendation is the plain road over which we may escape from the difficulties which now beset us. A submission of this proposition to the several States will at once remove from Congress the question of slavery. No further agitation of this vexatious question need disturb our relations if we concur in this recommendation, and we shall be far advanced towards a lasting, ever-enduring peace. Send this proposition to the States, trust it to the people, fix it as a center around which public opinion may gather its potent agencies, and we shall have accomplished more for the future tranquillity of the Republic than ever was effected by Congress before. The people are now convinced of the incompatibility of slavery with free government. Let us impart to them an opportunity to give effect to their conviction. If we refuse, our successors will be more obedient: for the people have decreed that slavery shall die, and that its death shall be recorded by the Constitution. We are to construct

the machinery that shall execute the decree, or give place to those who will perform the bidding of the people. We cannot evade the responsibility which rests upon us by declaring that we 'accept the abolition of slavery as a fact accomplished.' The nation knows that this enunciation is a mere lachrymose, diplomatic intrigue employed by slavery to arrest the grand volcanic action that is upheaving the great moral ideas which underlie the Republic. The nation demands more; its faith embraces more; its acute appreciation of the true nature of the disease which preys upon its heart-strings, assures it that the work of death cannot be arrested until the fact of slavery's dissolution is accomplished; and that this may not be until, by an amendment of the Constitution, we assert the ultimate triumph of liberty over slavery, democracy over aristocracy, free government over absolutism."

In this Congress, too, Mr. Wilson advocated the employment of negro troops. In order to dispose him to accept the services of black men to aid in the salvation of the Republic, he never had any prejudices to conquer. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, with the removal of all the odious relics of the institution of slavery, found him at all times a prompt and indefatigable supporter.

Soon after the organization of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Wilson reported from the Judiciary Committee a joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution to prohibit for ever the payment of any portion of the rebel debt. This interest was so great, and so complicated with partisan intrigues, that the danger seemed imminent that some proportion or the whole of it might be assumed, and its perpetual inhibition became a matter of great public importance. The resolution was passed by the House. It was not acted upon by the Senate, but the substance of it was included in the fourteenth constitutional amendment as finally adopted.

On the 18th of the same month, he reported from the Judiciary Committee the bill introduced by Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, establishing impartial suffrage in the District of Columbia, and opened the discussion in its favor in a very pointed and able speech, support-

ing the measure energetically in all its stages through the House, until its final passage over the Executive veto.

At the same session, on the 1st of March, 1866, he reported, with some amendments, the Civil Rights Bill, which had passed the Senate, and engineered it skillfully through the House. On a motion to recommit the bill, he made an argument on its legal aspects and general character.

At the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the subject of Impeachment of the President was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and was continued as a subject of their consideration in the Fortieth Congress. After a protracted examination of the evidence submitted, and of the law in the case, the committee made divided reports. Mr. Wilson made a report, in behalf of a minority, against impeachment. After an energetic debate, his proposition was adopted by the House. Mr. Wilson went to the examination of this case with the prevailing ideas with regard to the law and the practice in cases of impeachment—that the power to impeach is a vast, vague, almost illimitable prerogative, resting substantially alone in the judgment of the Senate as to the character of the offensive acts and the exigencies of the public welfare. The known deeds of the Executive led him to anticipate the necessity of reporting in favor of impeachment, and he was not inclined to suspect the legal power to meet the admitted acts by the extreme remedy of the Constitution. But the careful study of the law and history of impeachments which the occasion imposed upon him, forced him to the conclusion that, at least under our Constitution, no Federal officer could be impeached for any offense which was not named in the Constitution, or which was not a criminal offense under the laws of Congress. No such offense was shown. In support of his views he comprised in his report a careful but succinct review of every important case of impeachment in the British Parliament, and of every case brought before the Senate of the United States, with an elucidation of the law and practice under both governments, which forms an interesting and valuable treatise for the jurist and the historian. The report comprised, also, a sum-

mary of all the evidence bearing upon every charge made against the President, and a consideration of the character of each specific charge.

When the subject came a second time before the House, on new charges, Mr. Wilson was one of the most prompt and decided of those who demanded the impeachment of the President. In this instance, in his judgment, there was no doubt about the power and duty of Congress. In his view, a penal enactment of Congress had been violated, clearly, knowingly, intentionally, defiantly. He was made one of the Managers appointed by the House to carry the articles of impeachment that were found against the President before the Senate, and to prosecute them there. He gave to that prosecution his best and most active efforts, and the failure of the undertaking affected him more painfully than any public event with which he had ever been connected.

In the Thirty-ninth Congress Mr. Wilson was also Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business, and was also a member of the Committee on the Air-Line Railroad to New York. He has taken much interest in the subject of free communication between the Capital of the country and the North, and in the removal of the obstructions of the railroad monopolies on that line and elsewhere. Among other measures which elicited his sympathies in the Fortieth Congress, was the bill to protect the rights of American citizens.

Since the close of the rebellion he has been an active promoter of measures for the re-organization of the rebel States. He has been careful to provide, so far as any effort of his own was concerned, that they should not be restored except under such auspices and conditions as gave the country the surest attainable guarantees for the future, and yet none have hailed more readily and with greater satisfaction their restoration clothed in the garments of loyalty and law.



Engd by J. E. Perine

J. J. Wilson

JOHN T. WILSON.

JOHN THOMAS WILSON was born in Highland County, Ohio, April 16, 1811. His father was in politics a Whig, in religion a Methodist, and by trade a carpenter. He died when his son, the subject of this sketch, was six years old. Highland County was, at that time, in a wilderness, and it was no unusual thing to hear the wolves howling nightly around the log cabins of the settlers.

John commenced business for himself at sixteen years of age. He began with clerking in a store at four dollars a month, and after a short time engaged in teaching school. When nineteen, he went to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, where he spent the winter in splitting rails, at the rate of thirty-seven and a half cents per hundred. In the spring following, Mr. Wilson rented some ground and planted a corn-field. When this was "laid by," he engaged himself as a farm hand at seven dollars per month; and in the succeeding winter, again took to the woods with his ax, to resume, at the same price as before, the manufacture of rails.

He was now in the twenty-first year of his age; and returning to Ohio, he commenced mercantile life in the County of Adams, and continued in that business during the twenty-four succeeding years. He commenced in a humble and modest way—his first stock of goods not being much more than sufficient to load a wheel-barrow. At the commencement of the rebellion, Mr. Wilson was one of the first to respond with means and influence for maintaining the Union. He first gave to his country an only son, a youth of noble intellect and liberal attainments. This young man enlisted in the Thirty-third

Regiment of the Ohio Volunteers, organized at Portsmouth, and commanded by the gallant Colonel Sill. He was appointed Orderly Sergeant of one of the companies, and distinguished himself as one of the most talented and faithful non-commissioned officers of the regiment. But he did not long survive the hardships of a soldier's life, and died by sickness at Louisville, Kentucky, in the following year.

As more men were called for by the country, Mr. Wilson himself soon volunteered his services, and accepted a recruiting commission for the Seventieth Ohio Regiment. He was promptly elected captain of one of the companies of this regiment, and after visiting his dying son at Louisville, he joined his regiment at Paducah. He was in Sherman's Division in the expedition up the Tennessee. Reaching Pittsburg Landing, his regiment had its position in front of Grant's army, near Shiloh meeting-house. He was in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, where, although his company had never before been under fire, it distinguished itself for coolness and bravery. Among the officers honorably mentioned in the Commanding Officer's Report, none were more highly complimented than Captain Wilson. After the battle, he was violently attacked with disease, and his recovery deemed hopeless. In a state of insensibility he was sent home, and, by careful treatment, he recovered, so as to be able to rejoin his regiment. He continued in the service till forced by disability to resign his command. He was afterwards detailed as Brigade Quartermaster, which post he filled with ability and faithfulness until the commencement of 1863, when he received an honorable discharge from the service.

In 1863, Captain Wilson was elected to the Ohio State Senate, and was re-elected in 1865. In 1866, he was elected to the Fortieth Congress as a Representative from the Eleventh District of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1868.

STEPHEN F. WILSON.

STEPHEN F. WILSON was born in Columbia, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1821. He spent his boyhood on a farm, and received his education at the Wellsboro Academy. He was an assistant teacher in that institution for one term, and subsequently taught a district school. He was a borough assessor for one year, and a school director for six years. He was a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate in 1863, 1864, and 1865. In the latter year, he was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-ninth Congress, during which he served on the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and Public Buildings and Grounds. He was re elected to the Fortieth Congress as a Republican, and served on the Committee on Education and Labor, and as Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

In a speech, delivered in the House March 12, 1866, on a bill regulating trade with the British North-American possessions, Mr. Wilson instituted an interesting comparison between the United States and Canada in relation to the manufacture of lumber. "In my district," he said, "about three hundred million feet are manufactured annually, at an average cost of seventeen dollars per thousand feet. Pine lumber can be manufactured and sold in Canada at a cost of six to twelve dollars per thousand feet. The timber standing in my district is worth not less than three dollars per thousand feet. In Canada, pine timber standing is worth only from fifteen to fifty cents per thousand feet. You can get lumber sawed and piled in Canada for $2.50 per thousand feet. In my district, it costs four dollars per thousand feet without regard to quality, and added to this is one dollar per thousand feet boomage. When our lumber is manufactured, it is as far from market as is the Canada lumber."

WILLIAM WINDOM.

WILLIAM WINDOM was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 10, 1827. He received an academical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was elected prosecuting-attorney for Knox County, Ohio, in 1852. In 1856 he removed to Minnesota, making his home in Winona, where he engaged in the practise of law and in political pursuits. He soon attracted the attention and acquired the confidence of the people of his adopted State, and was elected a Representative from Minnesota to the Thirty-sixth Congress, in which he served on the Committee on Public Lands, and on the Special Committee of Thirty-three on the rebellious States. Re-elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, he served on the Committee on Public Expenditures. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he was chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and of the Special Committee to visit the Indian tribes of the West. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress, served on the Committee on the death of President Lincoln, and was chairman of a Special Committee on the conduct of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, receiving 13,961 votes against 8,021 for the Democratic candidate. In his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he introduced and advocated several measures relating to that important subject. He secured the passage in the House of a bill originating in the Senate designed "to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes," with which the United States were at war at an expense of $1,000,000 per week. He opposed a bill, which passed the House, restoring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the War Department. At the close of the Fortieth Congress Mr. Windom declined a re-election, and was subsequently appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Hon. D. S. Norton.



Fernando Wood

FERNANDO WOOD

OF Quaker ancestry, Fernando Wood was born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1812. His father was a merchant of good standing of that city. His original ancestor in this country was Henry Wood, who emigrated early in the seventeenth century, settling in Rhode Island; but, being a Quaker, he was driven out of that settlement by the persecutions of the Puritans. From there he went, in 1656, to the Delaware River, and became a farmer in the vicinity of Philadelphia, on that which is now the New Jersey side of the river. For over two hundred years the family have resided in that neighborhood. The original family burial-ground is yet existing on the banks of the river a short distance north of Camden.

The father of Mr. Wood removed to New York in 1820, where the latter has resided ever since. He commenced his busy life as a clerk in 1826, but subsequently made cigars, skill in the manufacture of which he had picked up as an amateur and merely from observation. This employment he pursued but a short time.

He commenced business on his own account in 1832, but the cholera prevailing to a frightful extent in that year in New York, he was unsuccessful, and was obliged to return once more to the vocation of a clerk. In 1836 he again commenced business in a small way as a merchant. He met with fair success, but, imbibing an early taste for political affairs, he devoted much time to those more congenial pursuits.

In 1838 he was made chairman of the Young Men's General Committee of Tammany Hall; and in November, 1840, was nominated and elected a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress. This was

the memorable presidential campaign resulting in the defeat of Martin Van Buren, and the election of General Harrison. Mr. Wood took his seat in Congress at the called session in May, 1841. He was quite a young man, but nevertheless participated in the debates with much success. To do this in a Congress which comprised statesmen of great ability, was no easy thing. In the Senate were Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Silas Wright, Thomas H. Benton, Levi Woodbury, James Buchanan, and others almost equally distinguished. In the House were Millard Fillmore, John Quincy Adams, Caleb Cushing, Robert C. Winthrop, Henry A. Wise, R. M. T. Hunter, and others as prominent. This Congress was not only distinguished for the ability of its members, but also for the great questions which were discussed and passed upon. Henry Clay's Fiscal Bank Scheme, the Tariff, the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and other measures of magnitude and importance, called out the ablest intellect of the times. Mr. Wood spoke on most of these questions, his bearing and mode of handling his subject winning the commendation of even those who differed with him.

His maiden speech was delivered in May, 1842, on Mr. Clay's Fiscal Bank Scheme. He spoke an hour, principally against the practicability of the measure, and explanatory of its effects upon the commercial interests of the country. On this occasion, ex-President Adams, then fast declining to the grave, approached him with tottering steps and congratulated him on his speech.

The chief effort of his service in that Congress was devoted to the success of the application to give the aid of the Government in showing the practicability of the transmission of intelligence by magnetic telegraph. Until the year 1842 no such proposition had been made; indeed, the inventor himself had not until then reached that degree of confidence in its feasibility as to venture upon an extensive application of it for useful purposes. Professor Morse made his application to this Congress for an appropriation sufficient to lay wires along the sleepers of the railroad track between Washington City and Baltimore. He was confident of its success, but not so with members of

Congress and the public generally. Mr. Wood took an active part in making converts. At his instance Professor Morse placed a magnetic battery in the Committee Room of Naval Affairs, of which Mr. Wood was a member, and connecting it by wires with another battery in the Committee Room of Naval Affairs in the Senate, showed, by the transmission of communications from one to the other, that the plan was sufficiently feasible to warrant an appropriation, if only as an experiment. It was with much difficulty, however, that the prejudice against it was overcome.

Morse himself was poor. He became almost discouraged; but by the youthful energy and enthusiasm of Wood, aided by his colleague, Mr. Charles G. Ferris, then a member from New York, the bill was finally carried through, the money appropriated, and Morse made the superintendent for its construction and management at a salary of $2,500 per year. It was soon ascertained that the jar of the running trains prevented the free transmission of the fluid along the wires when connected with the tracks. Poles, as now used, were substituted, which have been improved upon since in various respects.

Professor Morse has never ceased to recognize the great obligations which he and the world at large are under to Mr. Wood for his early appreciation and active support of the origin of the magnetic telegraph.

Mr. Wood retired for a time from public life at the end of the Twenty-seventh Congress, March 4, 1843. Being poor, and with the responsibility and care of a young family, he saw that he could not afford to pursue his taste for politics. He resumed business as a merchant, commencing in South Street, New York, as a ship chandler and ship furnisher. He eschewed politics altogether, devoting himself entirely to his business. His efforts were crowned with success. He soon became the owner of several vessels, engaged in a profitable trade with the British West India Islands.

In 1848 he fitted out the first sailing vessel that left New York for California after the discovery of gold there. In this expedition he met with unexpected success, realizing a little fortune by the result.

The same year he invested a part of these returns in suburban New York property. At that time the city did not extend above Thirtieth Street. Mr. Wood purchased the ground upon which he now resides, lying along Broadway from Seventy-sixth to Seventy-eighth Street, for a few thousand dollars, for which he was offered, in 1868, $400,000. On the 1st of January, 1850, he retired from business, returning to an active participation in the politics of the times. He was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York in November, 1850, but was defeated by A. C. Kingsland, Esq., the Whig candidate. Not discouraged by this result, he continued in politics, determined, sooner or later, to rule over a city for which he had so much affection, and where he saw much room for municipal improvement.

He was the Democratic candidate again in 1854, and was elected. During his administration of the duties of that office, he reformed nearly all of the great abuses which then existed. He was the chief promoter in establishing the Central Park, and had charge of and carried out the original plan for its ornamentation and arrangement. By his invitation a Board was created for deciding upon the plans, consisting of Washington Irving, George C. Bancroft, William Cullen Bryant, R. C. Winthrop, Edward Everett, and other distinguished men of acknowledged taste and accomplishments. He was the first to place uniforms on the police, and instituted many other improvements, which at the time were highly commended, even by political enemies. He was re-elected in 1856 and 1859. During his admin istration of the duties of that office he evinced much energy, and a far higher appreciation of its powers and responsibilities than its incumbents usually do. He made war upon the evil-doers always to be found in a large city, and rendered himself odious to political friends and foes by the positiveness of his actions and the indiscriminate course he adopted towards all, irrespective of station or political opinions. The leaders of the party to which he was attached became hostile in consequence; but in opposition to them he organized the Mozart Hall party, so well known in the politics of the city and State ever since.

He was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, representing the Fifth District of New York. This was during the war. He made several speeches in favor of the appointment of commissioners to procure a cessation of hostilities. He deprecated the continuance of the conflict until every means of procuring an amicable adjustment had been tried and proved futile. He always declared himself against the efforts of the Southern States to break up the Union. But he thought that the South had early seen the error and futility of the Secession movement, and that there would be no difficulty in bringing about an abandonment of the effort and a restoration of peace and good-will.

After the close of the war, the enemies of Mr. Wood affected to believe that the allegations which had been published against his loyalty had found a lodgment in the public mind, and that his career in political life was ended.

Not being willing to admit this, he resolved on taking the boldest and most effectual means of testing the matter, by presenting himself as a candidate for Congress on his own record, with no other aid than his personal hold on popular esteem.

Accordingly, in October, 1866, Mr. Wood issued an address to the electors of the Ninth Congressional District, in which he announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress, not the nominee of any party, faction, or convention. "I desire the election," said he, "as a popular rebuke to those who utter the malicious falsehood, that during the war I was a 'rebel sympathizer' and disunionist; and also to be placed in an official position where, unrestrained by partisan obligations, I may follow the dictates of my own judgment for the public good."

The result of this bold and independent movement was the election of Mr. Wood to the Fortieth Congress by a majority of nearly two thousand votes.

In the proceedings of the Fortieth Congress, Mr. Wood took a prominent part. He participated in the debate on the Resolution to impeach the President, on the Freedmen's Bureau, on the release of Americans imprisoned in Ireland, and on the Internal Revenue Bill.

His chief effort, and that in which he felt the most interest, was his proposition to pay the public debts, reduce taxation, and return to specie payments by the development, for Government account, of the mineral resources lying in the Pacific States and Territories. To this important proposition he had given much thought and investigation. Satisfied of its practicability, he spoke at length in favor of the plan on the 3d of June, 1868, sustaining his position with force and power. He predicted that the supply of the precious metals would soon cease, unless the Government entered the field with large outlay, and using a higher order of scientific talent in revealing and analyzing the ores.

"The mines of California," said he, "have produced $1,100,000,000, though worked by feeble efforts, imperfect machinery, and insufficient capital. Other territory, even yet more valuable, has been added to the mineral resources of the nation. All the vast space lying between the 34th and 49th degrees north latitude, and the 104th and 124th parallels of longitude, contains an inexhaustible supply. That territory belongs to the Government by conquest and by purchase. I am satisfied that a yield from two hundred to three hundred millions a year can be readily obtained, after the proper knowledge and talent are obtained to prosecute them; this may be done after the first year, and increased afterwards. Then why should we not avail ourselves of these resources? Why borrow, and oppress the people by taxation, external and internal, when we have such resources at command?"

This important proposition, and the arguments employed to urge its adoption, were received with incredulity. Its author, however, was not discouraged, and predicted the final success of the scheme.

Although Mr. Wood was elected to the Fortieth Congress unpledged to any party, he nevertheless generally acted with the Democrats. Although differing with many of his Democratic friends in some particulars, he acted with them in opposition to the measures which the majority from time to time proposed and passed.

FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE.

FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE was born in Vergennes, Vermont, August 29, 1818. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont, of the class of 1840. He studied law with his father, Hon. E. D. Woodbridge, and came to the bar in 1842. In 1849 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was also a member of that body in 1857 and 1858. During three years ending with 1852 he was State auditor. He was prosecuting-attorney for five years ending with 1858, and was many times chosen mayor of the city of Vergennes. Meanwhile he was, for several years, vice-president and the active manager of the Rutland and Washington Railroad. He was a member of the Vermont Senate during the years 1860 and 1861, in the latter year being president *pro tem.* of that body.

In 1863 Mr. Woodbridge was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress from Vermont, and served on the House Judiciary Committee. In the Thirty-ninth Congress to which he was elected he was placed on the Committee on the Judiciary, and also on that on Private Land Claims. He was a member of the Philadelphia "Loyalist's Convention" of 1866, and in the same year was elected to the Fortieth Congress. Here he was again on the Judiciary Committee, the Committee on Private Land Claims, and on the Joint Committee, on the Committee to revise and fix the pay of Congressional officials, of which he was chairman on the part of the House.

Among the speeches of Mr. Woodbridge during the Fortieth Congress were those relating to the Impeachment of President Johnson, a measure which he decidedly favored—on the bill relating to the rights of American citizens abroad—on the admission of North Carolina—and on the purchase of Alaska.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

AFTER a distinguished career and a successful public life in another field, Judge Woodward appears for the first time among national legislators as a member of the Fortieth Congress. He was born in Bethany, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1809. His family had settled in Pennsylvania before the Revolution. His two grandfathers formed part of a colony from Connecticut, which had occupied in 1774 the valley of the Wallenpaupack. After the massacre of Wyoming in July, 1778, the colonists were driven from their homes by the Tories and Indians. The women and children took refuge in the counties of Orange and Dutchess, in the State of New York, while most of the men of the colony enlisted in the Revolutionary army. Jacob Kimble, the maternal grandfather of Judge Woodward, commanded a company in the Connecticut line throughout the war. After the close of the war, in 1783, the survivors of the settlers returned to the valley of the Wallenpaupack, a region then remote and obscure, where they labored to re-establish their homes and retrieve their fortunes.

The father of Judge Woodward was an industrious farmer, who struggled for years against poverty and adversity to maintain a large family. Before the birth of George, who was the youngest son, an event occurred which changed the entire fortunes of the family. As the father was returning from his work one evening, he fell upon his scythe and severed his hand from his body. By this accident Mr. Woodward was prevented from following his former pursuits, and was confined for several months while recovering from his wound. He occupied the time in reading, and improving his mind. On his



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Geo. W. Woodward

recovery, he engaged in teaching school; and having the confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, he was soon chosen to public office. At the birth of his son George, he was Sheriff of the county of Wayne, and subsequently became Associate Judge, an office which he held until his death in 1829.

In his childhood, young Woodward attended such schools as could be afforded in a community of struggling and straitened settlers. He subsequently enjoyed the instructions of an elder brother, who was for the time an accomplished mathematician, and gave his pupil the foundation of a thorough mathematical education.

As soon as he attained a suitable age, he was placed at Geneva, New York, in the institution now known as Hobart College. Here he was the classmate of Horatio Seymour, and other young men who have since become distinguished in public life. From Geneva he was transferred to the Wilkesbarre Academy, in the county of Luzerne, in Pennsylvania—an institution which offered to its pupils rare advantages for acquiring thorough classical, mathematical, and scientific knowledge.

Ending his academical pursuits in 1829, young Woodward entered the office of the Hon. Garrick Mallery, as a student-at-law. In 1831, Mr. Mallery having been appointed Judge of a Judicial District, Mr. Woodward, who had been admitted to the bar in the preceding year, occupied his office, and succeeded to his business. His success at the bar was very rapid and very great. Within a very short time he was in full practice in the counties of Luzerne, Wayne, Pike, Munroe, and Susquehanna, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

In politics, Mr. Woodward was a member of the Democratic party. In 1836, he was elected a delegate to the Convention called to reform the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Its numbers included the most prominent leaders at the bar, judges who have been long upon the bench, and gentlemen who had held high positions in the State and National Governments. Mr. Woodward was one of the youngest members of the Convention, yet he took a prominent and influential part in the debates. He advocated a limitation of the tenure of

office in the Judges of the State, who had been appointed for life. He favored a modification of the Constitution, by which the right of suffrage was limited to the *white* inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

At the close of the Constitutional Convention, Mr. Woodward resumed the practice of his profession. In April, 1841, he was appointed by the Governor to the office of President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. He discharged the duties of his office with great energy and ability for a term of ten years.

In 1844, a vacancy occurring in the United States Senate, by the appointment of Mr. Buchanan to a place in the Cabinet of President Polk, Judge Woodward received the nomination of the caucus of Democratic members who composed a majority of the legislature. By the rules regulating the action of political parties, Judge Woodward was entitled to an election, but a sufficient number of Democrats deserted their nominee to secure the election of Simon Cameron.

In March, 1845, a vacancy occurring in the Supreme Court for the Circuit composed of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, President Polk nominated Judge Woodward to fill the vacancy. The fact that this nomination had been made without consultation with Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, in connection with the hostility of Mr. Cameron, led to the defeat of Judge Woodward in the Senate.

On the expiration of his term of office as President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, in April, 1851, he resumed the practice of law in his former office at Wilkesbarre. In May, 1852, he was appointed, by Governor Bigler, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. By a constitutional amendment adopted in 1850, this office had become elective, and the appointment therefore extended only to the first of December, 1852. He was nominated as the Democratic candidate, by the convention of the party, by acclamation. He now, for the first time, was able to submit his merits and his claims to the decision of the people of the State. It was found in his case that the man who is the last choice of the political managers, is the first choice of the mass of the voters. In the county of Luzerne, where

he had spent his life, and in several adjacent counties, where he was intimately known, he received a larger vote than had ever been cast for a candidate in a contested election. He was elected by a majority in the State, which attested most emphatically his professional eminence, and his integrity of character.

Few men in the country have occupied the Bench for a longer period than Judge Woodward. As a Judge, he soon reached a reputation deservedly high. He possessed unusual powers of concentration, and great capacity for labor. His style of discussing legal questions is singularly forcible, distinct, and clear. Avoiding all affectation of fine writing, he says of a case just that which it is necessary to say in English that is always simple, accurate, and elegant. There are no opinions in the Pennsylvania Reports more intelligible to plain and unlearned men than those of Judge Woodward, and there are none more able, thorough, and exhaustive.

In 1863, Judge Woodward received the unsolicited nomination of the Democrats of Pennsylvania as their candidate for Governor. Restrained by his judicial commission from taking an active part in the canvass, he encountered all the opposition the national administration could make, which at that stage of the war was considerable. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, he received 254,171 votes, the largest number which up to that time had ever been polled for any gubernatorial candidate. Many well-informed politicians believed then, and still believe, that this was a majority of the votes cast; but a majority of 15,335 was certified to his competitor, Governor Curtin, and no scrutiny was ever instituted to test this return.

As Mr. Woodward's term of office as Judge of the Supreme Court would expire in December, 1867, he gave notice as early as the preceding January, that he should decline a re-election. In June, 1867, he went to Europe, and was absent several months. Soon after his departure, the death of Mr. Denison occurred, who had been elected to represent the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania in the Fortieth Congress. Judge Woodward was nominated to fill the vacancy, and was elected before his return from Europe.

Taking his seat with the minority in the Fortieth Congress, in November, 1867, Judge Woodward at once took a high position as a clear, calm, and logical defender of the principles and policy of the Democratic party.

His speeches in Congress have received marked attention from men of all parties. We have space for only a brief extract, which forms the conclusion of an impromptu speech delivered by Judge Woodward in the House of Representatives, March 27, 1868, on the President's veto of the bill withdrawing the McCardle case from the Supreme Court:

"Here is an American citizen with the vested right to the judgment of that court, about, according to common rumor, to obtain favorable judgment, when the legislative department rushes in and takes the case out of the hands of the judicial department. It decides the case against the citizen. * * * This law prostrates all distinction between the coördinate branches into which the political power of this country was divided. It is no longer true that judicial power belongs exclusively to the judicial department. It is henceforth true that the Legislature may invade the courts and stop the exercise of judicial power in proper judicial cases. In other words, Sir, the first principles of the Government under which we live are trampled under foot by this law. The Constitution, which we have sworn to support, is utterly disregarded by this law. Every man must judge for himself how that oath is to be performed, but I lay the Constitution across the path the majority are pursuing, and I remind them of their oaths.

"'If reason hath not fled from man to brutish beasts,' I would like to see these positions either confessed or answered. Powers are distributed; the judicial power (all of it) belongs to the courts; jurisdiction in McCardle's case had attached; the court were advising on the judgment to render; the Legislature claims to take the case out of court, and thus in effect to decide it against McCardle.

"Mr. Speaker, this is not the only liberty we have taken with the Supreme Court of the United States. At this session we passed a

law which requires two-thirds of the judges of that court to unite in declaring any act of Congress unconstitutional. The Senate has not passed that bill, and I trust it never will. I took the liberty to express my repugnance to it when it passed the House. I am glad the Senate has refrained from passing it. Why? Because it is a legislative interference with judicial functions. That is my great objection to that law, as it is to this one.

"I look upon any interference on the part of Congress with the proper judicial tribunals not only as a great indelicacy, but a most dangerous precedent. We have found it so in stripping the Executive of his proper constitutional duties. The Tenure-of-Office act and several other laws, which place the Executive in the power of his subordinates, have virtually destroyed the executive power of this Government. The legislation to which I have referred, and this bill, are acts directed at the judicial department, and what do they portend? What are the people of the country to understand from such legislation? Just this: that the legislative department of the country is determined to consolidate all the powers of the Government into its own hands; determined to consolidate this Government into a grand legislative oligarchy, the country to be governed by the Legislature, and the Legislature to be governed by a caucus, and the caucus to be governed by—the Lord knows who; for I do not know who will succeed my venerable friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] as ruler of this House when he shall depart. I hope he will be a man as wise and good as he is.

"Sir, if this legislation means anything, it means just this: that the President shall not exercise the constitutional functions of his office, the judges shall not exercise the constitutional powers vested in them, but the legislative will shall be supreme; which I say is a repeal of the Constitution of the United States, and a consolidation of all the political power of this Government into the hands of a legislative oligarchy to be wielded I know not by whom."

Spontaneously re-nominated in the fall of 1868, Judge Woodward was elected by an increased majority to the Forty-first Congress.

PERPETUAL ROSARY.

MARY'S GUARD OF HONOR.

Established in the Chapel of the
Dominican Sisters of the Perpetual Rosary,
WEST HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.

DECEMBER.

MONTH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

SECTION OF THE

M

Your office, during the hour of guard, this month, from M to M will be to offer:
1st. Chaplet, to ask forgiveness for the sins perpetrated this year;
2nd. Chaplet, to thank God for the benefits received this year;
3rd. Chaplet, to pray for a holy death.

THE PERPETUAL ROSARY AND OUR DEAD.

The names of the deceased associates of the Perpetual Rosary are religiously preserved in a special register. This book of the Dead of the Association is called by us the book of the Saints.

The book of the Saints! The book of our Saints! We are happy to use these pious expressions. Mary promised Blessed Alain de la Roche that the faithful Associates would be saved. Their fidelity to the obligations of the Rosary causes such an abundance of grace to descend upon them that if they should be in a state of sin at the hour of death, these graces would obtain their prompt conversion.

We beg the Heads of Sections, regularly to send to the Father Director of the Rosary the Christian and family names of the dead associates, as well as the date of their death, their age, the number of their section and their hour of guard. These are family souvenirs which we love to preserve in the book of the Deceased of the Perpetual Rosary, or let us rather say, in the Book of Our Saints. The last Saturday of each month the Book of the Deceased of the Perpetual Rosary is deposited on the altar, and Mass is reserved for the dead associates.

PRACTICE.

Sanctify the time of Advent.

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